

THE PROSOPOGRAPHY OF
THE LATER ROMAN
EMPIRE

BY
J. R. MARTINDALE

VOLUME II
A.D. 395-527



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PREFACE

The publication of the second volume of *The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire* marks a further stage towards the completion of a project first envisaged by Theodor Mommsen. The volumes of the Prosopography of the early empire first appeared in the 1890s and the second edition has now reached the letter 'L'. The companion work for the later empire, after various misfortunes in Germany, was restarted in England after the Second World War under the inspiration of Professor A. H. M. Jones, who saw the first volume through to the final proofs but was prevented by his untimely death in 1970 from seeing the published work.

After Jones' death, the *Prosopography* was adopted by the British Academy as one of its Research Projects, and a supervisory Committee was appointed under the chairmanship first of Professor E. A. Thompson and subsequently of Professor A. D. E. Cameron. Financial responsibility for the preparation of Volume II was shared equally by the Academy and the Faculty of Classics in the University of Cambridge. The Faculty of History at Cambridge very kindly provided accommodation for the project in their premises on West Road, Cambridge.

The main responsibility for continuing the work was assigned to a small editorial committee, consisting of Jones' colleagues on the first volume, Mr J. R. Martindale and the late Dr J. Morris, together with Professors Thompson and Cameron. Reports were made at regular intervals to the full Committee, the other members of which were Professor Peter Brown, Professor Robert Browning, Miss J. M. Reynolds, Professor E. G. Turner and, since 1974, Professor C. A. Mango. The Committee was also joined in 1976 by Professor Sir M. I. Finley (to 1978), and in 1977 by Mrs (now Professor) Averil Cameron and by Professor P. Grierson, who succeeded Professor Cameron as chairman in September 1977.

The loss of Professor Jones was a grievous blow, of which we have been very conscious. His immense erudition, wisdom and judgement were of inestimable benefit to the *Prosopography* and no one person could have replaced him. We have endeavoured to follow the lines which he laid down for the work, and have sought the aid of many scholars in addition to those serving on the Committee – aid which was gladly and freely given; the names of some of the chief of these are recorded below.

The name of J. R. Martindale alone appears on the title page.

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their final form. His drafts were submitted for criticism and comment to the other three members of the editorial committee, to members of the full Committee, and to other scholars working in the field. Many entries were substantially revised and improved in the process before reaching their final form.

The scope and aims of *PLRE II* are sufficiently close to those of *PLRE I* to make it unnecessary here to repeat in detail what was said on p. vi of the preface to *PLRE I*. However, it was decided to include in *PLRE II* and *PLRE III* all those geographical areas which comprised the Roman Empire in the fourth century, even after they had ceased to form part of its political structure. This will show something of the fate of Roman families in the barbarian successor kingdoms and will provide material that illuminates both the continuities and the changes in the social and administrative development of these areas. Thus both *PLRE II* and more especially *PLRE III* will contain many persons, both of Roman and of non-Roman origin, from Ostrogothic and Lombard Italy, Vandal Africa, Visigothic Spain and Frankish Gaul, as well as a few of the more significant figures from Britain. We believe that this coverage will prove useful to students of early medieval Europe, as well as to those of the late Roman and early Byzantine periods.

Following the practice of *PLRE I* we do not normally include clergy, but we have tried to include those who were of senatorial family or held secular office or titles or were secular teachers, philosophers, etc., before their religious careers began. For details of their ecclesiastical careers, however, and for other religious persons, the *Prosopographie chrétienne* should be consulted.

A number of careers overlap *PLRE I* and *PLRE II*, and *PLRE II* and *PLRE III*. All persons entered in *PLRE I* whose careers — or at least presumed dates — extend later than 395 are listed in proper sequence in *PLRE II*, but readers must consult *PLRE I* for detailed information. For the later period, those persons whose careers began before 527 are included in *PLRE II*, even though in some cases the greater part of the information about them concerns the period after that date. They will, of course, also be recorded in *PLRE III* in proper sequence, though in summary form.

The volume again concludes with consular *Fasti*, lists of office-holders, and a number of family trees, including the ruling dynasties of the more important barbarian peoples. The visual aid afforded by the latter should make more comprehensible some of the information set out in narrative form in the actual entries. Ac

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and putative relationships by the use of continuous and pecked lines respectively.

We have aimed in general to include those persons from outside the frontiers of the Empire (Persians, Germans, etc.) who were relevant to the history of the Empire or who appear in Greek and Latin sources. This does not, of course, apply to persons disqualified from inclusion in the work under the normal terms of reference (e.g. those of humble status or whose careers were solely religious). For completeness and because it is useful to have the information to hand, we have included entries on all the Persian kings.

Entries on barbarian kings usually omit the domestic history of their reigns, but external events, particularly such as involved contact with the Roman Empire, have been registered. Such information provides the context for events recorded elsewhere in *PLRE*, in the entries for individual Romans and barbarians. We would emphasize that no attempt is made to write a continuous history of the relation of the barbarian peoples with one another or with the Roman Empire.

As in *PLRE I*, the careers of emperors are dealt with only down to the time when they began to rule as Augusti or when they became Caesars, being resumed where necessary if they abdicated or were overthrown. For information on their consulships, cf. the consular *Fasti* (pp. 1242-45). For their titulature and for details of their reigns, see the entries in *P-W*.

Local personalities, whether local magnates or decurions, have been omitted unless specifically attested as *viri egregii* or *viri perfectissimi*. This may have entailed the omission of some persons of consequence, but a line had to be drawn somewhere or the work would have been overloaded with a multitude of persons of uncertain status but essentially local importance.

As in *PLRE I* we have endeavoured to give the evidence in full, together with our interpretation of it. In *PLRE I*, however, the neglect of important modern studies has proved an irritant to some readers, and consequently we have tried to cite modern works more often in *PLRE II*, e.g. for fuller treatment than lies strictly within the scope of a prosopography (such is often the case with literary persons) or to illuminate an argument or statement. Many more could have been cited, but since the major task of the *Prosopography* is the presentation of primary sources in convenient form, we have preferred to avoid too deep an involvement in modern literature. To have done so would have greatly enlarged the work.

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usefulness. Inevitably some modern works of permanent worth will have been overlooked, but the siftings of time and the attentions of reviewers will doubtless bring such omissions to light.

A note may be included here to clarify the purpose of stigmatization (e.g. *!Theodericus!*), the use of which in *PLRE I* caused some confusion. It is intended to indicate doubt as to the genuineness of the person in question but not, as has been widely thought, our belief that he or she is certainly fictitious. A number of persons whom we considered to be certainly fictitious (mainly occurring in the *Historia Augusta*) were omitted from *PLRE I*; of those who were there stigmatized some will be fictitious, others genuine. Because of the confusion this has caused, we are including the omissions (duly stigmatized) in the *Addenda et Corrigenda* to *PLRE I* (for which a great debt is owed to the article of T. D. Barnes, 'Some Persons in the *Historia Augusta*', in *Phoenix* 26 (1972)). Readers are recommended to consult that article, and also the *Addenda et Corrigenda* which appear from time to time in the periodical *Historia*.

Our thanks go to the following scholars who by reading sources or by their specialist advice have greatly facilitated the preparation of this work: Mustafa el Abbadi; Professor A. E. R. Boak; Dr Sebastian Brock; Dr N. R. M. de Lange; Professor A. Demandt; Professor Glanville Downey; Professor A. E. Gordon; J. R. Melville Jones; Dr J. Mann; Professor J. A. McGeachy; Professor A. F. Norman; P. Parsons; Professor B. R. Rees; Geoffrey Richards; Alan Treloar.

We would like to thank the editors of the periodical *Historia* for agreeing to publish various *Addenda et Corrigenda* to *PLRE I*. We would also like to thank the many scholars who have responded to the appeal in *PLRE I* for information about errors and omissions and for new material. All of this will eventually be assembled together and published as an appendix to *PLRE III*.

A special note of thanks is due to the Faculty of Classics in the University of Cambridge and to the British Academy for their financial support for *PLRE II*, maintained in difficult times, without which the whole project would have foundered.

A. D. E. Cameron
J. R. Martindale
J. M. Reynolds
E. A. Thompson

PREFACE

A shadow was cast over the last stages of the preparation of *PLRE* II by the illness and subsequent death of Dr John Morris. He had been involved with the project together with Professor Jones from a very early stage, and his experience and knowledge will be greatly missed. He brought to the work an expertise founded on an intimate acquaintance with the techniques of prosopography employed in *PIR*, and an enthusiasm and range of interests which made it a joy to work with him. It is thanks mainly to his original work on Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries that entries for leading characters in British history of that time are to be found in *PLRE*.

A. D. E. C.
J. R. M.
J. M. R.
E. A. T.

NOTICE BY THE EDITORS

As with Volume 1 of the *Prosopography* we are only too well aware that in this volume also there are bound to be errors and omissions and that new material, epigraphical and papyrological, will continue to appear and add to our knowledge. Once again we would be most grateful if readers would notify the editors, care of the Cambridge University Press (Publishing Division), P.O. Box 110, Cambridge CB2 3RL, England, of any errors and omissions which they have detected, and send new material, published or unpublished.

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Stemmata	1308
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LIST OF SOURCES (INCLUDING COLLECTIONS
AND PERIODICALS), WITH ABBREVIATIONS

- ACOec.* *Acta Conciliorum Oecumenicorum* (ed. Ed. Schwartz)
- AE* *L'Année Epigraphique*
- AGWG* *Abhandlungen der Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*
- AJA* *American Journal of Archaeology*
- AJP* *American Journal of Philology*
- ASS* *Acta Sanctorum*
- Acta Mart. Arethae* (Boiss.) see *Mart. S. Areth.*
- Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* *Additamenta ad chron. Prosperi Hauniensis* (ed. Th. Mommsen, in *MGH (AA) IX*)
- Ado, chron.* Ado, bishop of Vienne, *Chronicle* (in *PL 123*)
- Aen. Gaz. Ep.* Aeneas of Gaza, *Epistulae* (ed. Lidia M. Positano; 1950)
- Aen. Gaz. Theophrastus* Aeneas of Gaza, *Theophrastus sive Dialogus* (in *PG 85*; also ed. Maria E. Colonna; 1958)
- Aetius, Tetrab.* Aetius, *Libri Medicinales xvi* (divided into four groups, *Tetrabibli I-IV*) (cited from the Latin translation by J. Cornarius; Basle, 1542)
- Agath.* Agathias, *Historiae* (ed. R. Keydell; 1967)
- Agnellus* Agnellus, *Liber Pontificalis Ecclesiae Ravennatis* (in *MGH(Scr. Rer. Lang.)*, 263-391)
- Alex. Trall.* Alexander of Tralles, *Libri xii de re medicina* (ed. T. Puschmann; 1878-1879, 1886)
- Anal. Boll.* *Analecta Bollandiana*
- Ann. Rav.* *Annals of Ravenna* (published in *Medieval Studies in memory of A. Kingsley Porter I* (1939), pp. 125-38, and in *Studi Romagnoli 3* (1952), pp. 4-8)
- Anon. Val.* Anonymus Valesianus (ed. V. Gardthausen, 1874; J. Moreau and V. Velkov, 1968)
- Anth. Gr.* *Anthologia Graeca* (ed. H. Beckby; 1957-1958); books 1-XV = *Anthologia Palatina*; book XVI = *Anthologia* (or *Appendix Planudea*)
- Anth. Lat.* *Anthologia Latina* (ed. F. Buecheler, A. Riese and E. Lommatzsch; 1869-1926)
- Anton. V. Sym.* Antonius, *Vita S. Symeonis Stylitae* (ed. H. Lietzmann, in *Texte und Untersuchungen 32*; 1908)
- Arator, Ep. ad Parthenium* Arator, *Epistula ad Parthenium* (in *PL 68*)

LIST OF SOURCES

- Arch. Pap.* *Archiv für Papyrusforschungen und Verwandte Gebiete*
Athen. Mitt. *Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung*
- Auct. Haun.* or *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* *Auctarium Prosperi Hauniensis* (ed. Th. Mommsen, in *MGH(AA)* IX) (cited as *Auct. Haun. ordo prior*, *Auct. Haun. ordo post(erior)*, *Auct. Haun. marg(inalia)*, *Auct. Haun. ordo post(erior) marg(inalia)*)
- Aug.* Augustine (all texts cited from CSEL)
- Aug. c. Acad.* Augustine, *contra Academicos*
- Aug. c. Cresc.* Augustine, *contra Cresconium grammaticum*
- Aug. c. Gaud.* Augustine, *contra Gaudentium*
- Aug. c. litt. Petil.* Augustine, *contra litteras Petiliani*
- Aug. Civ. Dei* Augustine, *de Civitate Dei*
- Aug. Conf.* Augustine, *Confessiones*
- Aug. de vit. beat.* Augustine, *de vita beata*
- Aug. de ord.* Augustine, *de ordine*
- Aug. Ep.* Augustine, *Epistulae*
- Aug. Retract.* Augustine, *Retractationes*
- Aug. Serm.* Augustine, *Sermones*
- Avit.* Avitus, bishop of Vienne (ed. R. Peiper, in *MGH(AA)* VI; 1883)
- Avit. Carm.* Avitus, *Carmina*
- Avit. Ep.* Avitus, *Epistulae*
- BBCS* *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*
- BCH* *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*
- BCTH* *Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques*
- BGU* *Aegyptische Urkunden aus den staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, Griechische Urkunden* (1892-1937)
- BICS* *Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies of the University of London*
- BSA* *Annual of the British School at Athens*
- BSAF* *Bulletin de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de la France*
- BZ* *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*
- Barhadbeshabba* Barhadbeshabba 'Arbaya, *Historia Ecclesiastica* (ed. and transl. F. Nau, in *Patr. Or.* IX (1913) (part II), XXIII (1932) (part I))
- Bas. Sel. V. Theclae* Basil of Seleucia, *de vita S. Theclae* (in *PG* 85)
- Boeth. Cons. Phil.* Boethius, *de consolatione philosophiae* (ed. G. Weinberger, in CSEL 67; 1934)
- Bouriant, Fragments coptes* U. Bouriant, 'Fragments coptes relatifs au concile d'Ephèse' (in *Mémoires de la mission archéologique française au Caire* 8. 1899)

LIST OF SOURCES

- Bull. Comm.* *Bullettino della Commissione Archaeologica Comunale di Roma*
- Byz.* *Byzantion*
- CAG* *Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca* (Berlin; 1881-)
- CIG* *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*
- CIL* *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (References to this corpus normally take the form, e.g. v 4327. 'CIL' is only used where ambiguity might occur.)
- CJ* *Codex Iustinianus* (ed. P. Krueger; 1877)
- CQ* *Classical Quarterly*
- CRAI* *Comptes-Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*
- CSCO (Scr. Syri)* *Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium (Scriptores Syri)*
- CSCO (Scr. Copt.)* *Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium (Scriptores Coptici)*
- CSEL* *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum*
- CTh* *Codex Theodosianus* (ed. Th. Mommsen; 1905)
- Cael. Aurel. Acut.* *Caelius Aurelianus, Acutae Passiones* (ed. I. E. Drabkin; 1950)
- Callin. V. Hypatii* [Callinicus, *Vita S. Hypatii* (ed. Seminarii Philologorum Bonnensis Sodales, 1895; also ed. G. J. M. Bartelink, in *Sources Chrétiennes* 177; 1971. For the system of double references, see below.)
- Candidus* *Candidus, fragments* (ed. C. Mueller, in *FHG* IV, = *Phot. Bibl.* 79)
- Cass. chron.* [Cassiodorus, *Chronicle* (ed. Th. Mommsen, in *MGH(AA)* XI; 1894)
- Cass. Inst. Div. Litt.* *Cassiodorus, Institutiones Divinarum Litterarum* (ed. R. A. B. Mynors; 1937)
- Cass. Inst. Saec. Litt.* [Cassiodorus, *Institutiones Saecularium Litterarum* (ed. R. A. B. Mynors; 1937)
- Cass. Libell.* *Cassiodorus, Libellus* (ed. Th. Mommsen, in *MGH(AA)* XII, pp. v-vi; 1894)
- Cass. de orth.* *Cassiodorus, de orthographia* (ed. H. Keil, in *Gramm. Lat.* VII)
- Cass. Var.* *Cassiodorus, Variae* (ed. Th. Mommsen, in *MGH(AA)* XII; 1894)
- Cassian, Conl.* *John Cassian, Conlationes* (ed. M. Petschenig, in *CSEL* 13)
- Catal. cod. astrol.* *Catalogus codicum astrologorum Graecorum* (ed. F. Cumont and others; 1898-)

LIST OF SOURCES

- Cedr. Georgius Cedrenus, *Historiarum Compendium* (ed. I. Bekker; 1838-1839)
- Chor. Choricus of Gaza (ed. R. Forster and E. Richtsteig; 1929)
- Chor. *Laud. Marciani* Choricus of Gaza, *Laudes Marciani*
- Chor. *Laud. Summi* Choricus of Gaza, *Laudes Summi*
- Chor. *Or. Fun. in Proc.* Choricus of Gaza, *Oratio Funebris in Procopium*
- Chron. 724 *Chronicon Miscellaneum ad a. 724 pertinens* (ed. E. W. Brooks, trans. J. B. Chabot, in *CSCO(Scr. Syr.)* III 4 (1903))
- Chron. 819 *Chronicon Anonymum ad a. 819 pertinens* (ed. A. Barsaum, in *CSCO(Scr. Syr.)* III 14 (1920); trans. J. B. Chabot, in *CSCO(Scr. Syr.)* III 14 (1937))
- Chron. 846 *Chronicon Anonymum ad a. 846 pertinens* (ed. E. W. Brooks, trans. J. B. Chabot, in *CSCO(Scr. Syr.)* III 4 (1903))
- Chron. 1234 *Chronicon Anonymum ad a. 1234 pertinens* (ed. and trans. J. B. Chabot, in *CSCO(Scr. Syr.)* III 14 text (1920), trans. (1937))
- Chron. *Caesaraug.* *Chronica Caesaraugustana* (ed. Th. Mommsen, in *MGH(AA)* XI; 1894)
- Chron. *Edess.* *Chronicon Edessenum* (ed. and trans. I. Guidi, in *CSCO(Scr. Syr.)* III 4; 1903)
- Chron. *Gall.* 452 *Chronica Gallica a. CCCCLII* (ed. Th. Mommsen, in *MGH(AA)* IX; 1892)
- Chron. *Gall.* 511 *Chronica Gallica a. DXI* (ed. Th. Mommsen, in *MGH(AA)* IX; 1892)
- Chron. *Min.* *Chronica Minora* (= *MGH(AA)* IX, XI, XIII) (ed. Th. Mommsen)
- Chron. *Pasch.* *Chronicon Paschale* (ed. L. Dindorf; 1832)
- Claud. Claudian (ed. T. Birt, in *MGH(AA)* X; 1892)
- Claud. *Carm. Min.* Claudian, *Carmina Minora*
- Claud. *De Bello Get.* Claudian, *de bello Getico*
- Claud. *De Bello Gild.* Claudian, *de bello Gildonico*
- Claud. *De III Cons. Hon.* Claudian, *de tertio consulatu Honorii Augusti*
- Claud. *De IV Cons. Hon.* Claudian, *de quarto consulatu Honorii Augusti*
- Claud. *De VI Cons. Hon.* Claudian, *de sexto consulatu Honorii Augustii*
- Claud. *De Cons. Stil.* Claudian, *de consulatu Stilichonis*
- Claud. *Olybr. et Prob.* Claudian, *de Olybrii et Probini consulatu*
- Claud. *In Eutrop.* Claudian, *in Eutropium*
- Claud. *In Ruf.* Claudian, *in Rufinum*
- Coll. *Avell.* *Collectio Avellana: epistulae imperatorum pontificum*

LIST OF SOURCES

- cum, aliorum* A.D. 367-553 (ed. O. Guenther, in *CSEL* 35; 1895-1898)
- Cons. Const.* *Consularia Constantinopolitana* (ed. Th. Mommsen, in *MGH(AA)* ix; 1892)
- Cons. Ital.* *Consularia Italica* (ed. Th. Mommsen, in *MGH(AA)* ix; 1892)
- Const. Porph. *de cer.* Constantine Porphyrogenitus, *De ceremoniis aulae Byzantinae* (ed. J. J. Reiske; 1829-1830)
- Const. Porph. *de them.* Constantine Porphyrogenitus, *de thematibus* (ed. A. Pertusi; 1952)
- Constantius, *V. Germani* Constantius, *Vita Germani episcopi Autissiodurensis* (ed. W. Levison, in *MGH(Scr. Rer. Mer.)* vii; 1920)
- Coripp. *Ioh.* Corippus, *Iohannidos seu de bellis Libycis libri viii* (ed. J. Partsch, in *MGH(AA)* iii; 1897)
- Cosmas Indicopleustes Cosmas Indicopleustes, *Topographia Christiana* (ed. E. O. Winstedt; 1909)
- Cougy E. Cougy, *Epigrammatum Anthologia Palatina cum Planudeis et appendice nova epigrammatum veterum ex libris et marmoribus ductorum*, Vol. iii (1890)
- Cyr. Alex. *adv. Nest.* Cyrillus, patriarch of Alexandria, *adversus Nestorium* (in *PG* 76; also ed. Ed. Schwartz, in *ACOec.* 11)
- Cyr. Scyth. Cyril of Scythopolis (ed. Ed. Schwartz, in *Texte und Untersuchungen* 49; 1939)
- Cyr. Scyth. *V. Abraam.* Cyril of Scythopolis, *Vita Abraamii*
- Cyr. Scyth. *V. Cyr.* Cyril of Scythopolis, *Vita Cyriaci*
- Cyr. Scyth. *V. Euth.* Cyril of Scythopolis, *Vita Euthymii*
- Cyr. Scyth. *V. Ioh. Hes.* Cyril of Scythopolis, *Vita Iohannis Hesychastae*
- Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* Cyril of Scythopolis, *Vita Sabae*
- Cyr. Scyth. *V. Theod.* Cyril of Scythopolis, *Vita Theodosii*
- Cyr. Scyth. *V. Theogn.* Cyril of Scythopolis, *Vita Theognii*
- D H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae* (1892-1916)
- DOP* *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*
- Dam. *Epit. Phot.* Damascius, *Epitome Photiana* (see Dam. *V. Isid.*)
- Dam. fr. Damascius, fragments (see Dam. *V. Isid.*)
- Dam. *V. Isid.* Damascius, *Vita Isidori*; the remains edited by Cl. Zintzen (1967). Cited as either *Dam. Epit. Phot.* (for left-hand pages) or *Dam. fr.* (for right-hand pages, of Zintzen's edition)
- Dion. Ant. *Ep.* Dionysius of Antioch, *Epistulae* (ed. R. Hercher, in *Epistolographi Graeci*; 1873)
- Doc. Mon.* *Documenta ad origines Monophysitarum illustranda*

LIST OF SOURCES

- (ed. and trans. J. B. Chabot, in *CSCO (Scr. Syr.)* II 37 (text, 1908)
(translation, 1933)
- Dracont. Blossius Aemilius Dracontius (ed. F. Vollmer, in
MGH(AA) XIV; 1905)
- Dracont. *Romul.* Blossius Aemilius Dracontius, *Romulea*
- Dracont. *Satisf.* Blossius Aemilius Dracontius, *Satisfactio ad
Gunthamundum regem Wandalorum*
- Elisha Vardapet Elisha (Eghighé) Vardapet, *History of Vardan and
the War of the Armenians* (cited from the French translation by
V. Langlois, in Langlois, vol. II (1869), pp. 183-251)
- Ennod. Ennodius (ed. W. Hartel, in *CSEL* 6 (1882); also F. Vogel,
in *MGH(AA)* VII (1885); for the system of double references, see
below)
- Ennod. *Carm.* Ennodius, *Carmina*
- Ennod. *Dict.* Ennodius, *Dictiones*
- Ennod. *Ep.* Ennodius, *Epistulae*
- Ennod. *Pan.* Ennodius, *Panegyricus Theoderici*
- Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica* Ennodius, *Paraenesis Didascalica
Ambrosio et Beato*
- Ennod. *V. Epiph.* Ennodius, *Vita Epiphani*
- Etym. Mag.* *Etymologicum Magnum* (ed. T. Gaisford; 1848)
- Eugipp. *V. Sev.* Eugippius, *Vita Severini* (ed. P. Knoell, in *CSEL*
9; 1886)
- Eun. fr. Eunapius of Sardis, fragments (ed. C. Mueller, in *FHG* IV;
1851)
- Eustath. fr. Eustathius of Epiphaneia, fragments (ed. C. Mueller,
in *FHG* IV; 1851)
- Evagr. *HE* Evagrius, *Ecclesiastical History* (ed. J. Bidez and L.
Parmentier; 1898)
- Evod. *de mirac.* *Miracula facta Uzali c. annum 420, iussu Evodii
conscripta* (in *PL* 41)
- Exc. de ins.* *Excerpta historica iussu imperatoris Constantini
Porphyrogeniti confecta IV, de insidiis* (ed. C. de Boor; 1905)
- Exc. de leg.* *Excerpta historica iussu imperatoris Constantini
Porphyrogeniti confecta I, de legationibus* (ed. C. de Boor; 1903)
- FHG* *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum* (ed. C. Mueller; vol.
IV, 1851; vol. V, 1870)
- FIR* *Fontes Iuris Romani Ante-Justiniani* (ed. S. Riccobono and
others; 1940-1943)
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- Sid. Ap. *Ep.* Sidonius Apollinaris, *Epistulae* (ed. W. B. Anderson (1936, 1965); also ed. C. Lütjohann (as above))
- Simeon of Bêth-Arshâm (trans. Guidi) I. Guidi, *La Lettera di Simeone vescovo di Bêth-Arsâm*, commentary and translation (in *Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei, Serie III, Mem. della classe di scienze morali, stor. e filol.* VII (1881), pp. 471-500)
- Simpl. *Ep.* Pope Simplicius, *Epistulae* (in Thiel)
- Simpl. *Cael.* Simplicius, *Commentaria in Aristotelis De Caelo* (ed. J. L. Heiberg, in *CAG* VII)
- Simpl. *Phys.* Simplicius, *Commentaria in Aristotelis Physica* (ed. H. Diels, in *CAG* IX-x)
- Sirm.* [*Constitutiones Sirmondianae* (in *CTh.* vol. I)
- Soc. Socrates, *Historia Ecclesiastica* (ed. R. Hussey; 1853)
- Soz. Sozomenus, *Historia Ecclesiastica* (ed. J. Bidez and G. C. Hanson, in *Gr. Schr.* 50 (1960))
- Steph. Byz. Stephen of Byzantium, *Ethnica* (ed. A. Meineke; 1849, reprinted 1958)
- Stud. Pal.* *Studien zur Palaeographie und Papyruskunde* (ed. C. Wessely; 1901-)
- Suid. Suidas, *Lexicon* (ed. A. Adler; 1928-1938)
- Sulp. Sev. Sulpicius Severus (ed. C. Halm, in *CSEL* 1; 1866)
- Sulp. Sev. *Chron.* Sulpicius Severus, *Chronicle*
- Sulp. Sev. *Dial.* Sulpicius Severus, *Dialogi*
- Sulp. Sev. *Ep.* Sulpicius Severus, *Epistulae*
- Symm. *Ep.* Symmachus, *Epistulae* (ed. O. Seeck, in *MGH(AA)* VI; 1883)
- Syn. Synesius (in *PG* 66)
- Syn. *Catast.* Synesius, *Catastaseis* (also ed. N. Terzaghi; 1944)
- Syn. *de ins.* Synesius, *de insomnia* (also ed. N. Terzaghi; 1944)
- Syn. *de prov.* Synesius, *de providentia sive Aegyptii* (also ed. N. Terzaghi; 1944)

LIST OF SOURCES

- Syn. *de regno* Synesius, *Oratio de regno* (also ed. N. Terzaghi; 1944)
- Syn. *Ep.* Synesius, *Epistulae* (also in R. Hercher, *Epistolographi Graeci*; 1873)
- Syn. *Hymn.* Synesius, *Hymni* (also ed. N. Terzaghi; 1944)
- TAM *Tituli Asiae Minoris*
- TAPA *Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association*
- TAPS *Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*
- Theod. *Ep.* Theodoret, bishop of Cyrrihus, *Epistulae* (ed. Y. Azéma, in *Sources Chrétiennes* 40, 98, 111 (1955, 1964, 1965)).
For the method of citation, see below.
- Theod. *HE* Theodoret, *Historia Ecclesiastica* (ed. L. Parmentier, in *Gr. Schr.* 84 (1911); also F. Scheidweiler (1954))
- Theod. *HR* Theodoret, *Historia Religiosa* (in *PG* 82)
- Theod. *Lect. Epit.* Theodorus Lector, *Epitome Historiae Ecclesiasticae* (ed. G. C. Hanson, in *Gr. Schr.* 54 (1971))
- Theoph. *AM* Theophanes, *Chronographia* (dates 'Anno Mundi') (ed. C. de Boor; 1883)
- Theoph. *Sim.* Theophylactus Simocatta, *Historiae* (ed. C. de Boor (1887); reprinted with corrections by P. Wirth (1972))
- Thiel, *Ep. Pont.* A. Thiel, *Epistulae Romanorum Pontificum* (Braunsberg, 1867)
- Tzetzes, *Chil.* John Tzetzes, *Historiarum Variarum Chiliades* (ed. T. Kiessling (1826); also P. A. M. Leone (1968))
- V. *Apollin. Valent.* *Vita Apollinaris episcopi Valentinensis* (ed. B. Krusch, in *MGH(Scr. Rer. Mer.)* III; 1896)
- V. *Auxentii* *Vita, Conversatio et Exercitatio S. Auxentii* (in *PG* 114; also, in an earlier version, ed. L. Clugnet, in *Revue de l'Orient chrétien* VIII (1903), pp. 1-14)
- V. *Caes.* *Vita S. Caesarii episcopi Arelatensis* (ed. B. Krusch, in *MGH(Scr. Rer. Mer.)* III; 1896)
- V. *Chlodovaldi* *Vita S. Chlodovaldi* (ed. B. Krusch, in *MGH(Scr. Rer. Mer.)* II; 1888)
- V. *S. Chrothildis* *Vita S. Chrothildis* (ed. B. Krusch, in *MGH(Scr. Rer. Mer.)* II; 1888)
- V. *Consortiae* *Vita Consortiae* (in *ASS Jun.* IV)
- V. *Dan. Scet.* *Vita Danielis Scetiotes* (ed. L. Clugnet, *Vie de l'abbé Daniel le Scétiote*; 1901)
- V. *Dan. Styl.* *Vita S. Danielis Stylitae* (ed. H. Delchaye, in *Anal. Boll.* 32 (1913), and in *Les Saints Stylites* (1923))

LIST OF SOURCES

- V. Fulg.* see Ferrand. *V. Fulg.*
- V. Germani* *Vita Germani episcopi Autissiodurensis* (in *ASS* Jul. VII)
- V. Hil. Arel.* *Vita S. Hilarii Arelatensis* (in *PL* 50)
- V. Ioh. ep. Tell.* *Vita Iohannis episcopi Tellensis* (ed. and trans. E. W. Brooks, in *CSCO(Scr. Syr.)* III 25; 1899)
- V. S. Marcelli* *Vita et Conversatio S. Marcelli archimandritae monasterii Acoemeteorum* (in *PG* 116; for an earlier version, G. Dagron, *La Vie ancienne de saint Marcel l'Acémète*, in *Anal. Boll.* 86 (1968), pp. 287-321)
- V. Mel. Gr.* *Vita S. Melaniae*, versio Graeca (in *Anal. Boll.* 22; also ed. D. Gorce, in *Sources Chrétiennes* 90 (1962))
- V. Mel. Lat.* *Vita S. Melaniae*, versio Latina (in *Anal. Boll.* 8)
- V. Petr. Iber.* *Vita Petri Iberi* (trans. R. Raabe; 1895)
- V. Remigii* (or *V. Remedii*) *Vita S. Remigii* (in *MGH(AA)* IV 2)
- V. Sigismundi* *Vita S. Sigismundi regis* (ed. B. Krusch, in *MGH(Scr. Rer. Mer.)* II; 1888)
- V. Sym. Styl. (Syr.)* *Vita S. Symeonis Stylitae* (in Syriac) (ed. and trans. H. Lietzmann, in *Texte und Untersuchungen* 32; 1908)
- Ven. Fort.* Venantius Fortunatus (ed. F. Leo and B. Krusch, in *MGH(AA)* IV; 1881-1885)
- Vict. Tonn.* Victor Tonnennensis, *Chronicle* (ed. Th. Mommsen, in *MGH(AA)* XI; 1894)
- Vict. Vit.* Victor Vitensis, *Historia Persecutionis Africanae Provinciae* (ed. C. Helm, in *MGH(AA)* III (1879); also ed. M. Petschenig, in *CSEL* 7 (1881))
- Vives, Inscripciones cristianas*² J. Vives, *Inscripciones cristianas de la España romana y visigoda*, 2nd edition (1969)
- Wadd.* W. H. Waddington, *Recueil des inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie* (1870)
- Walz, Rhet. Graec.* see *Rhet. Graec.*
- Z. Pap. Epigr.* *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik*
- Zach. HE* Zacharias Rhetor, *Historia Ecclesiastica* (ed. and trans. E. W. Brooks, in *CSCO(Scr. Syr.)* III 5-6; 1919, 1921, 1924)
- Zach. I. Isaiiae* Zacharias Rhetor, *Vita Isaiiae* (ed. and trans. E. W. Brooks, in *CSCO(Scr. Syr.)* III 25; 1899)
- Zach. I. Sev.* Zacharias Rhetor, *Vita Severi* (ed. and trans. M.-A. Kugener, in *Patr. Or.* 2; 1907)
- Zon.* Zonaras, *Epitome Historiarum* (ed. L. Dindorf; 1868-1875)
- Zos.* Zosimus, *Historia Nova* (ed. L. Mendelssohn; 1887)
- Zosim. Ep.* Pope Zosimus, *Epistulae* (in *PL* 20; also in *Coll. Avell.*)

LIST OF MODERN WORKS, WITH ABBREVIATIONS

- Bury, *LRE*² J. B. Bury, *History of the Later Roman Empire*, 2nd edition (London, 1923)
- CMH* *Cambridge Medieval History*
- Cameron, *Claudian* A. Cameron, *Claudian. Poetry and Propaganda at the Court of Honorius* (Oxford, 1970)
- Cavallera F. Cavallera, *S. Jérôme: sa vie et son oeuvre* (Louvain-Paris, 1922)
- Chastagnol, *La préfecture urbaine* A. Chastagnol, *La préfecture urbaine à Rome sous le Bas-Empire (= Publications de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines d'Alger, xxxiv)* (Presses Universitaires de France, Paris, 1960)
- Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain* A. Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain sous le règne d'Odoacre: recherches sur l'épigraphie du Colisée au V^e siècle* (*Antiquitas*, Reihe 3, Band 3; Bonn, 1966)
- Christ-Schmid-Stählin W. von Christ, W. Schmid and O. Stählin, *Geschichte der griechischen Literatur*, 6th edition (Munich, 1961)
- Christensen A. Christensen, *L'Iran sous les Sassanides*, 2nd edition (Copenhagen, 1944)
- Courtois, *Victor de Vita* Chr. Courtois, *Victor de Vita et son oeuvre; étude critique* (Algiers, 1954)
- de Lepper J. L. M. de Lepper, *De Rebus Gestis Bonifatii Comitis Africae et Magistri Militum* (Tilburg, Breda, 1941)
- Duchesne, *Fastes épisc.* L. Duchesne, *Fastes épiscopaux de l'ancienne Gaule* (1894-1915)
- Hefele-Leclerq K. J. Hefele and H. Leclerq, *Histoire des conciles* (10 vols., 1907-1938)
- Jones, *LRE* A. H. M. Jones, *The Later Roman Empire 284-602* (Blackwell, Oxford, 1964)
- Justi F. Justi, *Iranisches Namenbuch* (Marburg, 1895)
- Lacombrade, *Synésios* C. Lacombrade, *Synésios de Cyrène, hellène et chrétien* (Paris, 1951)
- Leipoldt J. Leipoldt, *Schenute von Atripe und die Entstehung des national-ägyptischen Christentums* (in *Texte und Untersuchungen*, NF X 1; 1903)
- Maenchen-Helfen O. J. Maenchen-Helfen, *The World of the Huns: studies in their history and culture* (Berkeley, California; 1973)
- Noeldeke, *Tabari* Th. Noeldeke, *Geschichte der Perser und Araber zur Zeit des Sasaniden, aus der arabischen Chronik des Tabari* (Leyden, 1879)

LIST OF MODERN WORKS

- OCD*² *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, 2nd edition (Oxford 1970; reprinted with corrections, 1972)
- ODCC* *The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*, ed. F. L. Cross and E. A. Livingstone (2nd, revised, edition, 1974)
- Olinder, *The Kings of Kinda* Gunnar Olinder, *The Kings of Kinda of the Family of Ākilval-Murār* (= Lunds Universitets Årsskrift, N:ř Avd. 1, Bd. 23, Nr. 6; 1927)
- PIR*² *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*, ed. E. Klebs and H. Dessau (1897-1898); 2nd edition, ed. E. Groag and A. Stein (1933-)
- P-W* *Real-Encyklopaedie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, ed. A. Pauly, G. Wissowa, W. Kroll and others (1893-)
- Platner-Ashby S. B. Platner and T. Ashby, *A Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome* (1929)
- Proc. Cam. Phil. Soc.* *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society*
- Robert, *Hell.* L. Robert, *Hellenica; recueil d'épigraphie, de numismatique et d'antiquités grecques* (Limoges-Paris, 1940-)
- J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epigr.* J. and L. Robert, *Bulletin Epigraphique* (annually in *REG*)
- Rothstein G. Rothstein, *Die Dynastie der Lahmiden in al-Hira* (Berlin, 1899)
- Sabatier, *Desc. gén. des monn. byz.* J. Sabatier, *Description générale des monnaies byzantines* (Paris-London, 1862)
- Schanz-Hosius Martin Schanz, Carl Hosius and Gustav Krueger, *Geschichte der römischen Literatur* IV 2: *Die Literatur des 5. und 6. Jahrhunderts* (Munich, 1920; reprinted 1959)
- Schmidt, *Gesch. d. Wandalen*² L. Schmidt, *Geschichte der Wandalen*, 2nd edition (Munich, 1942)
- Schönfeld M. Schönfeld, *Wörterbuch der altgermanischen Personen- und Völkernamen* (Heidelberg, 1911)
- Seeck, *Regesten* O. Seeck, *Regesten der Kaiser und Papste* (Stuttgart, 1919)
- Seeck, *Symm.* O. Seeck, *Q. Aurelii Symmachi opera* (= *MGH(AA)* VI i; Berlin, 1883)
- Seeck, *Untergang* O. Seeck, *Geschichte des Untergangs der antiken Welt* (Stuttgart, 1910-)
- Stein, *Bas-Emp.* E. Stein, *Histoire du Bas-Empire*, vol. I (édition française par Jean-Remy Palanque) (Paris, 1959), vol. II (Paris, 1949)
- Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris* C. E. Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris and his Age* (Oxford, 1933)

LIST OF MODERN WORKS

- Stroheker K. F. Stroheker, *Der senatorische Adel im spätantiken Gallien* (Tübingen, 1948; Darmstadt, 1971)
- Sundwall, *Abhandlungen* J. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen zur Geschichte des ausgehenden Römertums* (Helsingfors, 1919)
- Sundwall, *Weström. Stud.* J. Sundwall, *Weströmische Studien* (Berlin, 1915)
- Thompson, *Attila* E. A. Thompson, *A History of Attila and the Huns* (Oxford, 1948)
- Westerink, *Anonymous Prolegomena* L. G. Westerink, *Anonymous Prolegomena to Platonic Philosophy* (Amsterdam, 1962)
- Zöllner, *Gesch. d. Franken* E. Zöllner, *Geschichte der Franken* (Munich, 1970)

The following technical abbreviations have been used:

- a.v. (or ag. vic.) agens vicem (e.g. praefecti praetorio)
- Aug. Augustus
- com. comes
- com. dom. comes domesticorum
- com. Or. comes Orientis
- com. ord. pr. comes ordinis primi
- com. rei mil. comes rei militaris
- cos. (or cons.) consul (ordinarius)
- corr. corrector
- CRP comes rei privatae
- CSL comes sacrarum largitionum
- leg. Karth. legatus Karthaginis
- leg. Num. legatus Numidiae
- mag. epist. magister epistularum
- mag. equ. magister equitum
- mag. lib. magister libellorum
- mag. mem. magister memoriae
- mag. mil. magister militum
- mag. off. magister officiorum
- mag. ped. magister peditum
- MVM magister utriusque militiae
- not. notarius
- p., pr., praes. praeses
- pal. palatinus
- pat. patricius
- PPO praefectus praetorio
- praef. praefectus

LIST OF MODERN WORKS

praep. praepositus
proc. proconsul
prot. (dom.) protector (domesticus)
PSC praepositus sacri cubiculi
p.u. praefectus urbi
PVC praefectus urbis Constantinopoleos
PVR praefectus urbis Romae
QSP quaestor sacri palatii
rat. rationalis
schol. scholasticus
trib. tribunus
vic. vicarius

Note also:

c.f. clarissima femina
c.p. clarissimus puer *or* clarissima puella
inl. f. inlustris femina
sp. f. spectabilis femina
v.c. (*or* c.v.) vir clarissimus
v.d. vir devot(issim)us
v.e. vir egregius
v. glor. vir gloriosissimus
v. inl. vir inlustris
v.l. vir laudabilis
v. magn. vir magnific(entissim)us
v.p. vir perfectissimus
v. sp(ec.) vir spectabilis
v. subl. vir sublimis

and

acc. accepta
dat. data
pp. proposita

SYMBOLS AND CONVENTIONS

The attention of readers is drawn to the following symbols:

- 399^S (MSS 401) dated a. 401 in the manuscripts, assigned to a. 399 by O. Seeck, *Regesten*
- CTh IX 8.7^a the heading of the law names the office of the addressee
- CTh IX 8.6⁺ the heading of the law does not name the office of the addressee

Names in **bold roman** are of men who held posts in the 'illustris' grade or which were later in that grade.

Names in **ROMAN CAPITALS** are of men who held posts in the 'spectabilis' grade or which were later in that grade.

Names in *ITALIC CAPITALS* are of persons who were simply 'clarissimi' or 'perfectissimi'.

Names printed as, e.g. ***!P. Datianus!*** are persons known only from sources of doubtful reliability (principally the *Historia Augusta* and some lives in the *Acta Sanctorum*).

In cross-references, the notice will be found under the name distinguished by an initial **bold roman** letter, e.g. **D**omitius Zenophilus.

In the stemmata, names of emperors are given in **bold type**.

Dates are given as follows:

- 477/483 at some date between 477 and 483 inclusive
- 477-483 from 477 to 483 inclusive

NOTE TO THE READER

The attention of readers is drawn to the following points:

(a) The supposed addressees of Nilus' 'letters' pose a problem for the prosopographer. While the practice in *PLRE* II has been to register doubt only where there are obvious anachronisms in the addressees of the letters, readers are warned that virtually all the addresses are open to suspicion, as demonstrated by Alan Cameron, 'The Authenticity of the Letters of St Nilus of Ancyra', in *Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies* 17 (1976).

(b) For the interpretation of the word 'scholasticus', readers should consult the dissertation of Axel Claus, 'Ο Σχολαστικός (Cologne, 1965), and the review of Claus' work by D. Simon, in *BZ* 59 (1966). The word denotes a man of learning rather than specifically an advocate.

(c) For names of Germanic origin, references have generally been given to M. Schönfeld, *Wörterbuch der altgermanischen Personen- und Völkernamen* (Heidelberg, 1911); and for those of Iranian origin, to F. Justi, *Iranisches Namenbuch* (Marburg, 1895).

(d) References to the *Panegyric* on Theoderic and the *Vita Epiphani* by Ennodius are double; first by paragraphs to the edition by F. Vogel in *MGH(AA)* VII (1885) and then (in parentheses) by page number to the edition by W. Hartel in *CSEL* 6 (1882). References to the *Paraenesis Didascalica* are to the pages of Hartel's edition.

References to the letters of Theodoret of Cyrthus are sometimes in Roman numerals, sometimes in Arabic; Roman numerals (I-LII) refer to the collection published by Y. Azéma in *Sources Chrétiennes* 40, and Arabic numerals (1-147) to that published by Azéma in *Sources Chrétiennes* 98 and 111.

References to the *Vita S. Hypatii* of Callinicus are also double; the numbers 58 to 141 allude to the Bonn edition, whereas 1.1 to 56.2 are to that of G. J. M. Bartelink in the *Sources Chrétiennes*.

Double references sometimes occur also to a number of Syriac and other Oriental sources; in this case, the first page reference is to the original text, the second to the translation.

(e) Suaves (Suavi) and Sueves (Suevi): these are two spellings of the same name; they are used here to distinguish two branches of the same people, the Suaves those living in Pannonia or thereabouts, the Sueves those living in Spain.

ADDENDA TO THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- Celest. *Ep.* Pope Celestine, *Epistulae* (in *PL* 50; also in *ACOec.* I i.vii; I ii)
- Corinth* *Corinth, results of excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Vol. VIII, Part I, Greek Inscriptions* (ed. B. D. Meritt, 1931)
- Haenel, *Corpus legum* G. Haenel, *Corpus legum ab imperatoribus Romanis ante Iustinianum latorum, quae extra Constitutionum codices supersunt* (Leipzig, 1857)
- Innocent. *Ep.* Pope Innocent, *Epistulae* (in *PL* 20; also in *Coll. Avell.*)
- Jacob of Serugh, *Ep.* Jacob of Serugh, *Epistulae* (ed. G. Olinder, in *CSCO* (*Scr. Syr.*) 57; 1937)
- Kaibel, *Epigr.* G. Kaibel, *Epigrammata Graeca ex lapidibus collecta* (1878)
- P(ap). Ant.* *The Antinoopolis Papyri* (ed. C. H. Roberts and others; 1950-1966)

ADDENDA TO THE PROSOPOGRAPHY

Bacauda 1: see also K. Pink, *Römische und byzantinische Gewichte in Osterreichischen Sammlungen*, col. 60, and col. 92, no. 54.

Berthacharius: also recorded as father of Radegundis and king of Thuringia in Ven. Fort. V. S. *Radegundis* II 3, *App. Carm.* III, v. 33.

Catulinus 3: see also K. Pink, *Römische und byzantinische Gewichte in Osterreichischen Sammlungen*, col. 58, and col. 92, no. 53.

Claudius patricius; QSP 475/476

Under the usurper Basiliscus, Claudius πατρικίως και κυαιστωρ owned property in Constantinople in the district later known as τὰ Κλαυδίου, where he built 'palaces' (και παλατια ἀνήγειρεν ἐκεῖσε); *Patr. Const.* III 90. On the district, see Janin, *Const. Byz.*, 344.

Fl. Cyrus 7: see now Alan Cameron, 'Cyrus of Panopolis' (forthcoming article).

Dexiocrates patricius E/M V

Under Theodosius II, Dexiocrates πατρικίως owned a property at

ADDENDA

Constantinople later known as the 'House of Dexiocrates': he built a church and a home for the aged there; *Patr. Const.* III 72. There was also a Gate at Constantinople which bore his name (ἡ πόρτη Δεξιοκράτους); *Patr. Const.* IV 32. On the district (called αἱ Δεξιοκρατιαναί or τὰ Δεξιοκράτους) and the Gate (identical with the Gate of St Theodosia, on the Golden Horn), see Janin, *Const. Byz.*, 271. 317-18; id. *Eglises et monastères*, 135.

His name recalls that of the consul of 503, Dexiocrates; the latter may have been a descendant, or may even be identical with the patrician, since the evidence of the *Patria* in matters of chronology is not reliable.

EVSTORGIVS (cf. Anonymus 64) comes; ?vicarius (East) IV/VI

The inscription alluded to under Anonymus 64 is now published in T. B. Mitford and I. K. Nicolaou, *Inscriptions from Salamis*, no. 132. It comes from the theatre and reads: [κ]έ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον Εὐστοργίου [τοῦ]/[ἀ]γνοῦ κόμητος καὶ ἀπὸ βικαρίας. Cf. also the fragment, no. 133, which is read: . . . Φλ. Ε[ὐστοργ]ίου? . . . On this man's office, cf. also Macarius 2.

Eutropius

protospatharius and QSP M/L V

Under Zeno and Anastasius (or, according to another tradition, under Constantine I), Eutropius πρωτοσπαθάρως καὶ κυαιστῶρ built a harbour at Chalcedon, known as the 'Harbour of Eutropius'; he also built a monastery there; *Patr. Const.* III 166. In fact, the harbour was built by the emperor Justinian (see *Proc. Aed.* I 11.22) and owed its name to the district where it was situated (τὰ Εὐτροπίου); see Janin, *Const. Byz.*, 228-9.

Hilarion

patricius 457/474

Under Leo I, Hilarion πατρικίως founded the Church of St Theodorus τὰ Καρβουνάρια; *Patr. Const.* III 45. The church was genuine but the attribution is doubtful; see Janin, *Eglises et monastères*, 155; id. *Const. Byz.*, 341.

Ioannes 45: he is to be identified with the CSL Ioannes who is known from several surviving bronze weights, all dated to a sixth indiction (+ ἐπὶ Ἰωάννου τοῦ ἐνδοξ(στάτου) κόμητος) π(ῶν) θ(είων) λαρ(γι)π(ιόνων) ινδ' ς); see K. Pink, *Römische und Byzantinische Gewichte in Österreichischen Sammlungen*, col. 59, and N. Dürr,

ADDENDA

Catalogue des poids byzantins, Musée d'art et d'histoire de Genève, no. 311 with p. 40, pl. 17 (from *Genava* XII, 1964). The suggested identification with John the Cappadocian is an error; the latter was never CSL.

Odovacer: the evidence of his coinage suggests that Odovacer recognized Julius Nepos as emperor; see J. C. Kent, in *Corolla Memoriae Erich Swoboda dedicata* (1966), 146-50.

FL. PALMATVS 2: the text of the new inscription is in C. Roueché, *Inscriptions of Byzantine Aphrodisias*, no. 33 (he is ὁ περίβλεπτος ὑπατικός καὶ ἐπαίχων (sic) τὸν τόπον τοῦ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτου βικαρίου).

Fl. Photius: now known also from a second inscription from Aphrodisias, viz. C. Roueché, *Inscriptions of Byzantine Aphrodisias*, no. 57 (+ ἐπὶ Φλαβίου Φωτίου) σχολαστικοῦ καὶ πατρός +). He was therefore *scholasticus* and *pater civitatis*. The other inscription, IGC 264, now = Roueché, no. 58. Both inscriptions were found near the northern entrance of the Hadrianic Baths, where presumably work was carried out while Photius was *pater*.

Proclus

patricius E/M V

Under Theodosius II, the so-called Monolith was transported from Athens to Constantinople by Proclus πατρικίος; *Patr. Const.* II 60. Neither the monument nor the person seems to be otherwise recorded, and the story may be a garbled account of the erection of an obelisk in 390 by the PVC Proculus (cf. *PLRE* I, p. 746).

FL. ANTIOCHVS AMMIAN(VS) VALERIVS 8: the two inscriptions, with a third in which his son Olympius is named, are now published in T. B. Mitford and I. K. Nikolaou, *Inscriptions from Salamis*, nos. 45-7. They come from the public baths at Salamis. Valerius' full name is given in no. 45; in nos. 46 and 47, both in verse, he is called respectively Valerius and Antiochus. His office is to be inferred from no. 46, which describes him as τὸν καθαρὸν, ὃς θεσμοῖς ὁμοίαι καὶ ἀχράντοισιν ἀνωγαῖς Κύπρον ἐς ἀρχαίην ἤγαγεν ἀγλαίην. The language recalls the standard terms in which eulogies of provincial governors were couched in the late empire (cf. L. Robert, *Hell.* IV *passim*) and suggests that Valerius was governor of the province (?consularis Cypri) rather than some higher dignitary.

ADDENDA

VITIANVS 2

v.c., consularis (Cariae) V

Ὁ λαμπρ(ότατος) σχολαστικός καὶ ὑπα(τικός), honoured with a statue by the metropolis of Aphrodisias as ὁ οἰκ(ε)ῖος εὐεργέτης καὶ ἀγωνοθέτης; C. Roueché, *Inscriptions of Byzantine Aphrodisias*, no. 32. Apparently a native of Aphrodisias. For the word ἀγωνοθέτης, possibly meaning simply the president of the games, see Alan Cameron, *Porphyrius the Charioteer*, p. 139, n. 1, and cf. also Lampe, *Patristic Greek Lexicon* s.v. ἀγωνοθετέω, s.v. ἀγωνοθέτης.

Zenon 7: to references to his original name, add Agath. iv 29.2 (Ζήνων ὁ Ῥωμαίων βασιλεὺς ὁ Ἰσαυρος, ὃς δὴ πρῶην Ταρσισκωδίσεος ἐπωνομάζετο).

ADDENDA TO THE FASTI

PRAEFECTI PRAETORIO ORIENTIS

Severus 4 (?PPO or PVC)	E/M V
Taurianus (?PPO or PVC)	E/M V

VICARII (West) (diocese unknown)

Fl. Paulus 31 (? <i>vicarius</i> or <i>proconsul</i>)	before 438
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PROCONSVLES ASIAE

Stephanus 3	?E V
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COMITES DOMESTICORVM (West)

Fl. Iulius Valerius Maiorianus	(454?-)456
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MILITARY COMMANDERS (West)

Marcellinus 6, ? <i>com. rei. mil.</i> (in Dalmatia)	454
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MILITARY COMMANDERS (East)

Eugenius 6, <i>dux utriusque Armeniae</i>	502 Nov.
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ADDENDA

SILENTIARII (East)

Conon 5 511-518

DEFENSORES CIVITATIS (West)

C. Marius Eventius 2 (at Fanum
Fortunae) LIV/E V

DEFENSORES CIVITATIS (East)

Fl. Gaudentius 13 (Gerasa) 447
Fl. Isaac 5 (Cynopolis) 464
Fl. Menas 8 (Oxyrhynchus) V/VI
Fl. Hermias 7 (Oxyrhynchus) 504
Fl. Taurinus 2, ?*def.* (Hermopolis) 465
Fl. Serenus 7 (Oxyrhynchus) ?VI

PATRES CIVITATIS (East)

Imus, *pat. civ.* (Sebaste) V/VI
Vigilius 2, ?*pat. civ.* (Gortyn) V/VI
Fl. Photius (Aphrodisias) V/VI

THE PROSOPOGRAPHY

A. . . 1

M V

Grata Deo puella; died aged 55; buried at Comum in the same tomb as Aurora *sp.f.* and Principius 2; v 5420 = *ILCV* 1733 Comum. Presumably they were relatives. Only the initial letter of her name survives.

ANICIVS A. . . 2

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32157. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

ANICIVS A. . . 3

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 70 n. 17. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Abgarus 1

scholasticus (at Edessa) 449 April

He was a *scholasticus* ('σχολαστικός') at Edessa in April 449; *AGWG*, NF XV 1, p. 39 (his name is spelt 'bgr', i.e. Abgar or Augar).

Abgarus 2

PPO (?Orientis) before 451 Oct.

He may have been a native of Edessa in Osrhoene, since his name ('Augarus' = 'Abgarus') was borne by the former kings of the Osrhoeni (all called 'Abgarus') at Edessa (*PIR*² A 5-11). He may even have been descended from them, as the name is uncommon.

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων Αὐγάρος; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 138. In the Latin version (II iii.ii, p. 149) he is styled 'vir magnificentissimus ex praefecto et patricio Eugarus (sic)', but this is probably due to confusion with Antiochus 10 whose name has dropped out of the Latin text. Since he is named first of the former prefects after Antiochus *PPO et patricius* he ought to have been senior to the rest, but the names are not in strict chronological sequence of office. The absence of a territorial determination after ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων suggests that he was PPO Orientis (see Parnassius 2).

Ablabius 1: *censualis* (East) L IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Ablabius 2 (Soc. VII 12): = *PLRE* I, Ablabius 2.

Ablabius 3 domesticus of the QSP (East) 431

One of the influential persons at court at Constantinople whom Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, proposed to bribe in his interest in 431; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 225.

ABLABIUS 4 notarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; possibly a pagan, as Nilus criticizes him for being deaf to the Scriptures; Nil. *Ep.* ii 253 (addressed Ἀβλαβίῳ νοταρίῳ).

Ablabius 5 doctor V/VI

His death was lamented in verses by the poetess Theosebeia; *Anth. Gr.* vii 559 (Medicine grieved for Hippocrates and Galen and now for Ablabius). For the date, see Theosebeia.

Ablabius 6 historian of the Goths ?L V/E VI

(Correction of Ablabius 3 in *PLRE* I.)

His history of the Goths, based on Gothic materials and legends, was used by Cassiodorus and Jordanes; *Jord. Get.* 28, 82, 117. He was a Roman and described relations between the Romans and the Goths (Abavi (sic MSS; Ablabi *Mommsen*) vestri historica monimenta recolite, quantum decessores vestri studuerint de suo iure relinquere ut eis parentum nostrorum foedera provenirent); *Cass. Var.* x 22 (a letter from Theodahad to Justinian in 535). The words 'decessores vestri' and 'parentum nostrorum foedera' in Theodahad's letter suggest relatively recent events; they may refer to the negotiations between the Romans and Ostrogoths in the mid fifth century, under *Leo I* and *Zeno*. Moreover, since Cassiodorus used him for his Gothic history, which was published by 533 (cf. *Cass. Var.* ix 25), Ablabius' date is not later than the early sixth century.

Clodius Ablabius Benagius

Abraham 1 notarius; (later) bishop of Amida E/M VI

(In c. 507, when Dara was founded) 'Abraham Bar KYLY de Tel Bande (?) illo tempore notarius fuit, qui filius erat Ephraim de Tella'; the new bishop of Dara, Eutychianus, ordained Abraham priest, and Abraham then held responsible posts in the church at Dara; *Zach. HE* vii 6, *Mich. Syr.* ix 16, 19, 26. Later he was made bishop of Amida, occupying the see for thirty years; *Zach. HE* x 2, *Chron.* 846, p. 225 = 171, *Ps.-Dion. Chron.* ii, pp. 32-8.

Abramius (Ἀβράμης) 2 a priest; envoy to the Saracens E/M VI

Son of Euphrasius 3; he was a priest; Simeon of Beth Aršam (trans. Guidi, p. 481) = Zach. *HE* VIII 3. Father of Nonnosus (*PLRE* III); Nonnosus (= Phot. *Bibl.* 3 = *FHG* IV, p. 179).

Envoy of Justin to Alamundarus 2 in late 523/early 524, when he ransomed the generals Timostratus and Ioannes 70; Nonnosus, Simeon of Beth Aršam = Zach. *HE* VIII 3, *Mart. S. Areth.* (in *ASS*, Oct. X, p. 742).

Subsequently envoy of Justinian on two occasions to the ruler of Kinda, Cais (*PLRE* III); on the first occasion he negotiated a peace and on the second returned to Constantinople accompanied by Cais; Nonnosus. The dates were probably 528 and 531; cf. I. Kavar, 'Byzantium and Kinda', in *BZ* 53 (1960), 60ff.

Quirinus Abraamius 3 scholasticus (in Lower Thebais) 457/474

Ὁ εὐλογμώτατος (sic; presumably for ἐλλογμώτατος) σχολαστικός; son of Auxonia; *SB* 9763 Hermopolis Magna (dated in the reign of Leo I).

ABTHARTIVS comes Orientis 435 Jan. 29

Named in the subscription of *CTh* VI 28.8.

ABUNDANTIVS (Ἀβουνδάτιος) 1 comes Aegypti 412

Ὁ τοῦ στρατιωτικοῦ τάγματος ἡγεμῶν; he supported the claims of Timothy (archdeacon of Alexandria) to succeed Theophilus as bishop when the latter died (412 Oct. 15); *Soc.* VII 7. For the form of title, cf. *Romanus* 2.

Abundantius 2 vir inlustris (West) L V/E VI

Vir inlustris; a man of wealth and noble birth, whose epitaph Ennodius composed in summer 503; Ennod. *Carm.* II 2, title 'Epitaphium Habundanti (sic) v.i.', cf. *vv.* 3-4 sanguis honor genius probitas constantia census interimunt multis dotibus exitium. For the date, see Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, 15.

Abundantius 3 PPO (Italiae) 526-527

Addressee of several letters of Theoderic, all addressed 'Abundantio p̄pō'; Cass. *Var.* V 16(a. 525/526; active in Italy), 17(a. 523/526 before June 13; was in Italy), 23(a. 525/526), 34(a. 523/526). Also mentioned as 'vir magnificus praefectus praetorio'; Cass. *Var.* V 18-20 (a. 523/526 before June 13; he was in Italy). Of these, V 16-20

concern the construction of a fleet on the river Po, and v 17 and 20 mention an order by him concerning the rivers Mincius, Ollius, Auser, Tiber and Arnus, all Italian rivers. Still in office in 527, when he received a letter from the new king Athalaric, addressed 'Abundantio $\overline{\text{pp}\overline{\text{o}}}$ '; Cass. *Var.* IX 4(a. 527; it concerns an affair in Lucania).

Fl. Abundantius 4: MVM (East) 392-393, cos. 393; *PLRE* I.

ABVREIVS v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32157. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Fl. Abus domesticus (West) IV/VI

Flavius Abus domesticus; he completed a building Christian in character; VIII 2272 + p. 950 = *ILCV* 1636 Mascula (Numidia). Possibly *domesticus* of the *tribunus* of an army unit, though no units are recorded at Mascula in the *Notitia Dignitatum*.

(AC)HOLIVS ABYDVVS v.c., ?praefectus annonae (Rome)
V/VI

... Acholius Abydus, v.c., *praef. ann. urbis Romae*; XIV 157 Ostia. If 'praefectus annonae' is correctly restored, Abydus was a *vir spectabilis*.

Acacius 1 CSL (East) 426 Feb. 23-Nov. 25

426 Feb. 23, *CTh* x 20.16^a dat. Cpli; July 1, *CTh* VIII 7.23^a dat. Nicomediae (? + *CJ* XI 8.14^a undated); Nov. 25, *CTh* VI 26.18^a dat. Cpli.

Acacius 2 memorialis (East) E/M V

Addressee of several letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 86 (addressed 'Ακακίω μεμοριαλίω), 87-94 (addressed τῷ ἀντῷ). The letters mostly deal with matters from the Old Testament, which Acacius was presumably studying.

Acacius 3 vir inlustris (East) M/L V

Vir inlustris (*ἰλλουστρίου ἀξιώματι τιμημένος*); a devout Christian, he lived at Constantinople and visited Palestine while Theodosius the monk was alive; he gave him a sum of gold with which Theodosius founded a hospice, and after returning to Constantinople continued to send further gifts of gold each year; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Theod.*, p. 238.

ACHILLES 3

ACACIUS 4 proconsul (?Africae) V/VI

Acaci proconsul(is); xv 7121 bronze tablet, provenance unknown. This appears to be of western origin; if so, Acacius was either proconsul of Africa or proconsul of Carthage under the Vandals.

ACACIUS 5 ?dux (Aegypti) 516

Στρατηλάτης, at Alexandria in 516; probably one of the secular authorities (οἱ ἄρχοντες) who enthroned Dioscorus as patriarch of Alexandria in 516; he was later present in the Church of St John when the augustal prefect Theodosius 18 was murdered; he took reprisals and killed many people; Theoph. AM 6009. He was probably *dux Aegypti*, but could have been MVM.

Paccius Acacius 6: palatinus (West) IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Acamatius ?philosopher I. V

Native of Heliopolis (in Phoenice), where through his pretensions as a philosopher he was known as 'The Philosopher' until a visit from the Neo-Platonist Damascius 2 exposed him as a sham; he also had ambitions to become an *ιεροσκόπος* (augur); Dam. fr. 345 = Suid. A 793, cf. Dam. fr. 346-7, *Epit. Phot.* 205. He was evidently a pagan.

Rufius Achilius Maecius Placidus

Rufius Achilius Sividius

ACHILLES 1 [] ?governor (praeses) of Cappadocia Prima E/M V

Addressee of a letter from the bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia Prima, Firmus, congratulating him on restoring public order and making travel across the Taurus range safe (τὸ ὑπήκοον πρὸς εὐταξίαν ἐρρύθμισας, ἀπελήλαται δὲ τῶν ἐσχατίων ὁ φόβος); Firmus, *Ep.* 1. Probably governor of Cappadocia Prima, though he could have been a military man, perhaps *comes Isauriae*.

Achilles 2 v.c. c. 445-470

E(gregiae) m(emoriam) v(ir); died aged about 25; buried at Rome on Oct. 6, 470; vt 31936 = *ILCV* 300.

ACHILLES 3 v.sp. (West) c. 457-534

V(ir) s(pectabilis); died aged about 77; buried at Rome on May 28, 534; he was therefore born in about 457; a Christian; active in both urban and rural affairs (actibus urbanis miscebas gaudia ruris, ut tua

plus gemino fulgeret vita labore); vi 31937/8 = *ILCV* 247. This probably refers to Rome and may mean that Achilles held office there, perhaps in a *spectabilis* post (e.g. *praefectus annonae*). His rural activity was probably the management of his country estate.

ACHOLIVS 1: vicar of Asia ?L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Ac(h)olius 2 PSC (West) 448

Eunuchus, tum praepositus regalis cubiculi; he was at Ravenna when bishop Germanus of Auxerre visited the court there (in 448); a protégé (*alumnus*) of his was troubled with demonic possession; Constantius, *V. Germani* 39. When Germanus died at Ravenna, it was Acholius who had the corpse embalmed; *V. Germani* 44.

Acholius Abydus

(A)CILIVS 1 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32153. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

SIVIDIVS ?ACILIVS 2: (v.c.) ?L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Anicius Acilius Aginantius Faustus iunior (albus)

Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus

Rufius Acilius . . . us

Caelius Aconius Probianus

Adabrandus primicerius scutariorum V/VI

Primicerius scutariorum scole secu(n)de (sic); died aged 60; vi 37276 = D 9213 = *ILCV* 484. For the regiments of *scutarii* in the West, cf. *Not. Dig. Occ.* IX.

Adamantius 1 iatrosophist (at Alexandria) 412/415

A Jew; *ιατρικῶν λόγων σοφιστής*; when expelled from Alexandria with other Jews by Orestes 1, he went to Constantinople and visited the patriarch Atticus, became a Christian and subsequently returned to Alexandria; *Soc.* vii 13.17.

Adamantius 2 PVC 474/479; patricius 479

Son of Vivianus 2; *Malch. fr.* 18. Therefore brother of Paulus 34. PVC a. 474/479: addressee of three laws of Zeno, all undated;

ADARIC

CJ IV 65.32 (Adamantio p.u.); *CJ* VIII 10.12 (Ἀδαμαντίῳ ἐπάρχῳ πόλεως; a law concerning Constantinople and mentioned by Justinian in *CJ* VIII 10.13); and *CJ* XI 43.8 (Adamantio p.u.; concerning Constantinople). The date will have been before 479 (see below).

In 479 Adamantius was sent by Zeno as envoy to Theodericus 7, an embassy described by Malchus, fr. 18; already a *patricius* and former PVC, Adamantius was made *consularis* by Zeno (πατρικίων τε ὄντα καὶ πολιαρχήσαντα προσθεὶς αὐτῷ καὶ τιμὴν ὑπατικὴν, i.e. honorary consul; he is one of the first known); travelling via Thessalonica, he joined Sabinianus Magnus 4 at Edessa and opened negotiations with Theoderic near Epidamnus (Dyrrachium), but after further hostilities Zeno abandoned the negotiations and Adamantius returned to Constantinople.

Adamantius 3 Latin grammaticus (?at Sardis) ?I. V

Father of Martyrius 6 (and so presumably also a teacher at Sardis); co-author with his son of an extant study 'De B muta et V vocali'; *Gramm. Lat.* VII 165ff. (title, 'Adamantii sive Martyrii de B muta et V vocali'; styled in the preface 'auctor doctorque elocutionis Latinae'). This work is cited in *Cass. de orth.* 5. Cassiodorus confuses him with his son as 'Adamantius Martyrius' and refers to other works of theirs at *Inst. Div. Litt.* XXX 2 (Adamantium Martyrium de v et b, eiusdem de primis mediis atque ultimis syllabis, eiusdem de b littera trifariam in nomine posita). See Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 219-21.

Fl. Adamantius 4: ex protectoribus (East) IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Adamis ?Hun M V

He managed the affairs of Erecan, wife of Attila (τῶν αὐτῆς πραγμάτων τὴν ἐπιτροπὴν ἔχων); in 449 she invited the envoy Maximinus 11 and his colleagues to dine at Adamis' house; *Prisc.* fr. 8(= *FLG* IV, p. 93). On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 380.

Adaric rebel against Odovacer 478

The name is Germanic; see Schönfeld, pp. 2, 283.

Vir nobilis; rebelled against Odovacer in 478; defeated and executed by him together with his mother and brother on Nov. 19; *Auct. Haun. ordo prior, post. and marg.*, s.a. 478.

Addac king of the Alans in Spain 418

King (rex) of the Alans in Spain, killed in battle against the Visigoths under Vallia in 418 (after his death the Alans amalgamated with the Vandals); Hyd. Lem. 68 (s.a. 418).

Addaeus: Mag. Mil. (East) 393-396; *PLRE* 1.

Adeleta: see Adelpia 2

ADELFLIA 1 c.f. ?E/MV

(Revision of Adelfia in *PLRE* 1.)

C.f.: wife of Valerius *comes* (see Valerius 3); buried at Syracuse; x 7123 = *ILCV* 174 Syracuse. The inscription, on a sarcophagus with christian reliefs, is probably of the fifth or sixth century; if her husband is identical with Valerius 3, the date will be early or mid fifth.

ADELFLIA 2 (c.f.) MV

Wife of Anicius Probus 7 and mother of Anicia Iuliana 2; the latter was born in 441 and was buried by her parents in 459; v 47* Aquileia. The single MS copy gives her name as 'Adeleta' which is probably an error for 'Adelfia'. But see now *AE* 1975, 412.

She was probably a member of a leading family of aristocrats at Rome and may therefore have been a sister of Valerius Faltonius Adelfius 3 and a descendant of the fourth-century Anicii.

Adelphius 1: rhetor, before MV (Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 10.3); *PLRE* 1.

Adelphius 2 officialis of the *MVM per Orientem* 431

He and Maturius were sent 'ex officio' to the bishops in Cyprus by Fl. Dionysius 13 in 431; *ACOec.* 1 i.vii, p. 120 = 1 v, p. 358 (a letter of Dionysius dated May 21, 431, from Antioch, to the bishops).

Valerius Faltonius Adelfius 3 PVR; cos. 451; patricius

Husband of Anicia Italica 2 (see below). See also Adelfia 2.

Valeri Faltoni Adelfi v.c. et in(lustris) et Aniciae Italicae; *Not. Scav.* 1953, p. 170 n. 32 = *AE* 1954, 180 names on a lead pipe from Ostia, presumably from a building owned by them. His name is to be restored on *Riv. Arch. Crist.* 33 (1957), 96 = *AE* 1959, 237 (found in the cloister of the Lateran) – Valerius Faltonius Adelfius v.c. et inl. p.u. pat. cons. ord. et Italica inl. fem. His name is also to be

ADOLIA

restored on another lead pipe from Ostia; xv 7571 *Valeri Faltoni Adelfi v.c. et inlustris*.

PVR (presumably before 451) and PATRICIVS: see above.

CONSVL (West) a. 451 with Marcianus Aug. (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 752, *AE* 1967, 595, *CRAI* 1942, 305.

Possibly identical with Valerius *patricius* mentioned in Mansi v 1167.

ADEODATA

(c.f.) L IV/E V

Wife of Postumianus 2, mother of Galla 4 and Anastasia 1; x 8061, 4 = *ILCV* 862 provenance unknown. See stemma 20.

Adeodatus

v.d., palatinus (West) L V

V.d., pal(atinus); husband of Augusta 2; died aged about 35 and was buried at Rome on June 6, 496; vi 37278 = *ILCV* 482a = *AE* 1907, 210.

'Adîd

Arab sheikh 504

In June/July 504 'Adîd the Arab, who was under the rule of the Persians, surrendered with all his troops and became subject to the Greeks'; Josh. Styl. 75. Evidently a Saracen who with his followers deserted the Persians for the Romans.

ADILA 1

comes V/VI

Εἰταλικὸς τῆς δεσποτίας τοῦ κόμητος Ἀδίλα (οἱ Οὐαδίλα) ἀπὸ κελευσέως τοῦ ἀρχωντος (sic) ἔγραψα; *IGLS* 1073 = *SEG* vii 64 Antioch (Syria), inscription on a measure of capacity. The name is Germanic (see Adila 2). Perhaps Italicus was an agent of Adila on business in the East, in which case Adila could be a western *comes* and perhaps identical with Adila 2.

ADILA 2

v.sp., comes (in Sicily) 507/511

The name is Germanic; see Schönfeld, p. 2.

He received Cass. *Var.* ii 29 (a. 507/511) instructing him to give *tuitio* to the property and persons in Sicily belonging to the Church of Milan. He had perhaps been a *saiō* (cf. Duda).

ADOLIA

(?c.f.) (East) E V

Addressee of letters written in exile by John Chrysostom; they were old acquaintances; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 33, 52, 57, 133, 179, 239. She is styled ἡ σὴ εὐγένεια; *Ep.* 52, 179.

Probably one of the noble ladies at Constantinople who supported John Chrysostom, such as Olympias (*PLRE* i) and Seleucia.

ADOLIVS

Adolius tabellio (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 211 (addressed Ἀδολίῳ νομικῶ). For νομικός = *tabellio*, see Anthemius 2.

Adrastus scholasticus (at Aphrodisias) L V

Scholasticus (‘σχολαστικός’) at Aphrodisias in Caria in the late fifth century; it was Adrastus who, when the pagans at Aphrodisias persisted in believing in the miraculous birth of the child of Asclepiodotus 3, had a true account of the facts sent from Alexandria; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 36–7.

!Adrianus! L V

Said to be the ‘chief of the eunuchs’ who organized an assassination attempt on Illus 1; John of Nikiu 88.71. The correct name is Vrbicius; see Vrbicius 1.

ADVENTIVS (?v.c.) E V

Husband of Megetia 1, son of Avitianus; a pagan, he was converted to Christianity by the miraculous cure of his wife; Evod. *de mirac.* II 2. Probably of noble family of Carthage.

Q. Aeclanius Pro. . .

AEDE . . . ?senators (at Rome) ?476/483

Aede . .ii. ῥωμαῖοι *et Severi*; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre (presumably they were brothers); VI 32100. For their date and rank, see Aggerius.

Aedesia wife of Hermeias L V

Native of Alexandria, relative of Syrianus 3, wife of Hermeias 3, mother of Ammonius 6 and Heliodorus 6 (see stemma 29); in her younger days (c. 430/40; cf. Ammonius) Syrianus had hoped to marry her to Proclus 4; she brought up her sons to the study of philosophy as if it were their inheritance (καθάπερ κληρὸν τινα πατρῶας οὐσίας), and she also secured for them the official allowance (τὴν δημοσίαν σίτησιν) which Hermeias had received before his death; she accompanied them to Athens and acted as their *paedagogus* during their studies under Proclus; her conduct and character made her much admired and respected; she was charitable to a fault, maintaining the same level of expenditure after Hermeias died as before and thus burdening her sons with debt; she was a devout pagan;

AEGIDIUS

Damascius 2 knew her in her old age, and delivered her funeral oration; Suid. Αι 79 = Dam. fr. 124-7, *Epit. Phot.* 74, 76.

AEDESIVS 1: praetor 395; *PLRE* 1.

AEDESIVS 2: v.c., praeses Mauretaniae Sitifensis IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

?Aedesius 3 at court (East) 415

According to Suidas, citing Damascius, the murderers of Hypatia 1 would have been punished by Arcadius, *εἰ μὴ Αἰδέσιος ἐδώροδοκῆθη*; Dam. fr. 102 = Suid. Υ 166. No Aedesius is recorded at court at this time, and the emendation *Ἀνθέμιος* has been proposed; however, Anthemius 1 is not otherwise recorded after 414.

Aedesius 4 E V

Father of Alexander 5; *IGLS* II 687 Rîha (Syria) (north of the Jebel ez Zāwiye). Dated a. 470 of the era of Antioch (= A.D. 422).

AEDESIVS 5 comes (?et dux Thebaidis) E/M V

'Aidesios the *comēs*'; mentioned as a contemporary in a letter of Senuthis of Athribis, who had met him and Petrus 6 and the unknown addressee of the letter 'in the *praetorium*'; Senuthis, *Ep.* 14 (= *CSCO (Scr. Copt.)*, II 4 (Textus), p. 32.18). Athribis was in the lower Thebaid and Aedesius is likely therefore to have been *comes et dux Thebaidis*.

Aedico: see Edeco.

Aedoingus comes domesticorum (East) 479

The name is Germanic; see Schönfeld, p. 5.

Uncle of Sidimundus, and therefore probably an Ostrogoth; he held the post of *comes domesticorum* at the eastern court where he was a favourite of the empress Verina; Malch. fr. 18 (*ἀνεψιός δε ἦν αὐτοῦ Αἰδοίγγου, Βηρίτης τε μάλιστα οὗτος οἰκειοτάτου καὶ τῆν των λεγομένων δομεστικῶν ἀρχὴν ἄρχοντος, μεγάλην τιμὰ οὔσαν των περι βασιλέα*). The passage narrates events of 479. Since 478 Verina had been imprisoned (by Illus 1) in Isauria; hence if Aedoingus owed his appointment to her influence he will have been *comes domesticorum* already in 478.

Aegidius comes et MVM (in Gaul) 456/457-?465

Native of Gaul; Prisc. fr. 30. Father of Syagrius 2; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 18, 27, Fredegar. III 12, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 8.

He and Majorianus (later emperor) had served together in the army under Aetius 7; Prisc. fr. 30 (τῶ δὲ Μαιοριανῶ συστρατευσαμένου sc. Αἰγιδίου).

COMES ET MAGISTER VTRIVSQVE MILITIAE (PER GALLIAS) a. 456/7-?465: appointed in Gaul by either Avitus or Majorian; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 11 (in Galliis autem Aegidius ex Romanis magister militum datus est), 12 (cited below). Comes; Hyd. Lem. 217 (s.a. 461). Comes utriusque militiae; Hyd. Lem. 218 (s.a. 461, but the reference is to the battle of Orléans in c. 463, see below). Said to have been chosen by the Salian Franks as their king for eight years during the banishment of Childeric, until the latter's recall; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 12 (denique Franci, hunc (sc. Childericum) eiectum (sic), Egidium sibi, quem superius magistrum militum a re publica missum diximus, unanimiter regem adsciscunt. Qui cum octavo anno super eos regnaret, etc.), Fredegar. III 11, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 7. It seems unlikely that he was in fact their king; perhaps during Childeric's absence the Franks had placed themselves under Roman rule; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* I 378 with n. 69.

In c. 457 Aegidius failed to stop the Ripuarian Franks from capturing Cologne and Trier; *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 8. Perhaps in 458 or 459 he was besieged in Arles for a time by the Visigoths; Paulin. Petricord. V. S. *Mart.* VI 111ff., Greg. Tur. *de Mir. S. Mart.* I 2. He brought an accusation against Agrippinus (probably his predecessor as MVM) of betraying the empire to the barbarians; V. *Lupicini* 11 (= *MGH (Scr. rer. Mer.)* III 149ff.) (styled 'tum magister militum'; the charge is described as false and malicious).

He had considerable influence with the emperor Majorian; Prisc. fr. 30.

After the murder of Majorian (in 461) Aegidius refused to recognize Libius Severus as emperor; he threatened to invade Italy and was stopped only by the outbreak of war with the Goths in Gaul; the dispute was over frontiers and Aegidius distinguished himself in the fighting by his conduct; Prisc. fr. 30. He besieged the *castrum Cainonense* near Tours; Greg. Tur. *Glor. Conf.* 22.

He was still the enemy of Agrippinus; Hyd. Lem. 217 (a. 461). Apparently Agrippinus was sent to replace him as MVM *per Gallias* in 461 or 462, but Aegidius ignored the orders of Severus and continued to use his title and exercise his authority until his death (see below). In c. 463 he won the battle of Orléans against the Visigoths and killed Fredericus 1; Hyd. Lem. 218 (a. 461), Mar. Avent. s.a. 463, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 18. In 465 he sent envoys to the Vandals (they left in May and returned in September); Hyd. Lem. 224 (a. 465).

AELIANA

He died either by poison or in ambush in autumn of 465; Hyd. Lem. 228 (a. 465), Greg. Tur. *HF* II 18 (after the battle of Orléans) (cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* I 597 n. 69).

Hydatius described him as a 'vir et fama commendatus et Deo bonis operibus complacens'; Hyd. Lem. 218. He is recorded as having invoked the help of St Martin when in peril; Greg. Tur. *de Mir. S. Mart.* I 2. Praised by Paulinus of Périgueux for his courage, good character and faith (illustrem virtute virum sed moribus almis plus clarum magnumque fide qua celsior exstat); Paulin. *Petricord. V. S. Mart.* VI 111-12.

Aegilas vir inlustris (East) 513/518

Said to have oppressed the church at Antioch; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* XI 1 (to Misael the *cubicularius*, in 513/518; 'by your faithful care you have delivered our church that was in a pitiful condition through the hostile contrivances of the illustrious Aegilas from a heavy burden').

Aegyptus M V

Brother of Theodote, uncle of Isidorus 5; friend of Hermeias 3; a learned man (*φιλομαθής*); Suid. E 3035 = Dam. fr. 119. As he lay dying he was assured by Hermeias of the immortality of the soul; Suid. E 3036 = Dam. fr. 120. See stemma 33.

Aelia Eudocia

Aelia Eudoxia

Aelia Marcia Euphemia

Aelia Galla Placidia

Aelia Pulcheria

Aelia Verina

Aelia Zenonis

AELIANA (?c.f.) (East) E V

Wife of 'Damarius' (see Darius 3); 'a holy woman and an almsgiver and one who in everything was Christ-loving'; she had a vision about the future patriarch Nestorius at Constantinople in 425; Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 36.

Ælianus 1 scholasticus E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* v 108 (addressed Αἰλιανῶ σχολαστικῶ).

ÆLIANVS 2 (praefectus) augustalis E/M V

PRAESES THEBAIDIS, then PRAEFECTVS AVGVSTALIS: he was a contemporary of Senuthis of Athribis, who met him in the Thebaid when he was ἡγεμῶν and later at Alexandria when he was αὐγουστάλιος; Leipoldt, p. 165 n. 6 (foot of p. 166).

Ælianus 3 scholasticus (in Palaestina Prima) I. V

Σχολαστικός, at Gaza; his son was healed by St Theognius; Paul. Elus. *Encom. de S. Theog.* 18 (= *Anal. Boll.* x, p. 100).

Ælianus 4 PPO (Orientis) 480; PPO (under Leontius) 484

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 480 Dec. 28, *CJ* II 21.9^a (MSS Jan. 1) + v 12.28^a (MSS Jan. 1) + v 75.6^a (MSS Dec. 28); a. 480 Sept. 1/481 Aug. 31, *CJ* XI 70.6^a (the law mentions Nicaea and Apamea in Bithynia, and refers to the 'nuper lapsa tertia indictio'; it will therefore be dated after Aug. 31, 480). He is styled ἀπο ἐπαρχῶν in 484; Joh. Mal. fr. 35.

In 484 he joined the rebels Illus 1 and Leontius 17 in Antioch and was appointed PPO by Leontius; Joh. Mal. fr. 35 (= *Exc. de ins.*, pp. 165–6) (προεβάλετο ἑπαρχὸν πραιτωρίων Αἰλιανόν), Theoph. AM 5976 (Αἰλιανός). He should possibly be identified with *!Valianus!*

Possibly buried at Adana in Cilicia; *Syria* II (1921), 283 n. 14 (Αἰλιανῶ μεγαλοπρ(επεστάτου) εἰς αἰῶνας ἡ μνήμη – but this could be a homonym, since the correct style of a PPO was μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος).

Ælianus 5 son of Paulus 15 V/VI

Hic iacet Ælianus, filius Pauli, viri praesidialis, qui vixit annos plm xl., civis Remus; XIII 1796 = *ILCV* 89 Lugdunum. As the inscription has a Christian emblem, Ælianus was presumably a Christian.

.ENSURIVS M... ÆLIANVS 6: v.c., tribunus (West) IV/V;
PLRE I.

(A)e(l)ianus (*Sirm.* 12): see Iulianus 5.

Aelius Auxentius

Fl. Aelius Eusebius

Aelius Gentilis

C. Aelius Pompeius Porphyrius Proculus

Aemiliana

L V

Sac(ra) v(ir)g(o); buried at Rome on Dec. 9, 489, in the same place as Petronia 1 and Petronia's children Paula 4 c.f. and Gordianus 2; Rossi 1 843 = *ILCV* 167. She was presumably also a child of Petronia, and so of Felix (later Pope); see Petronia 1.

Aemilianus 1

PVC 406

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 405: 405^S (MSS 400) Jan. 22, *CTh* vii 8.8^a dat. Cpli (the law refers to Antioch); 405 July 23, *CTh* vi 34.1^a dat. Ancyrae; 405 Aug. 1, *CTh* i 9.3^a dat. Ancyrae.

PVC a. 406: on May 19, 406, as ἑπαρχος πόλεως, he escorted the relics of the prophet Samuel into Constantinople; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 406. In office a. 406 June 27, *CTh* xv 1.44^a dat. Cpli; 406 July 19, *CTh* ii 4.6^a dat. Cpli; 406 Oct. 27^S (MSS Oct. 22), *CTh* xv 1.45^a + 46^a dat. Cpli. All call him 'p.u.'

Aemilianus 2

protector (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* ii 231 (addressed Αἰμιλιανῶ προτήκτορι).

Aemilianus 3

PVR 458 July 11

Nov. Maior. 4^a dat. Ravennae (called 'p.u.'; the law refers to Rome).

AEMI(LI(AN)VS?) 4

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre: VI 32153. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Aemilianus 5

Mag. Mil. (in Italy) 492/496

Called 'filius noster vir magnificus Aemilianus magister militum' in a letter of Pope Gelasius; the Pope gave orders that Aemilianus, Constantinus 11 and Ampelius 3 be informed that he had consecrated a deacon called Anastasius as bishop of Luceria (in Apulia); *Gelas. Ep. fr.* 3 (Thiel) (a. 492/6). This suggests that Aemilianus had local interests at Luceria.

... *ILIVS AEM(ILIANVS)* 6 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragmentary name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32152. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

MARIVS PROCVLVS AEMILIANVS 7 senator (at Rome)
?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32186. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Palladius Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus 8: writer on agriculture IV/V;
PLRE I

AEMILIVS! 1 comes E/M V

According to a late and unreliable Life of St Remigius, Aemilius was a 'comes', husband of Caelinia and father of Remigius 2 and also father of Principius bishop of Soissons; Hincmar, *V. Rem.* 1 (*MGH (Scr. rer. Mer.)* III, 250ff.).

(A)emilius 2 doctor M/L V

A 'medicus' and a catholic; in 484 he suffered persecution for his faith under the Vandal king Huneric together with his relatives Dativa and Maioricus; *Vict. Vit.* III 24. For these martyrs, cf. *Martyrologium Romanum* under Dec. 6 (in *ASS*, Propylaeum Decembris, pp. 568-9).

Aemilius Barbarus

Blossius Aemilius Dracontius

Memmius Aemilius Probus

Aemilius Rufinus *signo* Euresius

Aemilius Sinsicio

Memmius Aemilius Trygetius

Aeneas 1 philosopher E/M V

He was a pagan and a philosopher to whom was addressed a letter of Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 280 (addressed *Αινεία φιλοσόφω*).

Aeneas 2 CRP (East) 474/491

CJ VII 37.2^a (a law of Zeno).

Aeneas of Gaza 3

sophist (at Gaza) L V/E VI

Author of a philosophical dialogue, the *Theophrastus* (in PG 85), and of twenty-five extant letters. Cf. P-W 1, 1021-2.

Native of Gaza, where he practised as a sophist; Aen. Gaz.

Theophrastus (title, Αἰείου Γαζαίου σοφιστοῦ), *Epistulae* (title, Αἰείου σοφιστοῦ), *Ep.* 11, 13, Zach. V. Sev., p. 90, Zach. V. *Isaiae* (versio), p. 8. He was a Christian; Zach. V. Sev., p. 90, V. *Isaiae*, p. 8. He probably studied Neo-Platonism at Alexandria under Hierocles 1; Aen. Gaz. *Theophrastus*, *passim*, cf. Aen. Gaz. *Ep.* 15. This dialogue mentions his encounter at Constantinople with the victims of Huneric's persecution (PG 85, col. 1,000), and so can not have been composed before 484; an allusion to the decline of philosophy at Athens (PG 85, col. 877) may belong after the death of Proclus in 485. He was a contemporary and acquaintance of Zacharias 4; Zach. V. Sev., p. 90. He was doubtless acquainted also with Procopius 8 of Gaza; some of their correspondents were the same, e.g. Diodorus 3 and Gessius 3. A famous pupil of Aeneas was possibly Epiphanius 5; Cougny III, III 176.

Aeneas 4

lawyer; defensor (civitatis) L V/E VI

Fellow-citizen of Procopius 8 of Gaza; of good family and noble character; educated in law (τέχνην οἶδε τοῖς νόμοις), he was scrupulous not to profit unjustly by it; as *defensor* of several cities, he had won a name for administering justice (πόλεων γὰρ τινῶν ἐπὶ τοῖς δικαίοις προβεβλημένος καὶ τὴν ἐκδίκου προσηγορίαν λαβὼν, οὗτος ἐμμήσατο τοῦνομα, ὥστε καὶ συκοφάντου φύσιν ἐνίκησεν) but his career was halted because he refused to bribe the governors; when he sought another such post, Procopius asked his brother Zacharias 1 (then *praeses Insularum*) to give him one; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 43 (to Zacharias; the letter delivered by Aeneas). A letter from Zacharias gave hope to Procopius and Aeneas (both evidently in Gaza) that he would obtain what he wanted; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 44 (to Zacharias; presumably after seeing Zacharias, Aeneas returned to Gaza to await developments).

Aerius

sophist M V

Addressee of six letters from Theodoret of Cyrrhus; Theod. *Ep.* 30 (439/443), *Ep.* 66 (perhaps before 431), *Ep.* VII (date unknown), *Ep.* X (date unknown), *Ep.* XXIII (439/443), *Ep.* L (date unknown). All are addressed Ἀερίῳ σοφιστῇ.

Native of Cyrrhus; Theod. *Ep.* 66, *Ep.* VII. He had a flourishing school (ἀκαδημία) attended by wealthy and well-born persons; Theod.

Ep. 30. The school was presumably not at Cyrrhus, since Theodoret communicated with him by letter; moreover he was invited to Cyrrhus to attend festivities over the completion of a new church (*Theod. Ep.* 66); and was asked to allow the people of Cyrrhus more chances to hear his eloquence (*Theod. Ep.* x). His eloquence was praised by Theodoret; *Theod. Ep.* vii, x.

Theodoret invited him to assist two refugees from the Vandals in Africa, Celestiacus and Maximianus 4; *Theod. Ep.* 30, *Ep.* xxiii.

Aeschines relative of Synesius I. IV/E V

Son of Harmonius, brother of Herodes 2, relative of Synesius 1; *Syn. Ep.* 3 (written shortly after Aeschines' funeral; the date is uncertain). Probably a decurion of Cyrene.

AETERNALIS proconsul Asiae 396

In office a. 396 (402^s) March 21, *CTh* iv 4.3^a + xi 39.12^a. His successor Simplicius 1 was already in office on March 25, 396 (*CTh* i 12.5).

Probably the addressee of an epigram by Claudian; *Claud. Carm. Min.* 3 (cf. Cameron, *Claudian*, 393-4 with 393 n. 1).

Aetheria 1 (or Egeria): a noble lady whose description of her pilgrimage to the Holy Land is extant as the *Peregrinatio S. Aetheriae* (ed. H. Pétré, in *Sources Chrétiennes* 21). Since the date of the pilgrimage was probably 381-384 (cf. P. Devos, in *Anal. Boll.* 85 (1967), 165ff.), her entry will appear among the Addenda to *PLRE* 1.

AETHERIA 2 (c.f.) L V/E VI

A lady of noble family, she ignored the advice of the ecclesiastical authorities and made a second marriage; *Ennod. Ep.* viii 35 (taceo quid debuerit parentibus, quid pudori, ex qua domo infelix processit ad scelus, quod secuta est relictis Dei cultoribus lupanaris vice coniugium) (late 510/early 511). Her second husband was Liberius 2, with whom she lived in Gaul; her mother-in-law Archotamia brought a lawsuit against her there over her former husband's property, accusing her of cheating the children of her former marriage; *Cass. Var.* iv 12 (a. 508/511). The judgement went against her, but her husband Liberius appealed to Theoderic, who ordered the case to go to arbitration; *Cass. Var.* iv 46 (a. 507/511).

Aetherius 1

?L V

The poet Panolbius wrote verses for Aetherius on the latter's recovery from an illness; Suid. Π 204.

Aetherius 2

architect (East) L V/E VI

Named as the architect in verses by an anonymous poet on a building of the emperor Anastasius erected at Constantinople after the end of the Isaurian war; *Anth. Gr.* IX 656, vv. 6-8 (ἀλλά πολυκμήτοιο λαχών πρεσβήια τέχνης Αἰθέριος πολυίδρις ἐμήν τεχνήσατο μορφήν, ἀχράντω βασιλῆι φέρων πρωτάγρια μόχθων), cf. vv. 19-20 for the Isaurian war. According to lemmata by Planudes and Librarius B of the Palatinus, the building in question was the Chalke of the Palace, on which see C. Mango, *The Brazen House*, 26, 30. He is alluded to also in Cedrenus I 563 (μηχανουργός καὶ σοφός Ἀναστασίου βουλευφάρος).

Aethicus

author V/VI

Author of a geographical work (*Cosmographia*) based on Iulius Honorius and Orosius (therefore no earlier than the fifth century). The text is in Riese, *Geographi Latini Minores*, 71ff.; cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 124-5.

Aetius 1

PVC 419; PPO (?Orientis) 425

Perhaps identical with Aetius 9.

PVC a. (418?-) 419 Feb. 23-Oct. 4 (-?421): on Feb. 23, 419, while ἐπαρχος πόλεως, Aetius was the target of an attempted assassination in the Great Church at Constantinople; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 419 (the assailant was an otherwise unknown old man called Cyriacus; perhaps his grievance arose from *CJ* I 2.4, see below). In office a. 419 Oct. 4, *CTh* XIV 6.5^a (the law concerns Constantinople). He also received as 'p.u.' a law limiting numbers of staff at the Great Church at Constantinople, *CJ* I 2.4^a + IV 63.5^a, dated in the MSS to Aug. 21, 409; this is an imperial consulship which can be emended to 418, 420 or 422, any of which is possible (his last known predecessor, Vrsus 3, was in office on Sept. 30, 416, and his first known successor, Florentius 7, is first attested on Nov. 6, 422). He was perhaps in office in 421 when he built a reservoir at Constantinople; Marcell. com. s.a. 421 (cisterna Aetii constructa est), *Patr. Const.* I, pp. 72-3.

PPO (?ORIENTIS) a. 425 May 5, *CTh* XV 4.1^a. There is no indication

AETIVS 1

where the law was issued or where Aetius was PPO, but it was presumably an eastern law; many more laws are extant addressed to the PPO Orientis than to the PPO Illyrici (see *Fasti*).

AETIVS 2 comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 141, 328 (both addressed Ἀετίῳ κόμητι). Perhaps addressee of a third letter; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 159 (addressed Ἀετίῳ).

Aetius 3 rich citizen of Constantinople E/M V

Citizen of Constantinople; wealthy but mentally deranged; taken to the monk Hypatius for treatment by Vrbicius 1 and cured; on his death years later Vrbicius obtained his property; he had a brother with whom he was at enmity; Callin. *V. Hypatii* 12.4-11 = 72. For the date, 434/449, cf. Vrbicius 1.

AETIVS 4 ?comes Isauriae 479

Given command of the troops in Isauria by Zeno in 479 after Isaurian brigands had captured Corycus and Sebaste, two towns in Cilicia; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.4 (Ἀέτιον τῶν ἐν Ἰσαυρίᾳ τελῶν προκαθίζει). He was probably the *comes Isauriae* (cf. *CJ* XII 59.10).

Aetius (of Amida) 5 doctor and medical writer ?M/L V

Native of Amida, author of medical works citing, among many others, the fourth-century doctor Oribasius (*PLRE* I); Phot. *Bibl.* 221. His medical treatise in sixteen books is still extant. He mentions Cyril the archbishop (of Alexandria) and is himself mentioned by Alexander of Tralles; Aetius, *Tetrab.* III 1.24, Alex. Trall. XII 8. He therefore lived not before the mid fifth century and not later than the mid sixth. He mentions a certain Petrus *archiaterus* as a contemporary; Aetius, *Tetrab.* II 3.110. If this Petrus is identical with Petrus 8, a doctor in 449 at Constantia in Osrhoene, Aetius will have flourished in the mid or late fifth century.

He practised medicine at Alexandria in Egypt; Aetius, *Tetrab.* I 2.3, 121. He had travelled, and had visited the copper mines at Soli in Cyprus as well as Jericho and the Dead Sea; *Tetrab.* I 2.24, 49 (Jericho and the Dead Sea), 64, 77 (Soli).

In some MSS he is given the title κόμης τοῦ Ὀψικίου; this title denotes the governor of the Byzantine theme Opsicion, which did not exist before the seventh century; possibly it occurs in MSS of Aetius through confusion with a later person.

AETIVS 6

comes (East) V/VI

Ὁ κό(μης); father of Elasius; *SEG* VIII 16 Diocaesarea (Palestine). Perhaps a Jew (the inscription names several Jewish religious officials).

Fl. Aetius 7 MVM (West) 433-454: patricius; cos. 432, 437, 446

Inscr. = *AE* 1950, 30 Rome.

Full name; Rossi 1 698, *P. Amst.* 1.1. Aetius; *elsewhere*.

Born at Durostorum in Lower Moesia; *Jord. Get.* 176. The date was probably c. 390, since in 405 he was a young adolescent; cf. Merobaud. *Carm.* IV 42-3 (cited below). His father was Gaudentius 5 and his mother a wealthy Italian lady of noble birth (= Anonyma 6); *Greg. Tur. HF* II 8 (citing Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus), *Zos.* v 36.1, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 100 (s.a. 425), *Jord. Get.* 176, cf. Merobaud. *Pan.* II 110-15, 119-20. He married the daughter of Carpilio 1 (perhaps before 425; the marriage is mentioned by Gregory before Aetius' service under the usurper Ioannes); *Greg. Tur. HF* II 8. They had a son, Carpilio 2; *Prisc. fr.* 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 81), *Cass. Var.* I 4.11. After 432 Aetius married Pelagia 1, the widow of Bonifatius 3; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 201.3, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 432. She bore him a son, Gaudentius 7; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* v 205, *Hyd. Lem.* 167, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 204, Merobaud. *Carm.* IV (verses on the first birthday of Aetius' son). He perhaps also had a daughter who married Thraustila 1 (gener Aetii); *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 455 = *Chron. Min.* I, p. 303 (this statement however is not confirmed in any other source). See stemma 13.

? TRIBVNVS PRAETORIANVS (PARTIS MILITARIS) before 405: a puero praetorianus; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 8. He presumably served at the imperial court in a military post, and may have been enrolled among the *tribuni praetoriani partis militaris* (for whom see *CJ* XII 23.13 and Jones, *LRE* III 174 n. 67).

For three years during his youth he was a hostage with the Visigoth Alaric (from 405 to 408; for the date, cf. Clover, in *TAPS* 61 (1971), 56-8); *Greg. Tur. HF* II 8 (tribus annis Alarici obses), Merobaud. *Carm.* IV 42-6 (quod vix puberibus pater sub annis obiectus Geticis puer catervis, bellorum mora, foederis sequester, intentas Latio faces removit ac mundi pretium fuit paventis), *Pan.* II 127-43 (esp. 127-30 nec mora, cum Scythicis succumberet ensibus orbis telaque Tarpeias premerent Arctoa secures, hostilem fregit rabiem pignusque superbi foederis et mundi pretium fuit). In late 408 Alaric asked for Aetius by name to be sent to him as a

hostage but this time was not given him; Zos. v 36.1. Some time afterwards Aetius was again a hostage, this time with the Huns; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 8 (dehinc Chunorum obses; cf. also below), Merobaud. *Pan.* II 1-4 (. . . Danuvii cum pace redit Tanainque furore exuit et nigro candentes aethere terras Marte suo caruisse iubet; dedit otia ferro Caucasus et saevi condemnant proelia reges).

CVRA PALATII (West) a. 423/425: under the usurper Ioannes he held the post of *cura palatii*; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 8 (Ioannis curam palatii gerere coepit). Ὑποστράτηγος Ἰωάννου τοῦ τυράννου; Philost. XII 14. He was sent by Ioannes on an embassy to the Huns to obtain their help; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 8 (Aetium, id temporis curam palatii gerentem, cum ingenti auri pondere ad Chunos transmittit, notos sibi obsidiatus sui tempore et familiari amicitia devinctos).

He returned to Italy in 425 with a large army of Huns; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 425, *Chron. Gall.* 452, no. 100 (s.a. 425). Although Ioannes had already been overthrown, Aetius joined battle against the Roman army under Aspar; Philost. XII 14. He then made his peace with Placidia and Valentinian III and arranged for the Huns to withdraw from Italy; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 425, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 425, Jord. *Rom.* 328, Philost. XII 14. He presumably arranged the Hun withdrawal in return for a military command for himself (see next paragraph). In Jord. *Rom.* 328 the name 'Aetii' is an interpolation; cf. Marcell. com. s.a. 425 for the original text.

COMES ET MVM PER GALLIAS a. 425-429: made 'comes' by Valentinian III in 425; Philost. XII 14 (τὴν τοῦ κόμητος ἀξίαν λαμβάνει). Probably in 425 or 426 he relieved Arles from siege by the Visigoths; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 425, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 102 (s.a. 427). In 428 he regained from the Franks some Gallic territory near the Rhine; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 428, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 428. Since his military activity in these years was in Gaul, it is probably to this period that the inscription alludes with the words; *magister militum per Gallias, quas dudum ob iuratas bello pace victorias Romano imperio reddidit*; *Inscr.* (probably inscribed in 439; see below). In 427 he was possibly at Ravenna, when he is said to have contrived the disgrace of Bonifatius (see below). He was perhaps succeeded in Gaul in 429 by Cassius (cf. *Fasti*).

COMES ET MVM a. 429-432: he became *magister militum* in 429; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 429. This presumably alludes to one of the two posts of MVM *praesentalis* in the West; the senior post was at this date held by Fl. Constantius Felix 14 (cf. *Fasti*). In 430 Aetius murdered Felix and his wife, allegedly for plotting against him; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 430, Joh. Ant. fr. 201, cf. Hyd. Lem. 94 (s.a. 430).

Presumably he now became in fact the supreme *magister militum* in the West, although without the style of *patricius* (see below). Comes; Hyd. Lem. 92 (s.a. 430). Dux utriusque militiae; Hyd. Lem. 95 (s.a. 431). In 430 he defeated the Iuthungi (i.e. Alamanni) in Raetia; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 106 (s.a. 430), Hyd. Lem. 93 (a. 430), Sid. Ap. *Carm.* VII 233 (cited below). He also wiped out a band of Visigoths near Arles, capturing their leader, Anaolsus; Hyd. Lem. 92 (a. 430). In 431 he defeated the Nori (in Noricum); Hyd. Lem. 95 (a. 431), Sid. Ap. *Carm.* VII 233 (post Iuthungos et Norica bella subacto victor Vindelico). Back in Gaul on campaign he met bishop Hydatius on an embassy from Spain with complaints about the Sueves; Hyd. Lem. 96 (a. 431) (ad Aetium ducem qui expeditionem agebat in Gallis). In 432 he defeated the Franks and made peace with them, and also sent Hydatius back to the Sueves accompanied by Censorius; Hyd. Lem. 98 (a. 432), Jord. *Get.* 176.

He lost this post after his defeat in 432 by Bonifatius (see below); cf. Prosp. Tiro s.a. 432 (deposita potestate), Hyd. Lem. 99 (a. 432) (by the words 'in locum eius succedens' Hydatius probably means that Bonifatius succeeded to Aetius' position of influence, not to his actual office).

CONSVL (West) a. 432 with Valerius 6 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 677-8, *CIL* V 7530 = *ILCV* 343, *ACOec.* I ii, p. 90, etc.

He and Bonifatius 3 were the two outstanding generals (*στρατηγοί*) of Placidia and Valentinian III after 425; Proc. *BI* I 3.14, Joh. Ant. fr. 196, Theoph. AM 5931. However, they were rivals; Proc. *BI* I 3.15, Hyd. Lem. 99. While Bonifatius was absent in Africa (between 425 and 432), Aetius remained in close touch with the imperial court; Joh. Ant. fr. 196. He plotted the disgrace of Bonifatius (in 427, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 427) by trickery; Proc. *BI* I 3.16-22, Joh. Ant. fr. 196, Theoph. AM 5931 (for a contrary view, blaming Felix 14, cf. de Lepper, pp. 49ff.). When the truth came out (in 429), Aetius was too powerful to be punished; Proc. *BI* I 3.28-9, Joh. Ant. fr. 196, Theoph. AM 5931. In 432 Bonifatius returned from Africa to Italy and in a battle near Rimini defeated Aetius but was himself mortally wounded; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 432, *Chron. Gall.* 452 nos. 109, 111 (s.a. 432), *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 432 = *Chron. Min.* I, p. 301, Hyd. Lem. 99 (a. 432), Marcell. com. s.a. 432, Joh. Ant. fr. 201.3 (who wrongly says that Aetius defeated Bonifatius). Aetius retired to his country estates, but after an attempt on his life he fled first to Rome, and then via Dalmatia and Pannonia to the Huns, his friends, for help; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 432, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 112 (s.a. 433), *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 587 (magister militum). By their

aid he regained power and office (see below); Prosp. Tiro s.a. 432 (ad Chunos pervenit, quorum amicitia auxilioque usus pacem principum et ius interpolatae potestatis optinuit), *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 112 (s.a. 433), no. 115 (s.a. 434) (Aetius in gratiam receptus). He also secured the expulsion from Italy of Bonifatius' son-in-law Sebastianus 3; Hyd. Lem. 99 (s.a. 432). He married Pelagia 1 (see above), and acquired the property of Bonifatius; Joh. Ant. fr. 201.3.

COMES ET MVM (West) a. 433-454: he probably obtained the supreme military office in the West on his return to power in 433, receiving the title 'patricius' (in 435, see below) and holding the post continuously until his death in 454. Magister utriusque militiae (before 439); *Inscr.* Magister militum (in 435); *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 435. Dux utriusque militiae (in 433); Hyd. Lem. 103 (s.a. 433). Dux et magister militum (in 437); Hyd. Lem. 110 (a. 437). Dux; Hyd. Lem. 108 (a. 436), 150 (a. 451), 160 (a. 454), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 452, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 451. Vir inlustris, comes et magister utriusque militiae et patricius (in 445); *Nov. Val.* 17 = Leo, *Ep.* 11 (a. 445 July 8). *Στρατηγός τῶν ἐσπερίων Ῥωμαίων* (in 449); Prisc. frg. 7, 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 80, 81), Suid. Z 29. *Στρατηγός τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ταγμάτων* (in 454); Joh. Ant. fr. 201.1. *Στρατηγός*; Theoph. AM 5943, 5946. Two laws addressed to him are extant; *Nov. Val.* 17 (issued a. 445 July 8), *Nov. Val.* 33 (issued a. 451 Jan 31).

PATRICIVS (West) a. 435-454: he became *patricius* in Ravenna on Sept. 5, 435; *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 435 (Aetius magister militum patricius factus est non. Sept. Ravennae), cf. Hyd. Lem. 103 (s.a. 433) (Aetius dux utriusque militiae patricius appellatur) (he is styled 'patricius' under 432 in Marcell. com. s.a. 432 but this is probably an anticipation). Excellentissimus vir patricius noster; *Nov. Val.* 9 (a. 440 June 24). Magnificus vir parens patriciusque noster; *Nov. Val.* 36 (a. 452 June 29). Patricius; *Inscr.*, Jord. *Get.* 176 (a. 439), 191 (a. 451), 215 (a. 451), *Nov. Val.* 17 (a. 445), *Nov. Val.* 33 (a. 451; addressed simply 'Aetio patricio'), *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 127 (s.a. 442), Cass. *Var.* I 4.11, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 7 (a. 451), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439, 451, 454, Hyd. Lem. 160 (a. 454), *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 454, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 454, *Fast. Vind. Post.* s.a. 455, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 454, Joh. Mal. 359 (a. 451), Theoph. AM 5946.

He is described as the protector of Placidia and Valentinian III during the latter's youth; Joh. Ant. fr. 201.3.

In 436 he defeated the Burgundians under Gundichar and made peace with them, but in the following year sent the Huns against them to destroy them; *Inscr.* (cited below), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 435, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 435, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 118 (s.a. 436), Hyd. Lem.

108 (a. 436), 110 (a. 437), Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 234-5 (Belgam, Burgundio quem trux presserat, absoluit), Merobaud. *Pan.* ii 5-7 (addidit hiberni famulantia foedera Rhenus orbis et Hesperiiis flecti contentus habenis gaudet ab alterna Thybrin sibi crescere ripa – probably referring to the agreements with the Franks and Burgundians in 432 and 436; for a later date for the Frankish treaty, cf. Clover, in *TAPS* 61 (1971), 42-5). He may have been in Armorica with Litorius in 436 suppressing the revolt of the Bacaudae under Tibatto; Joh. Ant. fr. 201.3, cf. *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 117 (s.a. 435), no. 119 (s.a. 437) (and see below).

CONSVL (II) prior (West) a. 437 with Fl. Sigisvultus (West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 698, *Inscr.* (secundo consul ordinarius), Xystus, *Ep.* 9-10, *CIG* 9427.

In 437 he may have visited Constantinople for the wedding of Valentinian III and Licinia Eudoxia; cf. Barnes, in *Phoenix* 29 (1975), 166-8.

The war against the Visigoths continued in 438 and Aetius won a major victory over them; Hyd. Lem. 112 (a. 438) (Gothorum caesa viii milia sub Aetio duce), Joh. Ant. fr. 201.3, cf. Prosp. Tiro s.a. 438. This could be the battle of Mons Colubrarius described by the panegyrist Fl. Merobaudes; Merobaud. *Pan.* i, fr. iib 11 ff. (see below), cf. *Pan.* ii 16-23 (which probably refers to the same events; esp. vv. 19-22 belliger ultor captivum reseravit iter clausasque recepit expulso praedone vias (i.e. the routes from Gaul to Spain) populosque relictis urbibus et sociis confinia reddidit arvis), 153-95. In 439 Aetius was still occupied in Gaul, cf. Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439 (Aetio rebus quae in Gallia componebantur intento) and Jord. *Get.* 176, but during the year, after the defeat and death of Litorius, peace was agreed between the Visigoths and the Romans; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 297-309, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439, Hyd. Lem. 117 (a. 439). Aetius then returned to Italy; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 123 (s.a. 439) (pacatis motibus Galliarum Aetius ad Italiam regreditur).

Perhaps in 437 or 438 a subordinate of his had conducted a successful campaign against the Sueves in Spain; Jord. *Get.* 176, Merobaud. *Pan.* i, fr. iia 22-3.

It was probably in 439 on his return to Italy that he was honoured with a statue at Rome by the Senate and people on the orders of the emperors 'ob Italiae securitatem quam procul domitis gentib(us) peremptisque Burgundionib(us) et Gotis oppressis vincendo praestitit'; *Inscr.* (to be dated between his second consulship and the second peace with the Vandals, i.e. 437/442; in this period 439 appears to be the most suitable date). The partially extant prose

panegyric on Aetius by Fl. Merobaudes was probably also written in 439; Merobaud. *Pan.* I (there is no evidence that it was composed to celebrate a consulship, as some modern scholars have maintained; it stresses Aetius' military skills and refers to a recent victory over the Visigoths at Mons Colubrarius, see above; it was not composed before 435 (cf. fr. IIA 1-5 with *CIL* VI 1724 = D 2950, and see Fl. Merobaudes) and therefore on historical grounds the year 439 is very suitable). The inscription at Rome describes him as 'omnibus donis militaribus ornatus'; this formula recalls the 'donis militaribus donatus' common in the early Empire (cf. Dessau, *ILS*, indices, p. 483); if it is not used here merely as flattery, it would seem likely that an ancient practice was revived specially to honour Aetius.

In 440 he was back in Gaul where he quarrelled with the PPO Albinus 10, and the deacon Leo (shortly to become bishop of Rome) had to intervene to reconcile them; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 440. In this year a number of Alans under their ruler Sambida were settled around Valence in the Rhone valley, probably by Aetius; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 124 (s.a. 440). In June his return to Italy with a large army to resist Vandal attacks was expected; *Nov. Val.* 9 (a. 440 June 24). Possibly he remained in Italy throughout 441, but was back in Gaul in 442 when he restored order in Armorica by allowing the Alans under their king Goar to settle there; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 127 (s.a. 442) (Alani, quibus terrae Galliae ulterioris cum incolis dividendae a patricio Aetio traditae fuerant, resistentes armis subigunt et expulsis dominis terrae possessionem vi adipiscuntur), Constantius, *V. Germani* 28 (offensus superbae insolentia regionis vir magnificus Aetius, qui tum rempublicam gubernabat, Gochari ferocissimo Alanorum regi loca illa inclinanda pro rebellionis praesumptione permiserat – the Armoricans protested to Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, but in vain). This policy of settlement apparently was a success; Merobaud. *Pan.* II 8-15 (a. 446) (lustrat Aremoricos iam mitior incola saltus, perdidit et mores tellus adsuetaque saevo crimine quaesitas silvis celare rapinas discit inexpertis Cererem committere campis Caesareoque diu manus obluctata labori sustinet acceptas nostro sub consule leges et quamvis Geticis sulcum confundat aratris barbara vicinae refugit consortia gentis). It was presumably Aetius who also settled the remaining Burgundians in Savoy in 443; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 128 (s.a. 443) (Sapaudia Burgundionum reliquiis datur cum indigenis dividenda).

CONSVL (III) prior (West) a. 446 with Symmachus 3 (West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 734-5. This is the consulship celebrated in a verse panegyric by Fl. Merobaudes; Merobaud. *Pan.* II (the consulship is mentioned

in *v.* 13, cited above; it is described as a time of general peace, *vv.* 30–3 sic tranquilla togae recipit dum praemia ducor pacatamque iubet lituos nescire curulem, and was subsequent to the Vandal peace of 442, *vv.* 24–9). During this consulship Aetius received an appeal for help, the last one, from Britain; Gildas 20.

In 447 or 448 trouble apparently broke out again in Armorica over the Alan settlement (cf. *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 133, s.a. 448); at this time perhaps there took place an obscure battle near Tours, which was followed by a Frankish attack under Chlogio on the territory of the Atrebates (= Arras, in Belgica II); it was encountered by Aetius himself who took part in a battle over a river-crossing at Vicus Helena (site unknown); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 210–18.

Some time before 449 Aetius had negotiated an agreement with the Huns transferring to them part of Pannonia near the river Save; Prisc. fr. 7. He had also sent Constantius 7 to Attila to be his secretary; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 80, 84, 93). In 449 he sent an embassy under Romulus 2 to Attila to pacify his anger over an alleged theft of gold plate; Prisc. fr. 8 (= p. 85). Attila made him a personal present of the dwarf Zerco whom Aetius later restored to his former owner Aspar; Prisc. fr. 8 (= p. 92), Suid. Z 29.

By 450 Aetius was on friendly terms with the Franks; when their king died he supported the claim of the younger son to succeed to the throne; this son was at Rome on an embassy when Priscus saw him; Aetius adopted him as his son and sent him back home laden with gifts; Prisc. fr. 16, cf. Greg. Tur. *HF* II 7 (it was possibly in the battle of the Catalaunian Plains that the Frankish king died and Aetius then helped his son to succeed).

When Attila planned to attack Gaul he hoped first to remove Aetius; Joh. Ant. fr. 199.2. However in 451 Aetius was in command of the Roman armies in Gaul against the Huns; Jord. *Get.* 191. He succeeded with help from Avitus 5 in persuading the Visigoths to join the Romans against their common enemy; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 328–31, 339–41, Joh. Mal. 358. He prevented one of Attila's potential allies, Sangibanus, from joining forces with him; Jord. *Get.* 195. He raised the siege of Orléans; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 7. Shortly afterwards together with king Theoderic and the Visigothic army he defeated Attila in the battle of the Catalaunian Plains; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 451, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 139 (s.a. 451), no. 141 (s.a. 452), Cass. *chron.* s.a. 451, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 451, Hyd. Lem. 150 (a. 451), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450, Jord. *Get.* 197ff., Vict. Tonn. s.a. 449, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 7, Proc. *BVI* 4.24, Joh. Mal. 359, Theoph. AM 5943. Theoderic was killed in the battle and Aetius advised

Thorismodus to hurry back to Toulouse to secure the throne, which he did; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 451, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 7, Jord. *Get.* 215ff. (see above). By this action Aetius was said to have kept the booty from the battle for his own army; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 451, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 7.

In 452 Aetius failed to take proper precautions to defend the passes over the Alps and Attila was able to cross them unhindered and attack Italy; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 452. John Malalas records a tradition that Attila was murdered by a bodyguard whom Aetius had suborned; Joh. Mal. 359.

Between 451 and 453 he was able to stop the Visigoths from extending their frontier northwards to the Loire, but could not break their siege of Arles; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 12.3.

He and the emperor Valentinian III had agreed in 454 on a marriage between their children (cf. Gaudentius 7); *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 454. But after intrigues by Petronius Maximus 22, Aetius was assassinated in the palace itself by Valentinian (the date was either Sept. 21, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 454, or Sept. 22, *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 454); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* V 305-6, VII 359, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 454, Hyd. Lem. 160 (a. 454), Greg. Tur. *HF* II 8, Proc. *BVI* 4.24-8, Jord. *Rom.* 334, Joh. Ant. fr. 200, 201, Evagr. *HE* II 7, *Fast. Vind. Post.* s.a. 455, Marcell. com. s.a. 454, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 454, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 454, Theoph. AM 5946, Nic. Call. *HE* XV 11. His death was avenged in the following year when Valentinian himself was murdered by Optila and Thraustila 1 (cf. above), two of Aetius' former bodyguards; Jord. *Rom.* 334, Joh. Ant. fr. 201.4, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 8, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 455, Marcell. com. s.a. 455.

He was for many years the most powerful person in the western empire; Jord. *Get.* 191 (cui tunc innitebatur res publica Hesperiae plagae), Cass. *Var.* I 4.11 (quem tunc rerum dominus (sc. Valentinian III) propter sapientiam sui et gloriosos in republica labores in omni consilii parte sequebatur), Constantius, *V. Germani* 28 (cited above). Ὁ πρῶτος συγκλητικὸς Ῥώμης; Joh. Mal. 358, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450.

His appearance and character are described in flattering terms by Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus (cited in Greg. Tur. *HF* II 8): *medii corporis, virilis habitudinis, decenter formatus, quo neque infirmitudini esset neque oneri, animo alacer, membris vegetus, eques promptissimus, sagittarum iactu peritus, contu impiger, bellis aptissimus, pacis artibus celebris, nullius avaritiae, minimae cupiditatis, bonis animi praeditus, ne impulsoribus quidem pravis ab instituto suo devians, iniuriarum patientissimus, laboris adpetens, inpauidus*

periculorum, famis, sitis, vigiliarum tolerantissimus; cf. also Merobaud. *Pan.* I, fr. IA 13-18, fr. IB 2ff. and *Inscr.*, vv. 12-14 (morum probus, opum refugus, delatorum ut hostium inimicissimus vindex). He is said to have learnt the art of war from the Huns; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* VII 230-1 (Aetium interea, Scythico quia saepe duello est edoctus).

He was a friend of the PPO Boethius I, who was killed with him; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 454, Marcell. com. s.a. 454, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 454, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 454, *Fast. Vind. Post.* s.a. 455, Joh. Ant. fr. 201.4. Both the father of Majorian (= Anonymous 114) and Majorian himself served under him; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* V 119-21, 275-7, 290-2. The emperor Eparchius Avitus 5 had also served under him; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* VII 230-5. His bodyguards included Optila and Thraustila I (cf. above) and his *domesticus* was Maximianus 5; Jord. *Rom.* 334, Joh. Ant. fr. 201, Hyd. Lem. 162.

On Dec. 25, 438 he was mentioned in acclamations in the Senate at Rome: *Gesta Theod.* 5 (Aeti, aveas; ter consulem te; excubiis tuis salvi et securi sumus; excubiis tuis, laboribus tuis). He was the subject of panegyrics by Fl. Merobaudes (*Pan.* I and *Pan.* II, and cf. *Pan.* I, fr. IIA 1-5, which refers to an earlier panegyric), and by Quintianus (Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 293-5).

Fl. Aetius 8 comes domesticorum (equitum) (East) 451; cos. 454

Full name; *P. Amst.* 1. Aetius; *elsewhere.*

COMES DOMESTICORVM (EQUITVM) ET SACRORVM STABVLORVM (East) a. 451: ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμητς δομεστικῶν καὶ τῶν θείων στάβλων; he was present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 138 (the Latin version in II iii.ii, p. 149 calls him 'magnificentissimus comes domesticorum et sacrorum stabulorum'). The title is not found in this form elsewhere. Either Aetius combined the post of *comes domesticorum equitum* with that of *comes sacri stabuli*, or else his title is an expanded equivalent of *comes domesticorum equitum*. The post of *comes domesticorum peditum* in 451 was filled by Sporacius 3.

In 452 he led a military expedition against those Huns who had remained in their homes north of the Danube when Attila marched to Italy; he defeated them and routed their army; Hyd. Lem. 154 (s.a. 452). He is called 'Aetio duce' by Hydatius, which means only that he commanded the army. Whether he was still *comes domesticorum* or had been promoted to *magister militum* is uncertain.

CONSVL prior (East) a. 454 with Studius 2: *Fasti, Rossi* 1765, *AE* 1924, 58, *ACOec.* II iv, pp. 82ff. (= Leo, *Ep.* 127-31, 134-7,

139-40), *P. Amst.* 1. The consulship was perhaps a reward for his success over the Huns.

He is possibly the same as the Aetius who occurs on two inscriptions from Syria; + ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐνδοξ(οτάτου)/'Αετίου ἰλλουστρ(ίου), *IGLS* v 2620 (Sayâdiyé) (dated 469/70); [A] ἐπὶ [ω]//τῷ ἐνδοξο/τάτω/πολλὰ τὰ/ἔτη, *IGLS* v 2628 (Biznaya) (undated). Both places lie south-west of Emesa. Cf. also Anonymus 4.

(?FL.) SEVERVS AETIVS 9 v.c., proconsul Achaearum 395/401

Ὁ λαμ(πρότατος) ἀνθ(ύπατος) τῆς Ἑλλάδος [Φλ(αούιος)?] Σεουῆρος Ἀέτιος; *IG* ii² 5205 Athens, dated under Arcadius and Honorius.

Perhaps identical with Aetius 1.

Africanus: provincial governor 388, governor of Palestine 390, PVC 396-397; *PLRE* I.

AGAPITA spectabilis femina (Italy) E VI

Spectabilis femina; wife of Basilius 8; she claimed that she had been tricked into leaving her husband and selling property to Probinus 2; subsequently she returned to her husband and they tried to reclaim the property; Cass. *Var.* II 10-11, IV 40 (507/511).

Agapetus 1 sophist (in Alexandria and Elusa) L V/E VI

A rhetor; addressee of a letter from Procopius of Gaza; formerly in Alexandria, he had returned to Elusa; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 87.

Agapitus 2 patricius (West) 525-526

Patricius; one of the senators sent by Theoderic to accompany Pope John to Constantinople in 525 to press his demands concerning Arians (the other senators were Theodorus 62, Inportunus and Agapitus 3); Anon. *Val.* 15. 90-1, *Lib. Pont.* 55.2. On the return journey (spring 526) Agapitus 'patricius' died at Thessalonica; *Lib. Pont.* 55.5.

On his possible earlier career, see Fl. Agapitus 3 *ad fin.*

Fl. Agapitus 3 PVR ?508-509; patricius; cos. 517

Full name; x 4495. Agapitus; *elsewhere.*

IN OFFICE (? at Ravenna) a. 502/503 (?-508): he was a senator and already elderly when in 502/503 he received a high appointment at the court of Theoderic, and upset Ennodius, an old acquaintance,

by omitting to inform him; Ennod. *Ep.* i 13 (early 503) (bona melioris saeculi, quae accesserunt de profectu honorum tuorum; (*later*) male ad fasces adtollitur cuius mens inter curiae sidera lucis suae suffragia non agnoscit in titulis. Venit ad vos cana dignitas, sed debita). He had enjoyed a life away from public affairs before his career began; Ennod. *Ep.* iv 6 (summer 505) (postquam magnitudo vestra bonis est impensa generalibus et otium migravit in gloriam, postquam Ravennatibus excubiis occupati, dum quietem vestram neglegitis, nostram omni soliditate firmatis et privatus genius ad regni decora transivit, quando novam lucem de domesticis abstractam sinibus palatinus sibi fulgor adiecit et angustiolem fuisse regni sui pompam rerum dominus cum vos non habuit recte metitus est). He was apparently in office at Ravenna from 503 to 508; Ennod. *Ep.* i 13 (cited above), iv 6 (cited above), iv 16 (winter 505/506), iv 28 (early 506), v 26 (early 507), vi 12 (early 508), all addressed to him at Ravenna.

PVR ?a. 508-509: v(ir) i(n)lustris), p(raefectus) u(rbis), addressee of Cass. *Var.* i 6, 32 (described as 'eximiae urbis praesul'), 33, 41; all are dated 507/509, but since he was still in Ravenna in early 508 (Ennod. *Ep.* vi 12) he will have held office during the second indiction, Sept. 508 to Aug. 509 (Theoderic's urban prefects held office for an indiction year each; see *Fasti*, where the evidence is set out).

PATRICIVS: already *patricius* in 511; Cass. *Var.* i 23 (a. 509/511), ii 6 (a. 509/511). Attested as *patricius* in early 512; Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 409 (est Agapitus patricius et honestate dives et scientia); before 520, *Coll. Avell.* 228 (vir illustris atque magnificus patricius filius noster Agapitus).

After his prefecture he and Caelianus, 'v(iri) i(n)lustres patricii', were instructed by Theoderic to hear the case brought by Festus 5 and Symmachus 9 against Paulinus 11; Cass. *Var.* i 23. In 509 they had to try the case in which Theodorus 62 and Inportunus were accused of fomenting trouble against the Greens at Rome; Cass. *Var.* i 27 (Caeliani atque Agapiti illustrium virorum iudicium). Theoderic also chose him to go on an embassy to Anastasius in Constantinople; Cass. *Var.* ii 6 (a. 509/511; addressed 'Agapito v. i. patricio').

A slave of his was the beneficiary of a petition sent to a bishop and written for Agapitus by Ennodius in 505; Ennodius, *Petitorum quo absolutus est Gerontius puer Agapiti* (in *CSEL* vi 414-15).

CONSVL (West) a. 517 with Fl. Anastasius Paulus Probus Sabinianus Pompeius Anastasius 17 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 930, 965, 967, *CIL* x 1347, 4495, xii 1500 = *ILCV* 1166, xii 2068 = *ILCV* 3631, xii 2353,

Avit. *Ep.* 41, 42, *Coll. Avell.* 116, 123-4, 126, 129, 131-4, 136-8, 140, 146.

In 520 his agent visited Constantinople with a letter from Pope Hormisdas; *Coll. Avell.* 228 (a. 520).

In late 525 he was one of the senators sent by Theoderic to accompany Pope John to Constantinople to press his demands concerning Arians (the other senators were Theodorus 62, Inportunus and Agapitus 2); Anon. Val. 15, 90-1, *Lib. Pont.* 55.2 ('Agapitus ex cons.'). Along with the others he was imprisoned on his return by Theoderic; *Lib. Pont.* 55.5.

The two Agapiti of the early sixth century are difficult to disentangle; the *patricius* of 525-526 is clearly different from the consul of 517; one of them will be identical with the man whose career is known from Ennodius and Cassiodorus (he was at Ravenna from 503 to 508, PVR in 508-509 and *patricius* by 511); which of them it is, however, is not apparent from the surviving evidence. The man whose agent took Pope Hormisdas' letter to Constantinople could be either one.

Agapius 1 peraequator (West) E V

Peraequationem Agapii in perpetuum manere censemus; *CTh* XIII 11.14, issued at Ravenna to the CRP on July 4, 416. Presumably Agapius had recently been *peraequator*.

Agapius 2 doctor (at Constantinople) M/L V

Native of Alexandria; well educated in rhetoric; a teacher of medicine (*ιατρικῶν μαθημάτων ἐξηγητής*); he went to Constantinople to teach and there acquired fame and fortune; Dam. fr. 330 = Suid. A 158. A man of dignity but sociable, he had unusual mastery of classical (Attic) Greek for one not by profession a sophist (*τὴν ἀρχαίαν γλῶτταν ὑπὲρ τὸν ἰδιώτην μελετήσας*); he attracted notice both at Alexandria and Constantinople by his wide learning and his enquiring and critical approach to grammar and rhetoric; Dam. fr. 331 = *Epit. Phot.* 298. An excellent man who did not let success go to his head; Dam. fr. 332, 333.

Agapius 3 philosopher (at Athens) I. V

Native of Athens; philosopher prominent under Marinus 3 after the death of Proclus 4 (a. 485) (therefore at Athens); admired for his love of learning and for putting forward difficult problems; Dam. fr. 277 = Suid. A 157. In the reign of Zeno he was arrested with other philosophers; Dam. fr. 328 = Suid. Γ 207. Damascius

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regarded Agapius as one of the best critics of oratory, with Severianus 2 and Nomus 2, among his contemporaries; Dam. fr. 276, 284 = Suid. N 477, Suid. Υ 166 *ad fin.*

Perhaps identical with Agapius, the last student of Proclus, under whose direction John Lydus studied Aristotle and Plato for a time at Constantinople in 511, and whom the poet Christodorus praised; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 26.

AGAPIUS 4 (v.c.) 512

Addressee of two letters from Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 41 (early 511; styled 'magnitudo tua'), IX 28 (early 512; addressed as 'domine Agapi'; his brother had recently died).

Agata L V/E VI

Daughter of Gattila; she died aged about 40 in 512; buried at Milan; v 6176 = *ILCV* 116 Milan.

Agathodaemon grammaticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 303, v 55, 334, 439, 444, 454 (all addressed 'Αγαθοδαμονι γραμματικῶ or similar). He received *Ep.* v 439 jointly with Ophelius 1.

Agenantia E VI

Wife of Campanianus 3, living with her sons in Lucania in c. 527; Cass. *Var.* IX 4 (c. a. 527).

Aggaeus Christian Arab 524

Present at the Conference of Ramlah in early 524 (cf. Alamundarus 2); *Mart. S. Areth.* (in *ASS* Oct. x, p. 742) (παρόντος κόμητος Ἀγγαίου, υἱοῦ Ζήτ, ἐθνάρχου ὄντος χριστιανοῦ τῆς παοῖς παρεμβολῆς). Aggaeus is probably identical with the Christian Arab Ḥajjāj ibn Qays mentioned as a companion of Alamundarus in the Nestorian Chronicle of Seert (*Patr. Or.* VII, p. 143). The word κόμης is either a corruption of Bar Qays, or a (non-technical) translation of 'ṣāhib' (companion). The text after Ἀγγαίου is to be restored *καὶ Ζήδ, υἱοῦ Ἰωβ* (= Zayd ibn-Ayyub, ancestor of the poet Adiyū), *ἐθνάρχου κτλ.* On all these points, see I. Shahid (Kawar), in *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 23 (1964), 117-19.

Aggerius PVR before 483; patricius

Named on seats in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32155 (Aggerii v.c. et inl. ex p.u. adq(ue) patr(icii)), VI 32156 (Aggerii). The seats

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were mostly inscribed under Odovacer before 483; some, however, are reinscriptions, slightly later in time though still probably under Odovacer (before 490); they were owned by senators (see Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 41-2).

Perhaps related to or identical with Rufius Aggerius Festus 3.

Rufus Aggerius Festus

AGILVLFVS ?comes Dalmatiae 492/496

For the name, see Schönfeld, p. 4.

Asked by Pope Gelasius to support the authority of the bishop of Rome in Dalmatia; *Gelas. Ep. fr.* 2 (Thiel). Possibly *comes Dalmatiae*.

RUFIVS AGI(NATIVS?) senator (Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32198 (Rufi Agi. . .). For his date and rank, see Aggerius. His names suggest that he was related to the Rufii and to the Anicii Acilii (see stemma 24).

Caecina Decius Acinatius Albinus

Aginatius Annianus

Anicius Acilius Aginantius Faustus iunior (albus)

Agintheus MVM per Illyricum 449

Τῶν ἐν Ἰλλυριοῖς ταγμάτων ἡγούμενος; he delivered fugitives to Maximinus II at Naissus in 449 to be sent back to Attila; *Prisc. fr.* 8 (= *FHG* iv, pp. 78-9). Cf. Arintheus.

Agiulfus ?Sueve 448

For the name, see Schönfeld, p. 4.

He murdered Censorius at Seville in 448; *Hyd. Lem.* 139 (s.a. 448). This was soon after Rechiarius succeeded Rechila as king of the Sueves (*Hyd. Lem.* 137).

Possibly identical with Aioulfus.

AGNELLA (?c.f.) E VI

Addressee of a letter from Ennodius who styles her 'magnitudo vestra'; she was a widow, of noble family (*nobilis*), and a relative of Ennodius 3; *Ennod. Ep.* ix 25.

Agnellus patricius 508-511; ?Mag. Off. or CSL 508-511

Styled 'magnificus vir' by Ennodius in winter 505/506; he was at that time in Africa and Ennodius asked Faustus 9 to write to him a letter of commendation for relatives of Opilio 5; Ennod. *Ep.* iv 18 (winter 505/506). He wrote to Ennodius about the same time informing him that a certain Dominator was interested in opening a correspondence; Ennod. *Ep.* iv 23 (winter 505/6). In early 506 he negotiated the purchase of some property with Opilio 5 and showed himself a hard bargainer; Ennod. *Ep.* v 3.

In early 507 Ennodius addressed some verses to him (probably he was at Ravenna, cf. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, 41-2); Ennod. *Carm.* II 107-109 (Versus missi Agnello viro sublimi).

Probably in 507/508 he went to Africa with instructions to look after Theoderic's interests there and during the period of his absence Theoderic placed his property under official protection (*decernimus ut domus patricii Agnelli ad Africam discedentis, qui regnum petens alterius nostris est utilitatibus serviturus, salvis legibus tua tuitione (i.e. of Festus 5) valletur, ne violentos cuiusquam impetus subtracta domini defensione patiatur*); Cass. *Var.* I 15 (a. 507/511, probably 507/508 since Agnellus was at Ravenna from 508 to 511; see below).

PATRICIVS: he was already *patricius* by 508, Cass. *Var.* I 15 (cited above); his title is alluded to in Cass. *Var.* VIII 25 (cited below).

He was in Ravenna in summer 508, where he received two letters from Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 4 (July 508), 11 (July/Aug. 508), cf. Sundwall, pp. 51-2.

?MAG. OFF. OR CSL (under Theoderic) a. 508-511: two letters from Ennodius (probably written in July or August 508, see Sundwall, p. 53) congratulate him on his appointment to high office, Ennod. *Ep.* VII 15 (*vos quidem honores meruisse, non optasse, manifestum est*), 16; both letters address him as 'magnitudo vestra'. He apparently still held the post in late 511 at Ravenna; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 19 (*iam honorum summa*; see Sundwall, p. 67 for date and place). The office is nowhere named, but of the highest illustrious posts at Theoderic's court between 508 and 511 only the *magisterium officiorum* and the *comitiva largitionum* have no recorded occupants; presumably therefore one of them was held by Agnellus.

On his appointment he apparently promised to give Ennodius a horse; in late 509 Ennodius wrote to him an answer acknowledging a note regretting that he had not yet sent the animal, Ennod. *Ep.* VII 26 (to Ravenna; see Sundwall, p. 56); and in summer 510 Ennodius wrote again to remind him of his promise; Ennod. *Ep.*

VIII 20 (to Ravenna; see Sundwall, p. 60).

Some time between 507 and 511 he acted as surety for a certain Crispianus, and had to pay a sum of money after pressure from a *vicarius* or his office; Theoderic however issued an order that the money be repaid to him; Cass. *Var.* I 37.

He was dead by c. 527; Cass. *Var.* VIII 25 (*patriciae recordationis Agnellus*).

Ennodius praised his eloquent command of Latin; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 11, 16, 26.

He owned property (a *domus*) at a place called *castrum Lucullanum* which after his death became the property of Ioannes 72 and his descendants; Cass. *Var.* VIII 25. This was near Naples; see Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 46 and cf. *Barbaria*.

Agnilla

?c.f. (West) V/VI

Wife of Fl. Parthenius 4; buried with him at Clusium; XI 2588 = *ILCV* 145 Clusium.

Vettius Agorius Basilius Mavortius

Agretia

inlustris femina (West) E VI

Illustrissima feminarum Agretia; wife of Liberius 3 whom she accompanied to Gaul; *V. Caes.* II 13. She was miraculously cured; *V. Caes.* II 13-15. Mentioned but not named; *V. Caes.* II 12. They had one daughter and several sons (see Liberius).

Agricola I

PPO (II) Galliarum 418; cos. 421

His name might have been 'Iulius Agricola', though the evidence is slight; cf. Iulius 3.

Probably from Gaul, perhaps a native of Narbo; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIII 436, 455-7.

He was grandfather of Magnus 2 (*cos.* 460) and greatgrandfather of Araneola; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XV 150-3. He may therefore have been descended from (?son of) Philagrius (*PLRE* I, and see Magnus 2). His son was perhaps Nymphidius 1; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XV 200. He may also have been father of the emperor Eparchius Avitus 5, one of whose sons also bore the name Agricola (Agricola 2); in any event their families were connected, cf. Magnus Felix 21 and Magnus 2, and see Anonymus 95. See stemmata 14 and 15.

PPO (?West) before 418: Haenel, *Corpus Legum*, p. 239 = *PL* 48, 392 (see below). He was presumably PPO in the West.

AGRIPPINVS

PPO (II) GALLIARVM a. 418 April 17–May 23: in office 418 April 17, *MGH(Epistulae)* III, pp. 13–14 (an imperial letter ‘ad virum inlustrem Agricola praefectum Galliarum’, ‘accepta Arelate’ on May 23, which concerns Arles and the Septem Provinciae); in office soon after April 30, 418, Haenel, p. 239 = *PL* 48, 392 (Iunius Quartus Palladius, Monaxius, Agricola iterum praefecti praetorio edixerunt; a copy of a prefectorial edict on the Pelagians, probably issued soon after Haenel, p. 238 = *PL* 48, 379 which was dated April 30, 418). This shows that Agricola was PPO for the second time in 418; however, he then ranked only third in the college of prefects, and therefore his two colleagues in 418 must have been already in office when he was appointed to this prefecture (see *Fasti*).

CONSVL (West) a. 421 with Fl. Eustathius 12 (East): *Fasti, Stud. Pal.* xx 118, *Sid. Ap. Carm.* xv 150–3.

Agricola 2 vir inlustris (West); (later) cleric L V/E VI

Addressee of two letters from Sidonius Apollinaris; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* I 2 (a. 453/466; containing a description of the Visigothic king Theoderic II) and *Ep.* II 12 (before 469). Also addressee of a letter from Ruricius bishop of Limoges; *Ruric. Ep.* II 32 (c. 485/506) (cited below).

He was the brother of Papianilla 2 (Sidonius’ wife) (and therefore a son of the emperor Eparchius Avitus 5 and brother of Ecdicius 3); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 12.1–2. He married a daughter of Ruricius and had a son, Parthenius 3, whose own children are mentioned by Ruricius; *Ruric. Ep.* II 32, 36–7. See stemmata 14 and 16.

He was a *vir inlustris*; *Ruric. Ep.* II 32 (addressed ‘domino inlustri semperque magnifico filio Agricolae’). He may have held an illustrious office; alternatively, the rank could be honorary.

When he received the letter from Ruricius, Agricola had recently received ordination; *Ruric. Ep.* II 32.

Agrippacus scholasticus (East) F VI

Ὁ σοφώτατος (sic) σχολαστικός); mentioned in a letter at Oxyrhynchus; *P. Oxy.* 1837 (the editors of *P. Oxy.* assign it to the early sixth century).

Agrippinus MVM per Gallias (I) c. 452–456/457, (II) c. 461

Native of Gaul; *Hyd. Lem.* 217.

COMES ET MAGISTER VTRIVSQVE MILITIAE PER GALLIAS c. 451–456/457: probably in office by 452; *Hyd. Lem.* 151 (s.a. 451) (Euphronius bishop of Autun sent a letter ‘ad Agrippinum comitem’ in 452

describing a comet, probably that of May to July 451; cf. Seeck, *Regesten*, 388). Agrippinus was sent to Gaul to maintain order; *V. Aniani* 3 (= *MGH (Scr. Rer. Mer.)* III 109) (vir inlustris Agrippinus, qui tunc tempore magistri militum fungebatur officium, principibus fuerat depotatus, ut per omnes civitates Galliarum pro salute et districtione publica habere deberet excursus) (he was miraculously healed after an accident by Anianus, the bishop of Orléans, and in gratitude released all persons held in prison). He appears to have been succeeded by Aegidius in 456 or 457 and then to have had to face charges at Rome of favouring the barbarians and planning to surrender Roman provinces to their control; *V. Lupicini* 11 (= *MGH (Scr. Rer. Mer.)* III 149) (vir condam inlustris Agrippinus, sagacitate peditus singulari atque ob dignitatem militiae secularis comes Galliae a principe constitutus, per Egidio tum magistrum militum callida malitiosaque apud imperatorem arte fuerat offuscatus, eo quod Romanis fascibus livens, barbaris procul dubio favere et subreptione clandestina provincias a publica niteretur ditioe desciscere).

The story in *V. Lupicini* states that Agrippinus was condemned unheard by the emperor, the patrician (i.e. Ricimer) and the senate, and avoided execution only by escaping from prison; shortly afterwards, having overheard talk that opinion had swung in his favour and that he would be returned to Gaul with honours, he gave himself up, and was restored to a place of honour and posted back to Gaul; *V. Lupicini* 11ff. The historical basis behind this dramatic story may be that he was in disgrace during the reign of Majorian but was restored to favour in 461 by Libius Severus and Ricimer. His rival Aegidius rebelled against Severus, and Agrippinus seems to have returned to Gaul to replace him (presumably in 461 or 462).

COMES ET MAGISTER VTRIVSQVE MILITIAE PER GALLIAS c. a. 461/2: he surrendered Narbo to the Visigoths to secure their assistance against Aegidius; *Hyd. Lem.* 217 (a. 461) (Agrippinus Gallus comes civis Aegidio comiti viro insigni inimicus, ut Gothorum mereretur auxilia, Narbonam tradidit Theudorico) (= *Fredegar.* II 56 = *Isid. Hist. Goth.* 33).

Iulius Agrius Tarrutenius Marcianus

Agrius Serenus

AGROECIVS 1 primicerius notariorum (under Iovinus) 411/413

Ex primicerio notariorum Iovini; captured with Decimius Rusticus 9 and many *nobiles* by Honorius' men in 413 and executed; *Greg.*

AIOVLFFVS

Tur. *HF* II 9 (from Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus). Iovinus 2 became emperor in 411 and fell in 413.

Agroecius 2 ?wealthy layman (in Gaul) 445

He contributed funds for a new church at Narbo when Rusticus was bishop there; XII 5336 = *ILCV* 1806 Narbo. His name does not occur among those indicated as bishops in the list of contributors given on the inscription, so he was probably a wealthy layman rather than a fellow bishop. The building, begun in 441, was commemorated by this inscription in 445.

Perhaps identical with Agroecius 3.

Agroecius 3 author; ?bishop of Sens 470

Author of an *Ars de Orthographia*, dedicated to Eucherius 3, the bishop of Lyons who died c. 450; *Gramm. Lat.* VI, pp. 91ff., 113ff.

Perhaps identical with Agroecius, bishop of Sens, who in 470 received a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VII 5, cf. *Ep.* VII 9.6 (an allusion to an unnamed metropolitan bishop, probably Agroecius, who was older than Sidonius and noted for his learning and eloquence). Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 206-7. Perhaps also identical with Agroecius 2.

Possibly a descendant of Censorius Atticus Agricius (*PLRE* I; the spelling 'Agroecius' is to be preferred; see Agroecius, *Ars*, p. 114.7).

Agr(o)ecius 4 domesticus (West) V/VI

Domesticus; died aged 33; buried at Vienne; XII 2103 = *ILCV* 477 Vienne.

Rufius Antonius Agrypnus Volusianus

Aioulfus ruler of the Sueves 456-457

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 4-5.

Aioulfus; Hyd. Lem. Agrivulfus; Jord. Possibly identical with Agiulfus.

He was Varnian by race (Varnorum stirpe genitus); Jord. *Get.* 233.

A client of the Visigothic king Theoderic II, who in 455 appointed him to govern the newly conquered Sueves in Spain; Jord. *Get.* 233 (praeponens Suavis, quos subegerat, clientem proprium nomine Agrivulfum). For the date, see Hyd. Lem. 173 (s.a. 455; the defeat of the Sueves). Induced by the Sueves, he tried to seize power for himself in Gallaecia in 456; Hyd. Lem. 180 (s.a. 456), Jord. *Get.*

233. Defeated and killed by the Visigoths at Portus Cale in June 457; Hyd. Lem. 187 (s.a. 457), Jord. *Get.* 234.

Fl. Ala vicarius (?tribuni) (in Egypt) 504

Fl. Hermias 7 received a petition *παρὰ Φλ(αουίου) Ἀλα οὐκάρου καστρου Ψώβθ(εως) ἀπὸ [᾽Ο]ξύρ[υγγ(ιτῶν)] πόλ(εως)*, dated Dec. 21, 504; *P. Oxy.* 1883. He was the *vicarius* (of a *tribunus*, presumably) commanding the military unit stationed at the *castrum* of Psobthis, and was apparently a native of Oxyrhynchus.

Alamundarus I = al-Mundhir I,
ruler of the Lakhmids c. 418-462

Son of Nu'mān (= Naamanes I); a member of the Lakhmid dynasty, he ruled the Arabs around al-Hīrah for 44 years; contemporary of the Persian kings from Vararanes V to Perozes; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 132, cf. 86ff., 98, 148. Cf. Rothstein, pp. 62-3, 68-9. See stemma 50(b).

In 421 he led his troops to the aid of Vararanes V against the Romans, but lost many of his men when they were drowned during a panic flight; Soc. VII 18 (Σαρακηνοὺς . . . ὧν ἦρχεν Ἀλαμούνδαρος, ἀνὴρ γενναῖος καὶ πολεμικός), Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* I, p. 194 = 145.

Alamundarus 2 = al-Mundhir III,
king of the Lakhmids 505-554

The names of his father and mother are variously given in the Arabic sources, cf. Rothstein, pp. 53ff., esp. 75-8, Olinder, *The Kings of Kinda*, 58-60. In Greek sources his mother's name is given as 'Saccice' (he is styled ο Σακκίκης or similar); Cyr. *Scyth. V. Joh. Hes.* 13, *Mart. S. Areth.* (ed. Boissonade), pp. 37, 42, *Proc. BP I* 17.1, *Theoph.* AM 6021, *Mich. Syr.* IX 33, and cf. Olinder, p. 60. His wife was Hind, daughter of the Kindite Arethas; she bore him Amr (his successor, = Ambros, in *PLRE III*); Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 170, Olinder, pp. 58, 62. Another son, called Naaman (= Nu'mān) (*PLRE III*), was killed at the battle of Callinicum in 531; *Joh. Mal.* 463. See stemma 50(a).

KING OF THE LAKHMIDS OF AL-HĪRAH a. 505-554; ruler of the Saracen (Arab) allies of Persia; Cyr. *Scyth. V. Joh. Hes.* 13 (βασιλέως ἀξίωμα τῶν ὑπὸ Περσας τελούντων Σαρακηνῶν εἰληφῶς -- shortly before 509), *Proc. BP I* 17.30 (ὁ τῶν Σαρακηνῶν βασιλεὺς), 45 (βασιλέως ἀξίωμα ἔχων ἀπαντων μόνος των ἐν Πέρσαις Σαρακηνῶν ἦρχε), *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 513 = *Theoph.* AM 6005 (ὁ φύλαρχος Σαρακηνῶν), *Joh. Mal.* 434, 445, 466, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 512, *Mart. S. Areth.*, p. 37

(ὁ βασιλικὸς πάντων τῶν ὑπὸ Πέρσας Σαρακηνῶν – in 524), Simeon of Beth-Aršam (in *Atti . . . dei Lincei* VII (1881), pp. 481–2, 488, where he is called ‘king of Hira’), Zach. *HE* VIII 3,5, Evagr. *HE* IV 12 (taken from Procopius), Theoph. AM 6021, Elias of Nisibis, *Opus Chron.* s.a. 831, Zon. XIV 4.1 (ὁ τῶν Ἀγαρηνῶν φύλαρχος). His reign lasted forty-nine years; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 170 (Procopius in *BP* I 17.40 gives a round figure of fifty years). Since his death was in 554 (see below), his reign presumably began in 505. Cf. Rothstein, pp. 70–1.

He was always loyal to Persia and throughout his reign he continued to harass the Romans; Proc. *BP* I 17.40. He was an able soldier and his style of mobile raiding, along the whole frontier from Egypt to Mesopotamia, proved impossible to counter effectively; Proc. *BP* I 17.40–3, 17.45–8.

In 505/9 he raided Arabia and Palestine; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Joh. Hes.* 13 (for the date, before Aug. 509, cf. *V. Joh. Hes.* 14). He raided again in 519/20; *Chron. Misc.* ad a. 724, s.a. 830 (wrongly called the first invasion), Elias of Nisibis, *Opus Chron.* s.a. 831 (the date of 519/20 rather than 518/19 is inferred from the relation to other events recorded by Elias). Probably in 523 he captured the Roman generals Timostratus and Ioannes 70, later releasing them for a ransom; Proc. *BP* I 17.43–4, Evagr. *HE* IV 12, Nonnosus = Phot. *Bibl.* 3 (= *FHG* IV, p. 179). He negotiated a peace with the Romans and released the generals in 524; *Mart. S. Areth.*, pp. 37, 40–1, Simeon of Beth-Aršam, pp. 480–1, 487 (the Roman envoys were with him at the conference of Ramlah in January and February 524), Zach. *HE* VIII 3, Nonnosus = Phot. *Bibl.* 3 (in *FHG* IV, p. 179) (release of Timostratus and Ioannes). In 527 he invaded the territory around Emesa and Apamea and carried away many captives, including four hundred virgins whom he sacrificed to the goddess al-Uzza; Zach. *HE* VIII 5, Mich. Syr. IX 16. In 529 he invaded the province of Syria Prima and raided as far as Antioch before retiring with much booty; Joh. Mal. 445, Theoph. AM 6021 (the invasion began on March 21 of indiction 7, i.e. March 529). Also in this year he attacked and killed Arethas (the Kindite), and was then himself attacked by an avenging army but retired *eis τὰ Ἰνδικὰ μέρη* (i.e. southwards); Joh. Mal. 434–5, Theoph. AM 6021.

About this date Justinian conferred special honours on the Ghassanid Arethas (*PLRE* III) to make him the rival in power to Alamundarus, and they became bitter enemies; Proc. *BP* I 17.47.

In 531 he accompanied and guided a Persian army under Azarethus which on his suggestion invaded Euphratensis and Syria;

Proc. *BP* I 17.1, 18.1, Evagr. *HE* IV 13, Joh. Mal. 461. On meeting the Roman army under Belisarius (*PLRE* III) near Chalcis they withdrew as far as Callinicum and there joined battle and defeated the Romans; Alamundarus and his men took part in the battle; Proc. *BP* I 18.9, 18.30, 18.54, Joh. Mal. 461-5. After this campaign he tried to negotiate a separate peace with the Romans; Joh. Mal. 466-7.

In 536 in time of drought he refused to allow two Arab sheikhs to seek pasture on Persian territory and they were forced to enter Euphratensis, thus causing problems for the Roman administration; *Marcell. com. addit.* ad. a. 536.11.

In c. 537 and the following years he resumed warfare, claiming for his own people an area of grazing land south of Palmyra and fighting Arethas for it; Proc. *BP* II 1.2-8, 4.21. Following negotiations involving Strategius 9 and Summus, he informed Chosroes that the Romans were trying to bribe him to join them, and so afforded the Persians a pretext for resuming war in 540; Proc. *BP* II 1.13, 3.47, 10.16, Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 238.

In 541 the Roman commanders were afraid to leave Syria and Phoenice undefended lest Alamundarus invade them in their absence; they agreed to withdraw and join Belisarius only because it was the time of the annual religious festival of the Arabs, a period of holy truce; Proc. *BP* II 16.17-18, 19.34, cf. Hitti, *History of the Arabs*,¹⁰ 102.

He accompanied the Persian invasion of 542 and was present at Sergiopolis; Proc. *BP* II 20.10.

In c. 546 war broke out between Alamundarus and Arethas, not involving the Romans or the Persians; Alamundarus captured a son of Arethas and sacrificed him to al-'Uzza, but was severely defeated by Arethas in a pitched battle soon afterwards; in the battle two of his own sons narrowly avoided capture; Proc. *BP* II 28.12-14. In 550 among the allegations made against the Romans by a Persian envoy was one that Arethas had been attacking Alamundarus when there was supposed to be peace; Proc. *BG* IV 11.10.

Alamundarus was killed in a battle with Arethas near Chalcis in June 554; *Chron. Misc.* ad a. 724, s.a. 865 (June), Barhebr. *chron.*, pp. 78ff., Mich. Syr. IX 33.

Several sources, viz. Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 513 = Theoph. AM 6005, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 512, Cedr. I 631-2, Zon. XIV 4.1ff., claim that by c. 513 Alamundarus was baptized a Christian by orthodox (Chalcedonian) believers, and that he rejected with scorn an attempt to convert him to monophysite beliefs by two bishops sent by Severus of Antioch. His subsequent activities (see above) prove that, even

if the story is true (and Theodorus was a good contemporary source), he did not remain a Christian but returned to his ancestral religion. He was certainly a Christian no longer by 524; Simeon of Beth-Aršam, pp. 486ff.

It appears that towards the end of his life he received an annual subsidy from Justinian; Menand. Prot., pp. 179, 186 (de Boor) = *FHG* IV, pp. 211, 216.

He was succeeded by his son 'Amr (= Ambros, in *PLRE* III); Menand. Prot. fr. 11 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 211, 216), Theoph. AM 6056.

Alanoviiamuth father of the historian Iordanes L V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 9.

A Goth, son of Paria, father of the historian Iordanes (*PLRE* III); Jord. *Get.* 266.

Alaricus I = Alaric I, Visigothic leader c. 391-410;
MVM 399, 409-410

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 9-11.

Alaric was probably a military leader of the Goths, not a king or autocrat; Olympiodorus (fr. 3) calls him ὁ τῶν Γότθων φύλαρχος, and neither Zosimus nor Sozomen, who both used Olympiodorus, call him king (for Olympiodorus' care over these technicalities, cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 8); Sozomen calls him ὁ τῶν Γότθων ἡγούμενος (VIII 25, IX 4.6). Styled 'dux' or 'dux Gothorum'; Ruf. *HE* praef., Aug. *Civ. Dei.* I 2, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 400, 410, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 401. Styled 'rex'; Aug. *Retract.* II 43.1, Oros. VII 37.2.8.17, Merobaud. *Pan.* II 134, 138, Hyd. Lem. 43, cf. 45 (Alaricus moritur, cui Athaulfus succedit in regno), Marcell. com. s.a. 395, Jord. *Get.* 146, 157, *Rom.* 319, Cass. *Var.* XII 20, *chron.* s.a. 400.

He was a Visigoth, of the family of the Balthi; Jord. *Get.* 146. A native of the Danube region; Prud. *c. Symm.* II 697 (patrio veniens . . . ab Histrio), Claud. *de bello Get.* 81 (patrii . . . Histri), *de VI cons. Hon.* 105-6 (Alaricum barbara Peuce nutrierat). Since in 401 he was still young enough to be accused of youthful rashness (cf. Claud. *de bello Get.* 498 calidae rapuit te flamma iuventae – alluding to the invasion of Italy in 401, see below) but had already been a war leader for some ten years (cf. below), he was perhaps born c. 365/370. He married the sister of Athaulfus; Olymp. fr. 10, Philost. XII 4, Oros. VII 40.2, Marcell. com. s.a. 410, Zos. V 37.1, Soz. IX 8.2. Grandfather of the Visigothic king Theoderic II (a. 453-466); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* VII 505. He will therefore have had a daughter who married Theoderic I (a. 418-451). See stemma 40.

He was leader of a band of Goths who opposed the crossing of the river Hebrus by Theodosius I (presumably in 391 when Theodosius returned from the West, cf. Zos. iv 48.1); Claud. *de bello Get.* 524 (tot Augustos Hebro qui teste fugavi), *de vi cons. Hon.* 107-8 (Thracum venienti (sc. Theodosio) e finibus alter (sc. Alaricus) Hebri clausit aquas).

In 394 he was an ally of the Romans (probably a *foederatus*) and commanded barbarian soldiers in the army of Theodosius which defeated the usurper Eugenius (*PLRE* I); Soc. vii 10 (ὑπόσπονδος ὦν Ῥωμαίου), Zos. v 5.4, Jord. *Get.* 145. As a reward he was given a Roman dignity; Soc. vii 10 (διὰ τοῦτο Ῥωμαϊκῇ ἀξίᾳ τιμηθεῖς). Perhaps he was made a *comes*. This was a dignity, not an office (see below).

In 395 he revolted and began to ravage widely in Thrace and Illyricum; Claud. *in Ruf.* ii 36ff., *de bello Gild.* 453, *de bello Get.* 164-5, 177-93, *de vi cons. Hon.* 483, Zos. v 5.4, Soc. vii 10, Philost. xii 2, Proc. *BI* i 2.7. He was angry at not being given a Roman military command after the campaign against Eugenius; Zos. v 5.4., Soc. vii 10. He invaded Greece in 395; Marcell. com. s.a. 395, Eun. I. *Soph.* vii 3.4, Zos. v 5.4-6.5, Philost. xii 2, Joh. Ant. fr. 190. It was alleged that he acted in collusion with the PPO Rufinus (*PLRE* I); Claud. *in Ruf.* i 308ff., ii 7ff., 73ff., 131ff., Zos. v 5.4ff., Marcell. com. s.a. 395, Jord. *Rom.* 319, Joh. Ant. fr. 190. A military expedition led by Stilicho (*PLRE* I) caused his withdrawal from Greece but the Roman armies left without engaging in battle; Claud. *in Ruf.* ii 100ff., Zos. v 7.2. He attacked Greece again in the following year, 396, and encountered no serious resistance; Claud. *in Ruf.* ii 187-93, *in Eutrop.* ii 198-201, 214-15, *de bello Get.* 183ff., *de vi cons. Hon.* 440, Jer. *Ep.* 60.16.4. In 397 Stilicho led another expedition to Greece against Alaric; Claud. *de iv cons. Hon.* 459ff. Alaric's people suffered losses through disease and in battle; Claud. *de iv cons. Hon.* 466ff., *in Ruf.* ii praef. 9-15, *de cons. Stil.* i 185-6, *de bello Get.* 513-17, 564, Soc. vii 10. The campaign was indecisive but Alaric retired from Greece to Epirus; Claud. *in Ruf.* ii praef. 1-12, *de iv cons. Hon.* 473, *de cons. Stil.* i 184, Zos. v 26.1. It was perhaps to this campaign that Claudian alluded when he claimed (in 402) that Alaric once tried to bribe the Roman soldiers; Claud. *de bello Get.* 87-8. On the events of 395 to 397, cf. Cameron, *Claudian*, 159-76.

MVM PER ILLYRICVM a. 399: by 399 he was *magister militum per Illyricum*; Claud. *in Eutrop.* ii 214-18 (a. 399) (Vastator Achivae gentis et Epirum nuper populatus inultam praesidet Illyrico; iam, quos obsedit, amicos ingreditur muros, illis responsa daturus quorum coniugibus potitur natosque peremit), *de bello Get.* 496-7 (saepe

ALARICVS I

quidem frustra monui, servator ut icti foederis Emathia tutus tellure maneres), 535-9 (at nunc Illyrici postquam mihi tradita iura meque suum fecere ducem, tot tela, tot enses, tot galeas multo Thracum sudore paravi inque meos usus vectigal vertere ferri oppida legitimo iussu Romana coegi). From this it is evident that after withdrawing from Greece in 397 he ravaged Epirus for a while (*in Eutrop.* II 215, above), but was then given the military post he coveted, perhaps in 398, and used this opportunity to re-equip his own people with arms.

In late 401 he led his people across the Julian Alps and invaded Italy; Claud. *de bello Get.* 151-3 (in Italy for one winter before the battle of Pollentia, see below), 194-8, 261, 279-88, 470-1, 532, 547, 563, *de vi cons. Hon.* 442, Prud. *c. Symm.* II 696ff., Ruf. *HE praef.*, Philost. XII 2, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 400, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 401 (Aug. 23), *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 401 (Nov. 18), *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 540, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 400, Jord. *Get.* 147. He laid siege to Aquileia; Jer. *c. Ruf.* III 21. It was presumably about the same time that he won a victory near the river Timavus; Claud. *de bello Get.* 562-3. During the winter (401/402) he besieged the emperor Honorius in Milan; Claud. *de bello Get.* 561, *de vi cons. Hon.* 443ff. He ravaged Italy for two years (i.e. in 401 and 402); *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 402. Venetia, Liguria and Etruria were the areas attacked; Prud. *c. Symm.* II 700-702, cf. Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* I 39-42. At one point there were fears that Alaric would advance on Rome itself; Claud. *de bello Get.* 61, 79-82, 533, 547, *de vi cons. Hon.* 141-2, 291ff. The Gothic invasion met no serious resistance and a number of towns fell to them; Claud. *de bello Get.* 213-17. The Goths were defeated in summer 402 at the battle of Pollentia by an army led by Stilicho; Claud. *de bello Get.* praef. 6, *de bello Get.* 33-5, 554-7, 580-97, 635, *de vi cons. Hon.* 127, 202-3, 281-2, Prud. *c. Symm.* II 703ff. (esp. 715ff.), Oros. VII 37.2, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 402, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 402, cf. Cass. *chron.* s.a. 402, Jord. *Get.* 154-5 (both record the battle as a Gothic victory). As a result of the battle, the wives and children of the Goths fell into Roman hands and all the booty they had seized since 395 was lost; Claud. *de bello Get.* 84-7, 604ff., 623-5, *de vi cons. Hon.* 129-30, 243, 245, 297-8. Their prisoners were also released; Claud. *de bello Get.* 616-22, 629. After Pollentia, Alaric made his escape without further harassment; Claud. *de bello Get.* 90-144, *de vi cons. Hon.* 128-32. His army had suffered losses, but his cavalry was still intact and he was still a threat; Claud. *de bello Get.* 88-9, *de vi cons. Hon.* 129 (his losses), cf. 284-6, 291ff. (his cavalry). He tried to cross the

Alps to Raetia and Gaul but was prevented by Stilicho; Claud. *de v cons. Hon.* 229-32, cf. *de bello Get.* 78-9, *de vi cons. Hon.* 141-2, 302-3. Alaric suffered a further defeat at Hasta, perhaps about this time; Claud. *de vi cons. Hon.* 203ff. He retreated eastwards across the Po and suffered another defeat at Verona; Claud. *de vi cons. Hon.* 178-9, 201-18. His men suffered from the heat and bad food (presumably causing dysentery), and some left him; Claud. *de vi cc Hon.* 239-42, 244. He withdrew across the Julian Alps; Oros. vii 3

He seems now to have lived for a time with his people on the borders of Dalmatia and Pannonia; Soz. viii 25.4, ix 4.4. He was probably there when Radagaisus attacked Italy, in 405 and 406; Zos. v 26.2-3. His hope at this time seems to have been to secure land from the Romans on which his people could settle permanently; Oros. vii 38.2. In 405 he apparently exchanged hostages with the Romans; among those sent to him was Fl. Aetius 7; Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 8 (Aetius remained three years with him).

?COMES ILLYRICI a. 407-408: Honorius appointed him to command Roman troops in that area; Soz. viii 25.3-4, ix 4.2-4. For the title, cf. Generidus. In 407 Alaric was sent by Stilicho into Epirus as a prelude to Stilicho's plan for seizing Illyricum for the West; Stilicho planned to join him but a rumour of Alaric's death plus the news from Gaul of the usurpation of Constantine III prevented him; Soz. viii 25.3-4, ix 4.3-4, Zos. v 27.2-3 (cf. 28.1 for the date, 407 Olymp. fr. 3).

In early 408 when Stilicho failed to appear, Alaric withdrew from Epirus and advanced via Emona towards Noricum; Zos. v 29.1.4, Soz. viii 25.4, ix 4.4. From Noricum he wrote to Stilicho asking for payments due for the time since he entered Epirus; Zos. v 29.5. Stilicho argued before the senate that Alaric had been in Epirus to protect Honorius' interests, and they voted him the sum of 4,000 pounds of gold; Zos. v 29.6-9, Olymp. fr. 5. Peace with Alaric was thus restored; Zos. v 30.1 (the date was about May, 408; cf. Zos. v 31.1). Stilicho now advised Honorius to send Alaric to Gaul to attack Constantine III with Roman and barbarian troops (τῶν τε σὺν αὐτῷ βαρβάρων ἄγοντα μέρος καὶ τέλη Ῥωμαϊκὰ καὶ ἡγεμόνας, αἱ κοινωνήσουσιν αὐτῷ τοῦ πολέμου); Zos. v 31.5. It was presumably intended that Alaric should occupy the same position as Sarus had done in 407. Honorius agreed and wrote to Alaric, but the murder of Stilicho (Aug. 22) altered the situation; Zos. v 31.6, 34-5.

Many barbarians in Italy whose relatives had been killed following the murder of Stilicho threw in their lot with Alaric; their

number is given as 30,000; Zos. v 35.6. Even so Alaric still sought peace, sending envoys to Honorius asking for payment and offering to withdraw from Noricum to Pannonia and to exchange hostages (he named Aetius 7 and Iason); Zos. v 36.1. Honorius rejected the offer; Zos. v 36.2, Soz. ix 6.2. Alaric then called on his relative Athaulfus to join him, but without waiting for him invaded Italy; his route took him past Aquileia, Concordia, Altinum, Cremona (*sic* Zosimus; presumably Verona), across the Po to Bononia, and down the Via Aemilia beyond Ravenna into Picenum; from there he advanced towards Rome, plundering the countryside as he went; Zos. v 37.1-4.

He laid siege to Rome and prevented all food supplies from entering, causing a famine; Zos. v 38.1, 39.1ff., Soz. ix 6.2-3. After negotiations with the senate, he agreed to accept a ransom including 5,000 pounds of gold and 30,000 pounds of silver, plus quantities of silks, skins and pepper; Zos. v 40.2-4, 41.4. Further, a senatorial embassy visited Honorius to announce that Alaric wanted to take hostages and to enter into an alliance (*ἰσχυρία*) with the Romans; Zos. v 42.1, Soz. ix 6.7. Honorius indicated his agreement and sent money to Alaric, who then withdrew into Etruria; Zos. v 42.2. The date was late 408 (since the consuls of 409 now entered office, Zos. v 42.3).

Honorius delayed fulfilling the agreement; Zos. v 44.1. He summoned military reinforcements from Dalmatia, but Alaric ambushed them and wiped most of them out; Zos. v 45.2.

He then threatened Rome again; Zos. v 45.4. Another senatorial embassy was sent to Honorius, with an escort of barbarians supplied by Alaric to ensure their safe passage; Zos. v 45.5. Athaulfus entered Italy at this time; Zos. v 45.5-6. Alaric met Iovius 3 at Rimini for negotiations, and asked for annual payments of money and corn and for homes for his people in Venetia, Noricum and Dalmatia; Iovius reported to Honorius that Alaric would be content with less if given the post of *magister militum*; Zos. v 48.1-3, Soz. ix 7.1-2. Honorius agreed to give money and corn but refused the post of *magister militum* for Alaric in terms which Alaric found offensive; he thereupon ordered his troops to march on Rome; before attacking the city he tried again to negotiate, asking this time for Noricum for his people, for payments of gold and corn, and for an alliance; Zos. v 48.4-49.1, 50.2-3, Soz. ix 7.3-4. His new requests were also rejected and he attacked Rome; Zos. vi 1.1, 6.1, Soz. ix 8.1, Philost. xii 3, Olymp. fr. 3.

He invested the city and seized Portus, again cutting off the city's food supply; the senate then gave in to his demands; Zos. vi 6.2-3, Soz. ix 8.1, Philost. xii 3. Alaric now had Priscus Attalus proclaimed emperor at Rome; Zos. vi 7.1, Soz. ix 8.1, Philost. xii 3, Olymp. fr. 3, Soc. vii 10, Oros. ii 3.4, vii 42.7, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 409, Proc. *BI* i 2.28-9, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 411.

MVM (of Attalus) a. 409-410: he was made *magister militum* by Attalus; Zos. vi 7.2 (τὰς τῶν δυνάμεων στρατηγίας αἰτῶ τε Ἀλλαρίχῳ καὶ Οὐάλεντι παραδέδωκεν), Soz. ix 8.2 (χειροτονεῖται Ἀλάριχος στρατηγὸς ἐκατέρας δυνάμεως). He laid siege to Ravenna for Attalus; Zos. vi 9.2-3. He captured all Aemilia except Bononia for Attalus and then subdued Liguria; Zos. vi 10.1-2. He found that Attalus was ignoring his advice and refusing to take effective steps to secure Africa; he therefore stripped him of the purple (summer 410); Zos. vi 7.5, 9.2-3, 12.2, Olymp. fr. 13, Soz. ix 8, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 409, Philost. xii 3, Proc. *BI* i 2.36.

He then resumed negotiations with Honorius, but while he was marching towards Ravenna for a meeting, his forces were attacked by Sarus; Zos. vi 12.3-13.2, Soz. ix 8-9, Philost. xii 3. He thereupon turned back and attacked Rome, capturing it and allowing his men to sack and pillage for three days; the date was Aug. 24, 410 (cf. Seeck, *Regesten*, 320); Olymp. fr. 3, Soz. ix 9, Philost. xii 3, Soc. vii 10, Jer. *Ep.* 127.12ff., 128.5.1.4, 130.5.2, 7.2, Aug. *Civ. Dei* i 1, 4, 7, 10-12, 14, 16, *Retract.* ii 43 (69).1, *de urbis excidio* 2.2ff., 5.5, 7.8 (*PL* xl 718, 721, 723), Oros. ii 19.13-15, vii 39.1-40.1, Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* i 331, ii 49-50, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 410 (Aug. 25), Theoph. AM 5903 (Aug. 24), *Excerpta Sangallensia* s.a. 410 (Aug. 14), Hyd. Lem. 43-4, *Chron. Gall.* 452 nos. 65, 67, Marcell. com. s.a. 410, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 410, *Var.* xii 20, Jord. *Get.* 156, Rom. 322, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 505-6, Proc. *BI* i 2.14-27, Cedr. i 588, Zon. xiii 21.

He then marched south through Campania; Aug. *Civ. Dei* i 10, *de cura pro mort.* 16.19, Philost. xii 3, Jord. *Get.* 156. He tried to cross to Sicily, but his fleet was wrecked in a storm; Olymp. fr. 15, Oros. vii 43.2, Jord. *Get.* 156. While returning through Italy he fell ill and died at Consentia in Bruttium; Olymp. fr. 10, Hyd. Lem. 45, Philost. xii 3, Jord. *Get.* 156-8, Rufinus (in *PL* xxi 290), Proc. *BI* i 2.37. He was buried in the bed of the river Busentus; Jord. *Get.* 158. His successor was Athaulfus; Hyd. Lem. 45, Olymp. fr. 10, Oros. vii 43.2, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 69, Jord. *Get.* 158.

By religion he was an Arian; Aug. *Civ. Dei* i 2, *Sermo* 105.10.13, Oros. vii 37.2.

ALATHAR

Alaricus 2 king of the Suavi c. 465/470

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 9-11.

Hunimundus 2 and Alaricus, 'Suavorum reges', collected an army of various tribes and attacked the Ostrogoths in Pannonia under Theodemer 2, but suffered a disastrous defeat; *Jord. Get.* 277.

Alaricus 3 = Alaric II, king of the Visigoths 484-507

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 9-11.

Son of Euric; *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 486, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 666, *Jord. Get.* 245. Husband of Theodegotha (daughter of the Ostrogothic king Theoderic); *Jord. Get.* 297, *Anon. Val.* 12.63, *Cass. Var.* III 1-4, *Proc. BG* I 12.22. Father of Amalaric; *Jord. Get.* 298, *Proc. BG* I 12.43, *Greg. Tur. HF* II 37. He had also an illegitimate son, Gesalic; *Proc. BG* I 12.43, *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 508, *Isid. Hist. Goth.* 37. See stemmata 37 and 40.

KING OF THE VISIGOTHS a. 484 Dec. 28-507: successor of Euric; *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 486 (Dec. 28), *ordo post.* s.a. 487, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 666, *Jord. Get.* 245. The year of his accession is deduced from the subscription to the Council of Agde; *Mansi VIII* 337 (III id. Sept. Messala v.c. consule anno XXII regni domini nostri Alarici regis; since his accession date was Dec. 28, the year has to be 484). Alluded to as king; *Auct. Haun.* s.a. 496, 498, *Jord. Get.* 245, 297, *Anon. Val.* 12.63, *CIL* XII 2700 = *ILCV* 1216, *Cass. Var.* III. 1-4, IV 17, V 39, *Praescriptio Breviarii* (in *CTh*, ed. Mommsen, I i, p. xxxii), *Greg. Tur. HF* II 27, 33, 35, 37, *Paul. Diac. Hist. Rom.* xv 20.

Killed in 507 at the battle of Vouillé near Poitiers against the Franks under Chlodovechus (Clovis); *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 688, *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 507, *Proc. BG* I 12.40, *Greg. Tur. HF* II 37, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 17.

Fl. Alatancus: domesticus (West) L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Alathar MVM per Thracias 513

Alathar; *Joh. Ant. Alathort*; *Jord.* On the name, see Maenchen-Helfen, p. 423, Schönfeld, p. 11.

He was a barbarian (*σκυθικὸν γένος*); *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e 6.

MVM PER THRACIAS a. 513: *στρατηγὸς τῶν Θρακῶν*; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e 6. Magister militum; *Jord. Rom.* 358. Appointed after the death of Cyrillus 3 (in 513) and sent under Hypatius 6 against Vitalianus 2; when the Romans were defeated near Odessus, he was

captured and handed over to Vitalian; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 6-10, Jord. Rom. 358.

ALBINA 1: mother of Melania the younger, died c. 431; *PLRE* I.

ALBINA 2 c.p. (West) E V or E VI

C(larissima) p(uella); she died at Rome in either 428 or 511 (*Felice* v.c. cons.); VI 31939 = Rossi I 948.

Albinus 1: ex protectore (West) IV/V; *PLRE* I.

ALBINVS 2 (v.c.) (West) ?E V

Salvis dd nn Albinus fecit (or similar); xv 7113-17 (7114b = x 8072.5) bronze plates. Probably identical with Caecina Decius Albinus (PVR 402; = Albinus 10 in *PLRE* I) or Caecina Decius Aginatius Albinus 7; see Fl. Caecina Decius Basilius 11 (who was probably his descendant). See stemma 26.

ALBINVS 3 c.p. V/VI

Cl.p.; son of Hereneus v.c.; died aged about 12, buried with his father at Rome; vi 7969 + p. 3439 = Rossi I 1177 = *ILCV* 132.

ALBINVS 4 (?v.c.) V/VI

Of noble birth (*vv.* 23-4 of Regina's epitaph: *Albini claro generatam sanguine prolem*); husband of Regina who died childless; v 7640 = *ILCV* 3427 Pollentia (a verse epitaph).

Albinus 5: writer on music, before E VI; *PLRE* I.

Albinus 6 vir inlustris (in Italy) 507/511

Cass. *Var.* IV 35 (a. 507/511) is addressed 'actoribus Albini v.i.'; his agents had requested the cancellation of a contract which he had entered into while still a minor and which had proved disadvantageous. He is presumably not to be identified with Albinus 9 *cos.* 493, who is always styled 'patricius' by Cassiodorus.

Caecina Decius Acinatius Albinus 7 PVR 414

Inscr. 1) VI 1659; *Inscr.* 2) VI 1703 = D 5715.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-2. Albinus; *Codes*, Olymp., Rut. Nam.

He was probably a son of Caecina Decius Albinus and grandson

of the senator Aginatius (both in *PLRE* 1); he was therefore a Roman aristocrat connected to the Ceionii and the Decii. He may have been father of Fl. Caecina Decius Basilius 11 (*cos.* 463). See stemma 26.

PVR a. 414: 414 Sept. 17, *CTh* XIII 5.38^a. V.c., praef. urbi; *Inscr.* 1-2 (vice sacra iudicans, *Inscr.* 2) (both dated a. 408/423 – under Honorius and Theodosius – and recording building works). He was the immediate successor as PVR of Rutilius Namatianus; *Rut. Nam. de red. suo* I 467-8 (quem Roma meo subiunxit honori, per quem iura meae continuata togae). He was still a young man at the time; *de red. suo* I 470 (vitae flore puer, sed gravitate senex). He requested the emperor to increase supplies of food to Rome since the population, greatly reduced after the sack of 410, was expanding rapidly; *Olymp. fr.* 25 (ὁ τῆς Ῥώμης ἑπαρχος).

He owned a villa at Vada Volaterrana in Tuscany which Rutilius visited late in 417; *Rut. Nam. de red. suo* I 466.

Since he was still a young man in 414, he may possibly be identical with Albinus 10.

Caecina Decius Albinus iunior 8: ?notarius before 392, consularis Numidiae 388/392, governor of Campania c. 397/398, ?QSP or Mag. Off. c. 398/401, PVR 402; *PLRE* 1.

(?Faustus) **Albinus iunior 9** *cos.* 493; PPO ?500/503; patricius

He was possibly called 'Faustus Albinus'; *Coll. Avell.* 94 (dat. Kal. Nov. Albino v.c. cons.), *Coll. Avell.* 98 (data v Kal. Aug. Fausto v.c. cons.), both letters apparently from the same year. Albinus iunior; XI 4163 = *ILCV* 1030.

He was a member of the noble family of the Decii. Brother of Fl. Avienus 3 iunior; *Cass. Var.* I 20, 33. Also brother of Fl. Theodorus 62 and Fl. Inportunus (cf. *Cass. Var.* III 5-6). His father was Fl. Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius 12 (cf. *Anon. Val.* 12.68). He was related to Anicius Probus Faustus iunior Niger 9; *Ennod. Ep.* II 22. See stemma 26.

CONSVL (West) a. 493 with Fl. Eusebius 28 *cos.* II (East): *Fasti. Rossi* I 886, *CIL* XI 4163 = *ILCV* 1030; cf. *Boeth. Cons. Phil.* I 4.14 (consularis vir).

PPO (ITALIAE) a. ?500/503 (see below): item via Tribuna, miliario XXVII ab urbe Roma, rogatus ab Albino et Glaphyra p̄p̄ inlustris de proprio facientes a fundamento, basilicam beato Petro in fundum Pacinianum dedicavit (sic); *Lib. Pont.* 53.10. The notice concerns Pope Symmachus (a. 498-514); the sense seems to be that Albinus,

vir illustris and PPO, and his wife Glaphyra built a basilica of St Peter on their estates near Rome and asked Pope Symmachus to dedicate it. Albinus was PPO after Liberius 3 and Theodorus 62, and probably before he became *patricius* (by 503).

PATRICIUS: already *patricius* in 503; Ennod. *Ep.* II 22 (*inlustris et patricius vir*). *Patricius vir* (or similar); Cass. *Var.* I 20 (a. 507/511), 33 (a. 507/509), IV 30 (a. 507/511), 41 (a. 507/511). *Patricius*; Anon. Val. 14.85.

In 508 he was at court at Ravenna; Ennod. *Ep.* VI 12 (addressed to him jointly with Liberius 3, Eugenius, Agapitus 3 and Senarius).

In 507/509 he and his brother Avienus 3 had to assume their dead father's role as patron of the Green party at Rome and choose a dancer to be pantomime of the Greens; Cass. *Var.* I 20 (a. 507/511), 33 (a. 507/509). Albinus received permission to carry out building improvements at Rome; Cass. *Var.* IV 30 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Albino v.i. patricio'). He was ordered to protect the interests of the doctor Ioannes 56; Cass. *Var.* IV 41 (a. 507/511; *patricii Albini salvis legibus tuitio te deputata communit*).

He raised a problem in connection with the religious discussions to end the schism between Rome and Constantinople in 519; *Coll. Avell.* 173 (a. 519 Dec.; a letter of Pope Hormisdas to Dioscorus the deacon, envoy of Hormisdas at Constantinople, mentioning 'filius noster vir illustris Albinus religiosus': he was concerned with distinguishing those who condemned the Chalcedonian doctrines in writing from those who did so only in speech).

Soon afterwards (c. a. 522) charges of treasonable communication with the eastern court were brought against him by Cyprianus 2; Anon. Val. 14.85, Boeth. *Cons. Phil.* I 4.14. Boethius 5 defended him and was himself accused and subsequently executed, but the fate of Albinus is not recorded; Anon. Val. 14.86, Boeth. *Cons. Phil.* I 4.32.

His wife was called Glaphyra, and they owned an estate, the *fundus Pacinianus*, twenty-seven miles from Rome; *Lib. Pont.* 53.10 (cited above) (the Via Tribuna is not known; perhaps the reading should be Via Tiberina; cf. L. Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* I, p. 268 n. 37).

He received Ennod. *Ep.* II 21 (autumn 503) and *Ep.* VI 12 (early 508, jointly with Liberius 3, Eugenius, Agapitus 3 and Senarius); mentioned in Ennod. *Ep.* II 22 (autumn 503) and *Carm.* II 99 (? summer 506).

Possibly named in a fragment from the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32165 (*Caecina Decius Acinatius Albinus*; but the identification is uncertain).

Fl. Albinus 10 PVR 426; PPO (?Gall.) ?440; PPO (Ital.) 443-449;
cos. 444; patricius 446-449

Fl. Albinus; *Stud. Pal.* xx 123.

He doubtless belonged to an aristocratic family of Rome, and may be identical with Caecina Decius Aginatus Albinus 7.

PVR a. 426 Jan. 30, *CTh* v 1.7^a dat. Romae. If identical with Albinus 7, he was PVR for the second time in 426.

PPO (?GALLIARVM) ?a. 440: his prefecture of 443-449 is regularly indicated in the Novels as his second (see below). He was perhaps in office in Gaul in 440, when he is recorded (without title) as quarrelling with Aetius 7; *Prosp.* Tiro s.a. 440 (praesentiam diaconi Leonis expectans, quem tunc inter Aetium et Albinum amicitias redintegranem Galliae detinebant).

PPO (II) ITALIAE ILLYRICI ET AFRICAE a. 443 Aug. 17-449 April: 443 Aug. 17, *Nov. Val.* 2.3. (styled 'II PPO Illyrici Italiae et Africae'; concerns Africa); 443 Oct. 19, *Nov. Val.* 12 (II PPO; concerns Africa); 444 Sept. 11, *Nov. Val.* 14 (II PPO); 445 June 19, *Nov. Val.* 18 (II PPO); 445 June 21, *Nov. Val.* 13 (II PPO; concerns Africa); 446 Oct. 21, *Nov. Val.* 21.1 (II PPO et patricio; this law was 'data Romae, proposita in Foro Traiani, antelata edicto Albinii II PPO et patricii'); 446 Dec. 15, *Nov. Val.* 22 (II PPO et patricio); 446 Dec. 26, *Nov. Val.* 21.2 (II PPO et patricio; the law was 'accepta Romae, proposita in Foro Traiani'); 447 March 13, *Nov. Val.* 23 (II PPO et patricio; the law was 'accepta Romae, proposita in Foro Traiani, antelata edicto Albinii v.inl. II PPO et patricii'); 447 June 3, *Nov. Val.* 25 (II PPO et patricio; the law was 'proposita in Foro Traiani, antelata edicto Albinii v.c.');

448 June 3, *Nov. Val.* 26 (II PPO et patricio); April 449, *AGWG, NF* xv 1, p. 21 (a document from Edessa addressed to the college of PPOs, Protogenes, Albinus and Salomo).

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 444 with Theodosius Aug. xviii (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 715-717, *CIL* v 6195 = *ILCV* 2735, *Stud. Pal.* xx 123.

PATRICIVS a. 446-449: he is first recorded as 'patricius' in 446 Oct. 21, *Nov. Val.* 21.1 (see above). He was evidently raised to the patriciate in late 445 or 446 to judge by the addresses of the laws cited above. Also called 'patricius' in *Mansi* v 1167.

He was one of the Roman aristocrats who attended an enquiry into allegations made against Pope Sixtus III; *Mansi* v 1167. This document is a forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus (498-514) (see Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* 1, pp. cxxvi-cxxvii) but the information it contains seems to be based on good material.

Albofledis sister of Clovis L V/E VI

Albofledis; Greg. Tur. Albochledis; Remigius.

Sister of Chlodovechus (Clovis); she was baptized at the same time as her brother, and dedicated herself to a life of perpetual virginity; she died soon afterwards; St Remigius wrote a letter of consolation to Clovis; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 31, *letter of Remigius* (in *MGH(Epist.)* III i, p. 112) (*gloriosae memoriae germana vestra transiit Albochledis*). See stemma 43.

Albucius vir inlustris (West) L IV/VI

Inl(u)stris Albucius in pace bixit ann(i)s XL; *AE* 1946, 34 Ammaedara (Byzacena). The inscription is on a flagstone in the floor of a church.

Alcibiades scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 134 (addressed Ἀλκιβιάδῃ σχολαστικῶ).

ALCIMA (c.f.) L V/E VI

Sister of Apollinaris 3; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 2, 12, *Glor. Mart.* 65. She was therefore a daughter of Sidonius Apollinaris 6 and Papianilla 2 and sister of Roscia and Severiana. See stemma 14.

In 515 she and her sister-in-law Placidina secured the election of Apollinaris 3 as bishop of Clermont; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 2. In c. 525/527, after the revolt of her nephew Arcadius 7, she and Placidina were captured and exiled by the Frankish king Theoderic I and deprived of their property; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 12.

Alcimus domesticus (of a *cubicularius*) (East) E/M V

Δομεστικός of Vrbicius 1, who took him to the monk Hypatius to be freed from a devil; the treatment was successful; Callin. *V. Hypatii* 15.1-8 = 74-5.

Alcimus Ecdicius Avitus

Ald ('ld') tribunus (East) 504

'A Goth, whose name was Ald, who had been made tribune at Harrân (= Carrhae)'; in Spring 504 he entered Amida through a mine but was forced to retreat; Josh. Styl. 71. He served in the Roman army in the war against Persia, and was at the siege of Amida in 503-504. On the form of the name, cf. the note on p. 58 of W. Wright's translation of Joshua.

Alector son of Domninus L V/VII
 + *μῆμη* (sic)/'Ἀλεκτορος/Δομνίνου/ἐκσκουβίτο/ρος + ; *M.A.M.* 1 VIII
 323 = *JHS* xxii (1902), 361 n. 124 Iconium (Lycaonia). He was a
 Christian, the son of Domninus 7. The name of Alector is uncertain;
 the reading in *JHS* was *Λάκονος*.

Alethius 1: quaestor (?sacri palatii) (West) L IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

ALETHIUS 2 (?c.v.) (in Gaul) ?L V/E VI

Died aged 90; buried at Alba Helvia by his daughter (Anonyma
 25) and son-in-law (Anonymus 125); honoured with a verse inscrip-
 tion; probably 'c(larissimus) v(ir)' (his name is given in acrostic and
 the last two lines almost certainly begin with 'c' and 'v'); described
 as 'genus egregium atq(ue) ordine princeps, Lugduni procerum
 nobile consilium'; xii 2660 = *ILCV* 148 Alba Helvia (Viennensis).
 The inscription ends with '. . . | terrae rex cons. Paulus', possibly
 indicating the date 512.

Possibly identical with the Alethius whose long standing dispute
 with Paulus 19 was referred by Sidonius Apollinaris to Explicius for
 settlement; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* ii 7.

ALEXANDER 1 (?v.c.) L IV

Friend of Symmachus, living at Aquileia in 399; *Symm. Ep.* ix 27.
 Possibly identical with the Alexander recommended by Symmachus
 to an unnamed correspondent, perhaps Patricius 1; *Symm. Ep.* vii
 57 (date unknown).

ALEXANDER 2: vicarius Africae L IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

Alexander 3 philosopher I. IV/E V

Native of Pentapolis and a philosopher, whose son was a cousin of
 Synesius; *Syn. Ep.* 150. See stemma 34.

Perhaps identical with an Alexander whose praises Synesius
 proposed to send to Hypatia 1; *Syn. Ep.* 33.

Alexander 4: doctor (*SEG* xviii 475) ?IV/VI; *PLRE* 1.

Alexander 5 cancellarius (of the PPO) (East) 422

'Ἀλέξανδρος λογιεπτοπος καὶ καγκελλαρίου ἐπάρχων ; son of Aedesius 4;
IGLS ii 687 Rîha (north of Jebel ez Zāwiye, Syria). In *IGLS*
 Mouterde proposed reading the second word as (κε)ν(σι)το(ρ)ος. The
 inscription is dated in year 470 of the province, in the month Los.

Alexander 6 poet E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* II 89, v 331 (both Ἀλεξάνδρω ποιητῆ).

Alexander 7 grammaticus; later monk E/M V

Formerly a *grammaticus*, then a monk, he received a letter from Nilus the monk warning him to abandon thoughts of writing verse and not to be led astray by the elegance and style of pagan writings as compared to Christian; *Nil. Ep.* II 49 (addressed Ἀλεξάνδρω μοναχῶ ἀπὸ γραμματικῶν).

ALEXANDER 8 praeses (?Thebaidis) E/M V

'Alexandros the hēgemōn'; an acquaintance of Senuthis of Athribis; *Senuthis, Ep.* 14 (= *CSCO (Scr. Copt.)* II 4, (= *Opera Senuthii* III 14) (Textus), p. 32.15), cf. Leipoldt, p. 94 n. 6, 209. He was perhaps governor of the Thebaid.

Alexander 9 advocatus (at Rome) M V

One of four *advocati* named as present at the enquiry into allegations against Pope Sixtus III; *Mansi* v 1167. This document is a forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus (498-514) (see Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* I, pp. cxxvi-cxxvii) but some if not all of the names used are of real people.

ALEXANDER 10 comes (East) M V

Alexander 'comēs' was father of Aphthonia who was a nun under Besa the successor of Senuthis of Athribis (i.e. after 451); *Zoëga, Catal. Cod. Copt.* 509 (cf. Leipoldt, p. 94 n. 6, also K. H. Kuhn, in *JTS*, NS 5 (1954), 48, 174).

Alexander 11 scholasticus (?at Hermopolis) V

Σχολαστικός; *PSI* I 45 Hermopolite nome.

Alexander 12 CRP (East) c. 480/481

Curator of the estates belonging to Placidia I (ὁ τῆς Ὀλυβρίου γυναικὸς ἐπίτροπος); he was sent in 480 or 481 by Zeno as envoy to the Vandal king Huneric (a. 477-484); he returned with envoys from Huneric bearing promises of peace, and as a reward Zeno made him CRP (Ἀλέξανδρον δὲ ποιεῖ τῶν πριβάτων κόμητα); *Malch. fr.* 13. According to Victor Vitensis, who styles him 'vir inlustris', Alexander was sent to Huneric to win concessions for the catholics and he obtained

permission for a catholic bishop to be elected at Carthage; Vict. Vit. II 3 (for the date, June 480 or 481, cf. Courtois, *Victor de Vita*, 58 n. 285).

CRP (East) c. a. 480/1: appointed after returning from Carthage; Malch. fr. 13 (cited above). Ὁ με[γαλο]πρεπ(έστατος) κόμ[η]ς τῶν θίων πριουάτω(ν). γενικὸς κουράτωρ τῶν προσ[ηκόν]τ[ω]ν πραγμάτων Πλακιδία τῆ ἐπιφανεστάτῃ; IGC 240 Mylasa (Caria), to be dated a. 480/486 (see Fl. Illus Pusaesus D. . .). He presumably continued to manage the estates of Placidia while holding the office of CRP.

Possibly identical with the Alexander who was buried at Panderma (the port of Cyzicus in Hellespontus); IGC 14 Panderma (+ ἀνεπαύσατο ὁ τῆς μεγαλοπρεπ(εστάτης) καὶ ἐνδοξ(οστάτης) μητήρης Ἀλέξαν[δρος]).

Alexander 13 scholasticus (in Palaestina Prima) L V

Σχολαστικός, at Ascalon; himself a man of great devotion, he sent Paul of Elusa to meet St Theognius; Paul. Elus. *Encom. de S. Theognio* 17 (= *Anal. Boll.* x, pp. 97ff.).

ALEXANDER 14 praeses Osrhoenae 497–498

Successor of Anastasius 5 as governor (ἡγεμών) at Edessa in Osrhoene in 497; he took measures to improve the administration of justice and to improve and extend amenities at Edessa; Josh. Styl. 29. He was succeeded by Demosthenes 3 in 498; Josh. Styl. 32.

Alexander 15 tribunus (East) ?V/VI

Ἀλεξάνδρου τρυβούνου); IGLS III 730 Rhosus (Syria). The date is uncertain but may be fifth or sixth century.

Alexander 16 vindex (of Anazarbus) 513/516

He and Musonius 3 were the *vindices* ('βίνδικες') of Anazarbus (in Cilicia); they received a letter from Severus of Antioch in 513/16 informing them of the decisions of the synod of Tyre (in 513/14) since their public duties prevented them from visiting Antioch; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* I 27.

ALEXANDER 17 vir spectabilis 518

Bearer of a letter of congratulation on his accession from Pope Hormisdas in Rome to the emperor Justin in Constantinople in late 518; *Coll. Avell.* 142 (hanc gratulationis paginam per Alexandrum v.s. non omisimus destinare).

ALEXANDER 18 consularis Ciliciae 524/527

Addressee of a prefectorial edict from Archelaus 5 (PPO Orientis 524-527); Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, pp. 260ff. no. 27 (addressed Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ὑπατικῶ Κιλικίας).

Alexander 19 vir gloriosissimus; ?MVM vacans 528

Son of Hierius 7; Just. *Nov.* 159, Joh. Mal. 442. Brother of Constantinus 17, Anthemius 8 and Calliopius 4; he was called 'v.c.' (ὁ λαμπρότατος) in his father's will, which left him a suburban property in the district of Constantinople known as Veneti, but later he became 'vir gloriosissimus' (ὁ ἐνδοξότατος); he was still alive and the only surviving son when in 555 he laid claim to properties once owned by his brother Constantinus; his children (παῖδες) are mentioned as alive in 555; Just. *Nov.* 159 (a. 555). See stemma 30.

?MVM VACANS a. 528: he was one of the συγκλητικοί sent by Justinian to defend the East in 528 after the Roman army had suffered losses in the war with Persia; Alexander was sent to Beroea; Joh. Mal. 442. Since the word 'συγκλητικοί' by this date indicates persons of the highest rank, it is likely that Alexander was a *vir illustris* and in view of his military activity perhaps a *MVM vacans*. His fellow συγκλητικοί named by John Malalas are the *patricii* Pompeius 2, Plato and Theodorus (the last two in *PLRE III*). The title *patricius* is not recorded of Alexander himself.

FL. ARCADIUS ALEXANDER 20 v.c., praeses (Arabiae) 487

Τοῦ λαμπροτάτου στρατηγικοῦ καὶ ἡγεμόνου; CIG 8623 = Wadd. III 1913 Bostra (Arabia), dated in year 383 of the province (= A.D. 487). He was possibly an advocate who became governor of Arabia.

FL. ARISTONICVS ALEXANDER 21 (v.c.) praeses
Arcadiae 426 April

Τοῦ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτου [ἄρχοντος] ἐπαρχίας Ἀρκαδίας; BGU III 936 Heracleopolis (Arcadia) (dated April 426). For the form of title, cf. Fl. Demetrianus Maximus 19.

Fl. Alexander 22 ?E/M V

[+Φ]λα. Ἀλέξανδρος ὡ ΑΛΑΜ./ΡΙΑΚΟΣ σὺν τῇ/συμβίῳ μου/Θεοσεβίῃ ἔνθα/κατάκιτε; *Anatolian Studies*, v (1955), 36-7 n. 6 = *SEG xv* 818 near Laodicea Combusta (Lycaonia). The epitaph has Christian symbols and formulae, and the editor, W. M. Calder, suggests a fifth-century date. The meaning of the letters after Alexander's name is

obscure; presumably they hide a title or dignity, but what it could be is not clear.

Fl. Alexander 23

Mag. Mil. (East) 475

Full name; *P. Oxy.* 1899. Alexander; *CJ.*

COMES LIMITIS AEGYPTI ET PRAEFECTVS AVGVSTALIS a. 468-469:

a. 468 Aug. 20, *CJ* II 7.13 (duci Aegyptiaci limitis et praefecto Augustali); a. 469 Sept. 1, *CJ* I 57.1 (duci et praefecto Augustali); a. 469 Sept. 7, *CJ* VIII 52.3⁺.

MVM (East) a. 475: ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος στρατηγός; *P. Oxy.* 1899 (a. 475 May 8) (the document is a receipt sent to him from a tenant on his estate). His rank is proved by the epithet ἐνδοξότατος. He was perhaps living on his estates in 475; if so, it is possible that his title was honorific, conferred on his retirement from active service, and not an actual military command.

He was a landowner at Oxyrhynchus; *P. Oxy.* 1899 (see above).

Possibly identical with Alexander 'vir illustris' who received a law of Zeno dated 478 Nov. 2 on actions for *iniuriae* involving *illustres* or their relatives; *CJ* IX 35.11.

FL. PROCOPIVS CONST(ANTI(N)VS) SEVERVS

ALEXANDER 24

v.sp., comes,
consularis (Palaestinae Primae) ?E VI

Ἐπὶ Φλ(αουίου) Προκοπίου Κωνσ(αντί(ν)ου) Σευήρου Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ περιβ(λέπτου) κόμ(η)τος, ἀπὸ ἡγεμόν(ων) καὶ ὑπατικοῦ ὁ βούργος ἐκ θεμελίων ἐγένετο; *Rev. Bibl.* 68, 123 n. 16 Caesarea (Palaestina Prima). His titles are: *vir spectabilis*, *comes*, *ex praesidibus et consularis* (sc. *Palaestinae Primae*). The date will therefore be before Justinian's reform of the administration of Palestine in 536, when the governor became a *proconsul*; cf. *Just. Nov.* 103. Similar texts belong to the early sixth century; see e.g. Procopius 9. The title *ex praesidibus* may be honorary or Alexander may have previously held office as *praeses* of some other unnamed province. (Palaestina Prima itself was under *consulares* from the fourth century.)

Sulpicius Alexander 25

historian ?L IV/E V

Historian cited by Gregory of Tours for information on the Franks; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 9. His third book is cited for the Frankish raids of 387 and the fall of the usurper Maximus, and his fourth book for the death of Victor, son of Maximus, and other events down to the reign of Eugenius. Since Gregory cites other historians for later events (e.g. Orosius for Stilicho's campaign on the Rhine in

397), Alexander perhaps ended his history in c. 395, and may therefore have composed it not long after that date.

Fl. Alexander Cresconius

ALEXANDRIA (c.f.) MV

Daughter of Cyrus 7; freed from an evil spirit by Daniel the Stylite in 451/60; *V. Dan. Styl.* 31, 33 (the date was after Daniel reached Constantinople, in 451, but before he mounted his column, in 460).

ALFIA (?c.f.) EV

Mentioned by Paulinus of Nola as a member of the religious community at Nola (*sanctae matres similesque puellae, Alfia qualis erat soror illa Philemonis olim nobilis, in titulo quam signat epistula Pauli, et simul Eunomia*); *Paul. Nol. Carm.* XXI 64ff. Eunomia, and other persons named, were of aristocratic family, and the name Alfia suggests a lady of the family of the Turcii. However, the sister of Philemon was not 'Alfia' but 'Apphia'; St Paul, *Ep. ad Philem.* 1-2.

ALFIVS (?v.c.) (East) EV

Addressee of letters from John Chrysostom in exile; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 21, 35, 49, 72. He was well-born (addressed as *κύριε μου τιμιώτατε και ευγενέστατε*); *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 35. He was wealthy and is asked for news of his household (*ὁ οἶκος σου πᾶς*); *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 21, 49, 72.

ALICO (?v.c.) EVI

The name is Germanic; see Schönfeld, p. 13.

Correspondent of Ennodius, called 'nobilitas tua' and 'magnitudo tua' and addressed by him as 'domine mi'; *Ennod. Ep.* IV 2 (a. 505). Presumably of noble birth.

Aliulfus saio 523/526

The name is Germanic; see Schönfeld, p. 14.

Received orders from Theoderic on tree-felling for ships in the Po valley and on preventing the blocking of certain Italian rivers by fishermen; *Cass. Var.* V 20 (a. 523/6; addressed 'Aliulfo saioni').

ALLA comes (?rei militaris) (West) 473

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 14.

The 'comites' Alla and Sindila defeated and killed Vincentius 3, the general of Euric, when he invaded Italy in 473; *Chron. Gall.* 511

ALYPIA

no. 653 (s.a. 473). They were presumably Germans serving under Glycerius in Italy.

He is perhaps identical with Fl. Valila; if so, he was *comes et magister utriusque militiae*.

Allobichus com. dom. equ. (West) 409;
Mag. Equ. (West) 409

Ἀλλόβιχος; Zos. v 48.1. Ἐλλέβιχος; Zos. v 47.1. Ἀλάβιχος; Olymp., Soz.

He is not to be identified with Ellebichus (see *PLRE* I) who was MVM in 383–388, but could have been a relative of his. His name is Germanic; see Schönfeld, pp. 11–12.

COMES DOMESTICORVM EQVITVM (West) a. 409: ὁ τῶν ἰππέων ἡγούμενος *δομestikῶν*; believed to have helped the PPO Iovius 3 to arrange a mutiny among the troops at Ravenna after the fall of Olympius 2 in 409 to overthrow Turpilio and Vigilantius; Zos. v 47.1 ff.

MAGISTER EQVITVM (West) a. 409: he became ἵππαρχος in succession to Vigilantius; Zos. v 48.1. Later in 409 he was responsible for the murder of the PSC Eusebius 9; Olymp. fr. 13. He was himself shortly afterwards suspected of favouring the usurper Constantine and was executed on the emperor's orders; Olymp. fr. 14, Soz. ix 12.5.

Perhaps identical with Vallovicus. If so, he was already a *comes* in 405.

ALMACHIUS (?v.c.) 396

Acquaintance of the writer Symmachus (*PLRE* I), who joked with him that he boasted of catching a hare while mentioning briefly that his slaves had taken a boar; Symmachus also gives Almachius details of his journey through Campania; Symm. *Ep.* viii 2 (a. 396). Almachius was evidently a well-to-do person living on his country estates, possibly in Campania; perhaps a senator.

Aloiosus architect (Italy) 507/511

On the name (probably not Germanic), see Schönfeld, p. 14.

Ordered by Theoderic to repair the *fons Aponi* and its adjacent *palatium*; Cass. *Var.* ii 39 (a. 507/11; addressed 'Aloioso architecto'). The *fons Aponi* was situated near Padua; cf. Claud. *Carm. Min.* 26, esp. vv. 19–22 with Pliny, *NH* ii 103(106), 227.

Alypia daughter of Anthemius Aug. M/L V

Daughter of the emperor Anthemius; she married Fl. Ricimer in 467 at Rome; Joh. Ant. fr. 209.1, Sid. *Ap. Ep.* i 5.10, *Carm.* ii 484–6.

ALYPIA

Her mother was presumably Aelia Marcia Euphemia 6, daughter of the emperor Marcian (see Anthemius 3). See stemmata 5 and 6.

Alypius 1: bishop of Thagaste 394–419; *PLRE* I.

ALYPIVS 2: praeses (Thebaidis) 395/396; *PLRE* I.

Alypius 3 grammaticus (at Seleucia in Isauria) E V
 Father of Olympius 10 and Solymius; a *grammaticus* at Seleucia (καὶ αὐτὸς γραμματιστῆς τε ὧν καὶ τῆδε τότε παιδεύων); he fell ill, was despaired of by the doctors, and was miraculously cured by St Thecla; Bas. Sel. V. *Theclae* II 24.

Alypius 4 scholasticus (East) E/M V
 Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* v 253 (addressed Ἀλυπίῳ σχολαστικῷ).

ALYPIVS 5 v.sp., comes consistorianus (East) 435
 He was one of the 'spectabiles comites consistoriani' who served on the second commission for compiling the *Codex Theodosianus*; *CTh* I 1.6 (a. 435 Dec. 20).

Alypius 6 (Greek) grammaticus (at Gaza) L V/E VI
 Procopius of Gaza wrote a letter jointly to Alypius, Stephanus 8 and Hierius 8 when they were absent from Gaza on a visit to Daphne at Antioch; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 13 (addressed Ἀλυπίῳ καὶ Στεφάνῳ γραμματικοῖς καὶ Ἱερῷ Ῥωμαϊκῷ). The wording of the address indicates that Alypius and Stephanus were Greek *grammatici* and Hierius a Latin one.

FL. AL(YP)IVS 7 v.c., praetor (at Constantinople) M V
 A papyrus document from Egypt dated 463 is addressed Φλαυίῳ Ἀλ[υπ]ί[ω] τ[ῷ] λαμπροτ[ά]τῳ ἀπὸ πραιτόρος γεουχοῦντι ἐν τῷ Ἡρακλεοπολιτῇ; *Stud. Pal.* xx 127 Heracleopolite nome. He was a *vir clarissimus*, formerly *praetor* (at Constantinople since he was an easterner), and a landowner in the Heracleopolite nome.

Aspar Alypius Constantinus

Alypius: for Theoph. AM 5996–8, see Olympius 14.

AMALAFRIDA

Amabilis v.d., comes (under Theoderic) 508/511

Instructed by Theoderic to arrange the transport of food to Gaul by Italian shippers; Cass. *Var.* iv 5 (a. 508/11; addressed 'Amabili viro devoto comiti'; he is styled 'devotio tua').

Probably identical with the Amabilis whom Theoderic ordered to see that some property which had been illegally seized was restored to its rightful owner; Cass. *Var.* i 8 (a. 507/11; addressed 'Amabili executori'; he is styled 'devotio tua', indicating that he was perhaps a *palatinus*).

Amalaberga niece of Theoderic E/M VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 15.

Daughter of Amalafrida; sister of Theodahad; niece of Fl. Theodericus 7; wife of Herminifred (king of the Thuringi); Jord. *Get.* 299, Proc. *BG* i 12.22, 13.2, iv 25.11, Anon. Val. 12.70 (wrongly called Theoderic's sister), Greg. Tur. *HF* iii 4. Educated in Italy; married to Herminifred in 507/511; Cass. *Var.* iv 1. She returned to Italy after her husband's death, in 532/533; Proc. *BG* i 13.2. Mother of Amalafridas (*PLRE* III) and a daughter (?Rodelinda; *PLRE* III) who subsequently was betrothed to Audoin (king of the Lombards); Proc. *BG* iv 25.11-12. See stemmata 38 and 44.

Amalafrida wife of Thrasamund c. 500-523

Amalafrigda; Anon. Val. Amalafrida; *elsewhere*. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 15.

Sister of Fl. Theodericus 7; Anon. Val. 12.68, Cass. *Var.* v 43, Jord. *Get.* 299, Proc. *BV* i 8.11, cf. Ennod. *Pan.* 42 (= p. 272) (*venerabilis soror*). Perhaps identical with the unnamed sister of Theoderic who was a companion of the empress (Ariadne) and was sent by Zeno in 487 to stop him attacking Constantinople; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.8.

Her first husband had recently died in c. 500 (for the date, see below); Proc. *BV* i 8.11. Her children by this marriage were Theodahad and Amalaberga; Jord. *Get.* 299, Proc. *BG* i 3.1, 12.22, cf. Cass. *Var.* viii 23 (Theodahad's mother). Grandmother of Amalafridas (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BG* iv 25.11. See stemmata 37, 38 and 41.

Probably in 500 she married the Vandal king Thrasamund; Anon. Val. 12.68 (recorded among events of 500), Proc. *BV* i 8.11-13, 9.4, Jord. *Get.* 299, Ennod. *Pan.* 70 (= p. 280), Cass. *Var.* v 43, ix 1, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 523.

AMALAFRIDA

After the death of Thrasamund (in 523) she fled from his successor Hilderic to the barbarian tribes (of Byzacium) but was captured near Capsa and put in prison, where she died; Vict. Tonn. s.a. 523, cf. Proc. *BI* I 9.4 (imprisoned by Hilderic). She was dead by 527; in Italy she was believed to have been murdered; Cass. *Var.* IX 1 (a. 526/527; quis enim nesciat divae recordationis Amalafridam, generis nostri decus egregium, violentum apud vos reperisse lucis occasum, et quam pridem habuistis dominam, passi non estis vivere nec privatam?).

Amalaricus king of the Visigoths 511-531

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 15.

Son of Alaric II; Jord. *Get.* 298, 302, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 17, 19, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 37, III 1, Proc. *BG* I 12.43, Fredegar. III 30. His mother was Theodegotha, daughter of Theoderic 7, the ruler of Italy; Jord. *Get.* 298, 302, Proc. *BG* I 12.43. See stemmata 40 and 43.

Still a child at his father's death (in 507); Proc. *BG* I 12.43. He escaped to Spain after the battle of Vouillé; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 37, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 17. Because Amalaric was so young, the Visigoths chose his half-brother Gesalicus as their king; Proc. *BG* I 12.43 (he did not therefore take over his father's kingdom on Alaric's death as stated in Greg. Tur. *HF* II 37).

KING OF THE VISIGOTHS a. 511-531: in 511 Gesalic was overthrown and Amalaric made king by his grandfather Theoderic, who assumed the rôle of guardian since Amalaric was still young; Proc. *BG* I 12.46, cf. Jord. *Get.* 302 (Theoderic made Theudis his guardian). He remained the nominal ruler while Theoderic exercised power for fifteen years in Spain (i.e. 511-526); *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 513.2 (post Alaricum Theodoricus Italiae rex Gotthos regit in Hispania an(nos) XV, Amalarici parvuli tutelam gerens). On Theoderic's death (in 526) Amalaric assumed his full authority as king and reigned for five years; *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 525 (Amalaricus Gotthorum rex efficitur; regnat an(nos) V), cf. Proc. *BG* I 13.4-8 (for his assumption of power).

He married Chrothildis 2, daughter of Chlodovechus (Clovis); Greg. Tur. *HF* III 1, 10, Proc. *BG* I 13.4.10, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19, 23, Fredegar. III 30, *V. S. Chrothildis* 9. The marriage probably took place after 526; Proc. *BG* I 13.4.

She was a catholic and he an Arian; she refused to change her beliefs and he began to ill-treat her and to prevent her from worshipping; she wrote to her brother Childebert, and in 531 Childebert

AMALASVINTHA

attacked the Visigothic territory in South Gaul; Amalaric was defeated at Narbo and fled to Barcelona where he was killed before he could find sanctuary in a church; *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 531, *Greg. Tur. HF* III 10, *Proc. BG* I 13.10-11, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 23, *V. S. Chrothildis* 9, *Fredegar.* III 30, 41, *Isid. Hist. Goth.* 40, cf. *Jord. Get.* 302 (killed as the result of Frankish plots).

Succeeded as king by Theudis; *Greg. Tur. HF* III 30, *Fredegar.* III 42, *Isid. Hist. Goth.* 43.

Amalasuinthā ruler of Italy 526-534; queen 534

Amalasuinthā; *Cass. Var.* Amalasuinthā; *Cass. chron.* Amalasuinthā; *Marcell. com. addit.*, *Jord. Ἀμαλασοῦνθα*; *Proc.* On the name, see *Schonfeld*, pp. 15-16.

Daughter of Fl. Theodericus 7; *Jord. Get.* 80, 251, 298, 304, *Rom.* 367, *Cass. chron.* s.a. 515, *Proc. BG* I 2.1.23, 24.25, III 39.14, cf. *Evagr. HE* IV 19 (wrongly called his wife). Her mother was presumably Audelfleda. Wife of Fl. Eutharicus Cilliga; *Jord. Get.* 80, 251, 298, 304, *Cass. chron.* s.a. 515. Mother of Athalaric (born in 516); *Jord. Get.* 80, 251, 304, 311, *Rom.* 367, *Proc. BV* I 14.5, *BG* I 2.1, 3.11, 4.4; and of Matasuinthā (*PLRE* III); *Jord. Get.* 80, 251, 304, 311, *Proc. BG* I 11.27, III 39.14. See stemma 37.

She was well educated and was eloquent in Greek, Latin and Gothic; *Cass. Var.* XI 1.6.

When Theoderic died in 526 and was succeeded by Athalaric, Amalasuinthā acted as regent for eight years until her son's death in 534; *Jord. Get.* 304-5, *Proc. BV* I 14.5-6, II 5.18, *BG* I 2.3ff., 4.4, *Evagr. HE* IV 19. Her pro-Roman policies aroused strong opposition among the Goths and the murder of her leading opponents weakened her power and eventually led to her death (see below); *Proc. BV* I 14.6, *BG* I 2.4-4.31. She bore the style of queen (*regina*) after Athalaric's death; *Cass. Var.* X 1-4, 32, *Marcell. com. addit.* ad a. 534, *Agnellus* 62.

In late 534 she proclaimed Theodahad king, intending to retain the real power for herself; *Cass. Var.* X 3-4, *Proc. BG* I 4.8-10, *Jord. Get.* 306. However, Theodahad quickly banished her from the palace at Ravenna to an island in lake Bolsena in Etruria, and there she was murdered; *Proc. BG* I 4.13-15, 4.25-31 (by kinsmen of the Goths whom she had murdered), *Marcell. com. addit.* ad a. 534, *Jord. Get.* 306, *Rom.* 367-8, *Agnellus* 62. For the date of her murder, probably April 30, 535, cf. *Bury, LRE*² II 164 n. 3 (on *Agnellus* 62).

AMANDIANVS

Amandianus 1 vir inlustris (West) 495

Vir illustris; his *actores* complained that men under their authority had been ordained into the church and Pope Gelasius wrote on the matter to the bishops of Acherontia and Terracina (in Campania) in 494/5; *Gelas. Ep.* 20. Presumably Amandianus had estates near those towns.

Presumably identical with Amandianus 'vir inlustris' who was present with Diogenianus 3 'vir spectabilis' in St Peter's at Rome on May 13, 495, when an assembly of bishops and priests heard the appeal of a certain Misenus; *Coll. Avell.* 103.

AMANDIANVS 2 v.c. (West) E VI

Vir clarissimus; dead by 526; the joint heirs of Amandianus and Argolicus 1 were in dispute over property with Theodahad in 523/526; the heirs had lost the *casa Arbitana* and been given in compensation the *massa Pallentiana*, but Theodahad's men had now occupied part of the latter; *Cass. Var.* v 12 (a. 523/526). Since Amandianus and Argolicus had joint-heirs, they may have been close relatives.

AMANTIVS 1 castrensis (East) 401

CASTRENSIS (of the empress Eudoxia) a. 401: ὁ εὐνοῦχος Ἀμάντιος, καστρήσιος ὡν τῆς βασιλίσσης; *Marc. Diac. V. Porph.* 37.20-1. Ὁ καστρήσιος; *V. Porph.* 40.31. Ὁ κουβικουλάριος τῆς δεσποίνης; *V. Porph.* 36.15. Ὁ κουβικουλάριος; *V. Porph.* 38.2.10, 39.1, 41.18, 43.16. He helped bishops John of Caesarea and Porphyry of Gaza at Constantinople in spring 401 to obtain an imperial order closing pagan temples at Gaza; *V. Porph.* 36-41, 44, 49, 51-2.

!Amantius! 2 ?PSC (East) 408/450

Named in a list of eunuchs who enjoyed great influence over Theodosius II; *Zon.* xiii 23. Possibly PSC, but he is not recorded elsewhere and is not in a similar list given by Cedrenus (I 587); he may be a doublet of Amantius 4, PSC of Anastasius. Cf. also Amantius 1.

AMANTIVS 3 v.p., decemprimus (in Sicily) 489

V.p., decemprimus; concerned with delivering to the agents of Pierius 5 lands in Sicily granted by Odovacer; *P. Ital.* 10-11 = Marini, *P. Dip.* 83 (a. 489). Cf. Annianus 2.

Amantius 4

PSC (East) 518

CVBICVLARIVS (East) a. 513/518: cubicularius; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 51 (a. 513/518).

PSC (East) a. 518: ὁ κουβικουλάριος καὶ πραιπόσιτος (under Anastasius); Joh. Mal. 408, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 518. Palatii praepositus; Marcell. com. s.a. 519, Jord. *Rom.* 360. Praepositus (in 518); Zach. *HE VIII* 1, Joh. Mal. fr. 43, Joh. Mal. 410, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 519, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519, Jac. Ed., p. 317 = 239, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* II, p. 17, *Chron.* 846, p. 222 = 169, Mich. Syr. IX 16, Zon. XIV 5.2, Cedr. I 636, Theoph. AM 6010, 6011. Τῶν ἐν παλατίῳ εὐνούχων ἄρχων; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.26. Τῶν βασιλικῶν κοιτώνων προεστώς; Evagr. *HE IV* 2. He and the emperor Anastasius had similar dreams which were interpreted by Proclus; Joh. Mal. 408, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 518, Theoph. AM 6010, Cedr. I 636. He enjoyed great influence; Evagr. *HE IV* 2 (ἐς τὰ μάλιστα δυνατός).

After the death of Anastasius he put forward his own *domesticus*, Theocritus, to succeed to the throne, and bribed Justin to support him, but Justin used the money to secure his own election; Evagr. *HE IV* 2 (wrongly stated by Victor Tonnennensis s.a. 519 and John of Nikiu 90.3 to have been put forward as a candidate himself; eunuchs were ineligible for the throne). Subsequently he provoked disturbances in Constantinople, Joh. Mal. fr. 43, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 519; and in 518, within ten days of Justin's accession (the accession, July 10, 518, Zach. *HE VIII* 1; their execution, δεκάταιος, Proc. *Anecd.* 6.26), he was executed together with Andreas 10, for conspiring to replace Justin with Theocritus; Marcell. com. s.a. 519, Zach. *HE VIII* 1, Evagr. *HE IV* 2, Joh. Mal. 410, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519, Theoph. AM 6010, 6011, Zon. XIV 5.2-4, Cedr. I 637-8, Jord. *Rom.* 360, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 519. On July 16, 518, in the Great Church at Constantinople, in the acclamations of a pro-Chalcedonian congregation Amantius was compared with Chrysaphius and his expulsion demanded; *ACOec.* III, p. 74.33 (τὸν νέον Τζουμᾶν ἔξω βάλε. ὁ νέος Τζουμᾶς Ἀμάντις ἐστί. τὸν λήρον τοῦ παλατίου ἔξω βάλε), 75.33. Later, at Tyre on Sept. 16, his death was applauded by the congregation; *ACOec.* III, p. 88.35 (ἀπέθανεν Ἀμάντις ὁ ἀνάρτης τῆς Τριάδος). Procopius asserts that the only reason why Amantius was killed was that he was rude to John (bishop of Constantinople 518-520); Proc. *Anecd.* 6.26, cf. Zach. *HE VIII* 1 (his outspoken opposition to Justin's religious policies was the reason for his murder).

In religious matters, he was opposed to Justin's policy of supporting the Council of Chalcedon and the Tome of Leo (he was therefore a monophysite and was later considered a monophysite martyr); Zach. *HE* VIII 1, Jac. Ed., p. 317 = 239, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* II, p. 17, *Chron.* 846, p. 222 = 169, Mich. Syr. IX 16 (and cf. *ACOec.* III, cited above). He received a letter from Severus of Antioch; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 51. According to Marcellinus he supported Manichaeism; Marcell. com. s.a. 519 (cf. *ACOec.* III, 75.33 Ἀμάντιν τὸν Μανιχαῖον). He built the church of St Thomas at Constantinople, in a district later called by his name; *Anth. Gr.* I 5, Zon. XIV 5.6. Mentioned in verses inscribed on a sceptre, given to him for loyalty; *Anth. Gr.* I 96 (τοῦτο γέρας λάχεν ἐσθλὸς Ἀμάντιος, ὡς βασιλῆι πιστὸς ἐὼν, Χριστὸν δὲ θεοῦδείησιν ἰαίνων).

Amara

saio 507/511

On the name, see Schonfeld, p. 17.

A *saio*, to whom Theoderic entrusted the *tuitio* of Petrus 21 to protect him against violence; Petrus, however, complained that Amara had turned on him, struck him with his sword and extorted property from him; Theoderic thereupon ordered the matter to be investigated by Duda; Cass. *Var.* IV 27-8 (a. 507/511).

Amatius

PPO Galliarum 425 July 9

Sirm. 6 (addressed Ἀματίῳ υἱοῦ ἰνδυστρῆ προαίτου τῶν Γαλιάρων).

AMANTIVS

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; V. Spinazzola, *L'Anfiteatro Flavio*, 24, 31. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Ambazuces (Ἀμβαζούκης)

ruler of the Huns L V/E VI

Ruler of the Huns; he held the Caspian Gates during the reign of Anastasius; friendly to Rome, when he grew old he offered possession of the Gates to Anastasius for a payment, but his offer was not accepted; after his death by disease, his sons were defeated by Cavades and the Gates seized by Persia; *Proc. BP* I 10.9-12. On his name, which is Iranian, see Maenchen-Helfen, p. 390.

AMBROSIVS 1: bishop of Milan 374-397; *PLRE* I.

!Ambrosius! 2

ruler (?emperor) in Britain E/M V

A rival of Vortigern; Nennius 31. Opponent of Guitolin (= Vitalinus, probably related to or even identical with Vortigern) in

c. 437; Nennius 66 (a regno Guorthigirni (a. 425) usque ad discordiam Guitolini et Ambrosii anni sunt XII, quod est Guoloppum, id est Cat (= battle of) Guoloph). The place names possibly refer to the river Wallop (in Hampshire); see K. H. Jackson, in *Antiquity* 13 (1939), 106. The dates given make it difficult to identify Ambrosius with Ambrosius Aurelianus 9, but he could be the latter's father, who assumed the purple (see Gildas 25).

Ambrosius 3

quaestor palatii 526-527;
deputy PPO (Italy) 533

Son of Faustinus 5, from Liguria, and a student at Rome in 511; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 2-4. Ennodius addressed his *Dictio* XIX to him in 507, when he was probably a student at Milan, and made him joint addressee with Beatus of his *Paraenesis Didascalica* in 512.

He became an advocate and won distinction in the role; Cass. *Var.* XI 4.

CRP (in Italy) before 526: under Theoderic he became CRP; Cass. *Var.* VIII 13 (late 526) (*privatarum largitionum fascibus praefuisti*).

Acting *quaestor* before 526: while CRP he undertook in addition the duties of *quaestor* when Theoderic dismissed the incumbent and the post remained vacant; Cass. *Var.* VIII 13 (*haec cum tu sub tanto iudice laudata perageres (i.e. while CRP), gratiam quoque loci alterius invenisti. Dictationibus enim probaris adhibitus, cum sit offensionibus alter expulsus, et ita suspensum honorem tuum sustinebat ingenium, ut palatio deesse non sineres iudicem, cuius ad tempus abrogatam cognovimus dignitatem; the occasion to which this refers is not known*).

In summer 526 he announced to the senate the accession of Athalaric; Cass. *Var.* VIII 14.

QVAESTOR PALATII a. 526-527: appointed *quaestor* for the fifth indiction (526 Sept. 1-527 Aug. 31) by Athalaric; Cass. *Var.* VIII 13 (addressed 'Ambrosio v.i. quaestori'; *per quintam feliciter indictionem quaesturae tibi insignia deo praestante concedimus*), 14 (to the senate announcing the appointment); both dates before Sept. 1, 526.

His successful career in offices at court is mentioned in Cass. *Var.* XI 4.

AGENS VICES (PRAEFECTI PRAETORIO) in Italy a. 533: addressee of three letters in 533 from Cassiodorus Senator 4 PPO; Cass. *Var.* XI 4-5, XII 25 (all addressed 'Ambrosio v.i. agenti vices'). He was deputy of the PPO; Cass. *Var.* XI 4 (*profectus ad consilia nostra; this letter was written on his appointment*).

AMMONIUS 6

Ammonius 2 tribunus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 308 (addressed Ἀμμωνίῳ τριβούνῳ).

AMMONIUS 3 comes (East) 431

He was a *comes* at the eastern court and was on the list of influential persons to be bribed by the agent of Cyril bishop of Alexandria in 431; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 223.

He may be identical with the κόμης Ammonius to whom Nilus the monk sent a letter; Nil. *Ep.* II 283 (addressed Ἀμμωνίῳ κόμητι; Ammonius had recently been very ill).

Ammonius 4 poet E/M V

Ὁ ποιητῆς Ἀμμώνιος; author of a poem written in 438, on the revolt of Gainas (*PLRE* I); Soc. VI 6.37.

Ammonius 5 tribunus (West) 458 or 474

[Ἐνθάδε κεῖται Ἀ]μμώνιος τριβ(ούνος) Κοπριθ[έων . . .] / [. . . σεπ]τεμβρίων ὑπατίας Λέου[τος . . .] / τὸ α'; Rossi I 861 Rome. The consulate is presumably the first of Leo I or Leo II. Ammonius was perhaps *tribunus numeri Copretheensium* (see Rossi I 832 adn.).

Ammonius 6 philosopher (at Alexandria) L V/E VI

Native of Alexandria; Dam. fr. 127 = Suid. At 79. Son of Hermeias 3 and Aedesia, elder brother of Heliodoros 6; Dam. fr. 127 = Suid. At 79, Dam. fr. 119 = Suid. E 3035, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 74, *Catal. cod. astrol.* II 81. Probably born c. 435/45; cf. Westerink, *Anonymous Prolegomena*, x-xi. See stemma 29.

Hermeias having died when his children were still young, their mother supervised their education, which she directed towards philosophy; she took them to Athens to study under Proclus 4; Ammonius showed greater aptitude and more desire to learn than his brother; Dam. fr. 127 = Suid. At 79. After completing his studies at Athens, he returned to Alexandria to teach; Zach. *Opif.* 1020-1.

A philosopher; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 16, 22, Dam. fr. 127 = Suid. At 79, Dam. fr. 128, *Catal. cod. astrol.* VI 3. He taught at Alexandria, where he probably held a municipal chair; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 16, 22. He lectured on Aristotle and Plato, and was considered outstanding at geometry and astronomy; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 79, Dam. fr. 128, 241. In 502 he and Heliodoros made astronomical observations; *Catal.*

cod. astrol. II 81. He published chronological tables using the years of a certain Philippus (?of Opus or Medme) and the Egyptian months; *Catal. cod. astrol.* II 182. Author of a treatise on the astrolabe; *Catal. cod. astrol.* VI 3. He delivered lectures on Plato, Ptolemy, Aristotle and Porphyrius which were subsequently published in the form of lecture notes by various pupils and are still extant. Of his own writings, only his commentary on the *de interpretatione* of Aristotle survives; for this and other lost works, see Westerink, p. xi.

He taught Gessius 3 and Zacharias 4; *Zach. Opif.* 1016, 1060. Another pupil was Damascius 2; *Dam. fr.* 119 = *Suid.* E 3035, *Dam. fr.* 241. Others who studied under him were Ioannes Philoponus 76, Olympiodorus 5, Asclepius of Tralles and Simplicius (the last two in *PLRE* III). He was contemporary with Hierax 5; *Dam. fr.* 127 = *Suid.* A1 79, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 78. Acquainted with Harpocras 3; *Dam. fr.* 313 = *Suid.* A 4010.

He was for a time in Constantinople, where he and his fellow Egyptian Erythrius 1 were criticized for intriguing against one another; *Dam. fr.* 173 = *Suid.* H 450.

In c. 515 he gave lectures on the *Gorgias*, which were attended by Olympiodorus 5; *Olymp. Gorg.* 183.11. He was still alive in 517 when his lectures on Aristotle's *Physics* were edited by Ioannes Philoponus; *CAG* XVI, p. 703. His death perhaps occurred between 517 and 526; cf. Westerink, p. xi.

He was hard-working (*φιλοπονώτατος*); *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 79. A pagan; *Zach. V. Sev.*, pp. 16, 22. Alleged to have been mercenary and avaricious and to have had an understanding with *τὸν ἐπισκοποῦντα τὸ τηρικᾶν τὴν κρατοῦσαν δόξαν* (presumably the bishop of Alexandria); *Dam. fr.* 316 = *Epit. Phot.* 292. The bishop may have been Athanasius (c. 490-96); cf. H. D. Saffrey, in *REG* 67(1954), 400ff. For a possible explanation, that Ammonius reached an accommodation to preserve his post and his official salary, cf. A. Cameron, in *Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.* 1969, 14.

Ammonius 7 scholasticus (East) V/VI

Σχο(λαστικός): named in a list of tax-payers from Antaeopolis; *P. Flor.* III 297, line 7 (fifth or sixth century). Evidently a landowner at Antaeopolis.

Ammonius 8 patricius V/VI

A *patricius*, he repaired a lighthouse in danger of collapse (according to lemmata in Planudes and the Palatinus it was the *pharos* at Alexandria; the name 'Ammonius' suggests that he was an Egyptian,

AMPELIUS 1

so this is likely); *Anth. Gr.* IX 674 (καὶ με πεσεῖν μέλλοντα βαρυγδούποιον ἀήταις στήσεν ἐὼς καμάτοις Ἀμμώνιος. ὃς βασιλῆος ἐστὶ πατήρ). For the formula βασιλέως πατήρ = πατρίκιος, cf. Aurelianus (in *PLRE I*), Eutropius 1 and Just. *Nov.* 81.

AMMONIUS 9 ?provincial governor (East) L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Dionysius of Antioch on behalf of a *lector* called Vlpianus who was maliciously accused (Οὐλπιανὸν εὖ ποιησάτω τὸ μέγεθος τὸ σόν); apparently in office, presumably as provincial governor (δι' ὑμᾶς, ὡς ἡγουμένους δεξιῶς); *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 20.

Ammonius 10 scholasticus (East) E/M VI

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch, written in exile; *Sev. Ant. Ep.* 89 (a. 519/538; addressed to 'Ammonius the scholastic ('σχολαστικός') of Bostra').

Fl. Ammonius 11: comes sacri consistorii (East) L IV/E V; *PLRE I*.

Iunius Pomponius Ammonius 12: *PVR IV/V; PLRE I*.

Amorcesus phylarch of the Arabs of Petra c. 473

An Arab originally subject to Persia (ἐν τοῖς Πέρσiais ἦν ὁ Ἀμόρκεσος τοῦ Νοκαλίου γένους); he fled to Arabia and made war on the local Arabs, growing stronger until finally he seized the island of Iotabe and drove out the Roman customs officers; wishing now to enter into treaty relations with Rome and to become phylarch of the Arabs around Petra (φύλαρχος τῶν κατὰ Πειτραίαν ὑπὸ Ῥωμαῖοις ὄντων Σαρακηνῶν) he sent an envoy to the emperor Leo; Leo called him to Byzantium and treated him with honour, loading him with gifts before sending him back to take up his office; at Constantinople he became a Christian and was allowed to sit among the *patricii* (καθέδραν . . . τὴν πρωτοπατρικίων); *Malch. fr.* 1. His name was Imru'-al-Qays (cf. I. Kavar, 'On the patriciate of Imru'-al-Qays', in *The World of Islam: Studies in honour of P. K. Hitti*, 74-82, and also P. K. Hitti, *History of the Arabs*¹⁰, 82).

AMPELIUS 1 (v.c.) E V

Son of Priscus Attalus 2; when Alaric deposed Attalus in 410, he kept Attalus and Ampelius with him as private citizens until he could make a peace with Honorius that would ensure their safety; *Zos. VI* 12.3, *Soz. IX* 8.11.

AMPELIUS 2 comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium on the theme that good rulers are also obedient subjects; *Isid. Pel. Ep. v 455* (addressed 'Αμπελίω κόμητι).

AMPELIUS 3 vir magnificus (in Italy) 492/496

Called 'filius noster vir magnificus' in a letter of Pope Gelasius; the Pope ordered Ampelius, Aemilianus 5 and Constantinus 11 to be informed that he had consecrated a deacon called Anastasius as bishop of Luceria (in Apulia); *Gelas. Ep. fr. 3* (Thiel) (a. 492/6). Ampelius was presumably a person with local interests at Luceria.

AMPELIUS 4 vir spectabilis (in Italy) 507/511

With Despotius and Theodulus 4 'v̄v̄. s̄s̄.' he received authority from Theoderic to run a pottery business; *Cass. Var. II 23* (a. 507/511).

Ampelius 5 v.inl. E/M VI

Ampelius 'v(ir) i(n)lustris' and Liwirit 'comes' jointly received two letters from Theoderic in 523/26; *Cass. Var. v 35* (they are instructed to investigate charges that corn bound from Spain to Rome had been diverted to Africa by the carriers and sold at great profit), 39 (they are ordered to go to Spain to restore order in the province, and also to check abuses by tax-collectors and to fix fair weights and measures).

Fl. Ampelius 6 scholasticus and pater civitatis
(at Aphrodisias in Caria) V/VI

Repairs to a gate at Aphrodisias are dated ἐπὶ Φλ(αβίου) Ἀμπελίου τοῦ ἐλλογιμ(ωτάτου) σχο(λαστικῷ) καὶ πατρὸς and in an eighth indiction; *MAMA VIII 427 = IGC 270* Aphrodisias (Caria). There is nothing to show which eighth indiction is meant. Ampelius was a *scholasticus* and *pater civitatis* (as the *curator civitatis* came to be called in the fifth century; Jones, *LRE* II 755).

Amphictyon rhetor E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk from which it appears that he had recently received unusual honours (κέρδους πολλοῦ τετυχηκῶς καὶ λιπαρᾶς τραπέζης, τιμῶν τε ἀπολαύων τῶν ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀξίαν); *Nil. Ep. I 183* (addressed Ἀμφικτύωνι ῥητόρι). This suggests that he was intimate with some person of influence, perhaps a provincial gover-

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nor, who treated him with unusual respect and made him a dining companion.

Amyntianus philosopher (at Cyrene) L IV/E V

Philosopher at Cyrene, cousin of Dionysius 2, friend of Synesius 1; recently dead when Synesius wrote on Dionysius' behalf to Constans (see Constans 3); Syn. *Ep.* 27.

Anagastes MVM per Thracias 469-470

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 19 (= Gothic 'Ana-gasts').

Probably a Goth; Joh. Ant. fr. 205 and cf. Zach. *HE* III 12 (see Villibos). His father was Arnegisclus; Prisc. fr. 38, Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2.

?COMES REI MILITARIS (in Thrace) a. 466/467: *είχε τήν πρὸς τῷ Θρακίῳ μέρει τοῦ ποταμοῦ φυλακὴν* (in 466/7); he sent envoys to Dengizich to learn why he was making war on the Romans; Prisc. fr. 38. He was one of the Roman commanders in Thrace who fought against a mixed force of Goths and Huns in c. 466/7 (for their names, see Ostrys); Prisc. fr. 39 ('*Ἀναγαστου καὶ βασιλίσκου καὶ Ὀστρῶου* (sic; MS "Ὀστρῶν) *καὶ ἄλλων τῶν στρατηγῶν Ῥωμαίων*). The post he held is uncertain; he was probably not *dux Scythiae* or *dux Moesiae Secundae*, since he was apparently a commander in the field army; perhaps he was a *comes rei militaris* assigned to command troops along the frontier (cf. also Ostrys).

MVM PER THRACIAS a. 469(-470?): he probably succeeded Zeno 7 (see *Fasti*). *Ὁ τῶν Θρακίων τελῶν ἕξαρχος* (in 469/70); Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2. *Στρατηλάτης Θράκης* (in 469); *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 468 (for the date, see below). In 469 he killed Dengizich; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 468 (the date was 469, in which year the head of Dengizich was displayed at Constantinople; Marcell. com. s.a. 469).

In 469 or 470 Anagastes revolted and seized a number of Roman forts; the reason was the nomination as consul of Iordanes 3; he himself had not been considered on the grounds that he was an epileptic; it was also said that his motive was to obtain more money; after envoys visited him from court, he returned to his allegiance and laid the blame for his revolt on Ardabur, the son of Aspar, supporting his accusations with documentary evidence; Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2. Iordanes was consul in 470, but Anagastes could have revolted already in 469, when Iordanes was named as consul designate. A further motive for Anagastes' revolt may be seen in the fact that his own father Arnegisclus had murdered Iordanes' father, Ioannes 13 the Vandal.

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Perhaps it was during the fighting of 469 or 470 that Anagastes killed a fellow-Goth called Vllibos; Joh. Ant. fr. 205, Suid. τ 583, Zach. *HE* III 12.

Anaolsus Visigothic noble 430

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 19-20 (= Gothic 'Anawuls').

In 430 Aetius 7 defeated a band of Goths near Arles and captured their leader who was called Anaolsus (Anaolso optimate eorum capto); Hyd. Lem. 92 (s.a. 430).

ANAPSΥCHIA (c.f.) E V

Wife of Fl. Marcellinus 10, in Africa in 411; Jer. *Ep.* 126 (= Aug. *Ep.* 165) (a letter to her and her husband from Jerome).

Anastasia 1 inlustris femina E/M V

Daughter of Postumianus 2 and Adeodata, sister of Galla 4; x 8061, 4 = *ILCV* 862 provenance unknown. Inl(ustris) fem(in)a; wife of (Fl. Avitus) Marinianus 3; *ILCV* 1758 = D 8989 Rome. Mother of (Rufius Viventius) Gallus 3; *ILCV* 1759. Also mother of Rufius Praetextatus Postumianus 4; VI 1761 = D 1285. See stemma 20.

Perhaps identical with Anastasia 'c.f. eius' on an inscription which mentions the *basilica apostoli Petri* but from which her husband's name is lost; *Bull. Comm.* 1929, 138 Rome. Both Marinianus and Anastasia's son Gallus were concerned with work on this basilica; *ILCV* 1758 = D 8989, *ILCV* 1759 (both from St Peter's basilica).

Anastasia 2 'consularis femina' (East) E/M VI

Styled *ἡγίασσα* ('hwptys'), mother of Georgia; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* x 8 (a. 519/38).

Perhaps identical with Anastasia the deaconess to whom Severus of Antioch wrote several letters from exile in 522/526; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 69-72 ('to Anastasia the deaconess') (ladies of rank who devoted themselves to religion sometimes became *diaconissae*; see Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 1-49, 62, and cf. e.g. Olympias in *PLRE* I). If so, the date of Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* x 8 was presumably 519/526.

She was not identical with Anastasia 3.

Anastasia 3 wife of Pompeius E VI

Wife of Pompeius 2 (nephew of the emperor Anastasius); Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 53, 54, *Coll. Avell.* 163, Theoph. AM 6005 (= Theod.

Lect. *Epit.* 505). They had a child or children; Proc. *BP* 1 24.58, *Coll. Avell.* 165. See stemma 9. She lived in Constantinople in 511/12, when she and (Anicia) Iuliana 3 often met St Sabas; Cyr. *Scyth. V. Sabae* 53. She was a staunch Chalcedonian, and devoted to good works; Theoph. AM 6005. She corresponded with Pope Hormisdas in 519 about the Acacian schism; *Coll. Avell.* 157 (Jan. 519; from Hormisdas to her and Palmatia), 165 (April 519; from her to Hormisdas), 180 (July 519; from Hormisdas to her).

She subsequently founded a monastery on the Mount of Olives and lived a religious life there; she was acquainted with Cyril of Scythopolis, to whom she gave information about Sabas' visit to Constantinople; Cyr. *Scyth. V. Sabae* 53-4.

Since she was a Chalcedonian and was moreover probably *patricia* by 518 (becoming so presumably when Pompeius became *patricius*), she is not identical with Anastasia 2, who was only *consularis* in 519 and was probably a monophysite.

Anastasia 4

patricia E/M VI

Styled *πατρικία τοῦ παλατίου*; admired for her prudence by the emperor Justinian, who wished her to reside at the palace; this annoyed Theodora, and to avoid her Anastasia went to live in Alexandria, where she founded a monastery known as the *coenobium τῆς Πατρικίας*; when Theodora died (in 548), Justinian learnt her whereabouts, and she fled into the wilderness of Scetis where she became a solitary and spent the remaining twenty-eight years of her life (hence she died in 576); her identity and even her sex were unknown to all except Daniel the Scetiotite; *V. Dan. Scet.* 2A-C.

Apparently not identical with Anastasia 2 or 3.

ANASTASIVS 1 (Robert, *Hell.* iv 117 = *AE* 1949, 234): *PLRE* 1.

Anastasius 2

at court (East) E V

Acquaintance of Synesius 1, who addressed several letters to him; *Syn. Ep.* 22, 43, 46, 79. Possibly appointed by the emperor Arcadius as tutor of his children; *Syn. Ep.* 22 (*ἤσθην μαθῶν τὰ χρυσᾶ παιδία τῆ τοῦ βασιλέως φωνῆ νόμῳ σοι παιδία γενόμενα*). At Synesius' request, the rhetor Troilus (confidant of Anthemius 1) persuaded Anastasius to write to the cities of Pentapolis; *Syn. Ep.* 26. Present in Constantinople; *Syn. Ep.* 43 (for a suppliant called Sosena), 46 (rumours had reached Synesius that Anastasius was growing hostile to him). He was asked to use his influence against Andronicus 1; *Syn. Ep.* 79 (a. 411). He was evidently a powerful person at Constantinople;

presumably Synesius made his acquaintance during his own stay there from 399 to 402.

Probably not identical with the Anastasius commended to Pylaemenes in Syn. *Ep.* 100, who was apparently visiting Constantinople for the first time.

Anastasius 3 ?advocate (at Edessa); then a monk M/L V

A monk at Edessa, formerly a *scholasticus* ('σχολαστικός'); Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 71. A native of Edessa; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 55, 83, 96. He studied law at Berytus; after four years there he met Zacharias and Severus and joined their group for regular worship; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 55. After a vision, he entered the monastery of Peter the Iberian (near Gaza); Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 83ff. Later he accompanied Severus into the wilderness near Eleutheropolis in pursuit of a religious life and like him was cared for by the superior of a local monastery; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 96.

He had an uncle (= Anonymus 82) who was governor of Phoenice when Anastasius became a monk; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 84 (the date was c. 490, since Peter died soon afterwards; see Petrus 13).

Anastasius 4 Augustus 491-518

He was given the nickname 'Dicorus' (see below).

He was a native of Dyrrhachium in Nova Epirus; Eustath. fr. 5 = Evagr. *HE* III 29, Proc. *Gaz. Pan.* 2, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 446, Zach. *HE* VII 1, Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 46, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 491 (Illyricianus patre Dyrracheno), Joh. Mal. 392, 417, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 491, Theoph. AM 5984, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* II, p. 3. His mother is described as a Manichee and his maternal uncle Clearchus 4 was an Arian; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 448, Theoph. AM 5983, Cedr. I 626, cf. Vict. Tonn. s.a. 491 (matre Arriana). He had a brother Paulus 26, Marcell. com. s.a. 496, Priscian, *Pan.* 290ff; a sister Caesaria 1, Joh. Ant. fr. 214b 2; and three nephews, Hypatius 6, Pompeius 2 and Probus 8, Anon. Val. 13.74. See stemma 9.

He was born in c. 430 (see below; he died aged 88).

DECURIO SILENTIARIORVM (East) a. 491: details about his earlier career are lacking, but he presumably was enrolled among the *silentiarii*, as he had become one of their three *decuriones* by 491. *Decurio silentiariorum*; Zach. *HE* VII 1 ('dqwrywn slntȳr'). Other sources call him simply 'silentarius'; Eustath. fr. 5 = Evagr. *HE* III 29, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 446, Const. Porph. *de cer.* 92, Marcell. com. s.a. 491, Jord. *Rom.* 354, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 491, Joh. Mal. 392, Theoph. AM 5982, 5983, Mich. Syr. IX 7, Zon. XIV 3.1, Cedr. I 620,

Suid. A 2078, Φ 136, cf. John of Nikiu 89.1 ('one of the emperor's chamberlains').

He was not yet a member of the senate in 491; Eustath. fr. 5 = Evagr. *HE* III 29 (ὄπω μὲν ἤκων ἐς γερουσίαν).

He was already well-known for his interest in religion. On the death of the bishop of Antioch, Peter Fullo, (in c. 488), he was suggested as a possible candidate for the see of Antioch; Theoph. AM 5983 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 445). In 489/491 he fell foul of Euphemius, the patriarch of Constantinople, by setting up a chair in the Great Church and giving private lessons on his own beliefs, which followed those of the heretic Eutyches; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 441, Theoph. AM 5982, Cedr. I 620, Suid. Φ 136. The story of his exile by Zeno to Egypt in John of Nikiu 89.2-17, unsupported in other sources, appears to be fictitious, but a visit to Egypt following shipwreck is mentioned by Theophanes AM 5984 as the occasion of his acquaintance with bishop John the Tabennesiote (and cf. Vict. Tonn. s.a. 494, his 'antiqua amicitia' with John).

He was well-known to the empress Ariadne; Zach. *HE* VII 1 (habebat autem, cum ipse miles esset, apud Ariadnen reginam παρθρησίαν, quae eum regem facere voluit idque perfecit).

AVGVSTVS a. 491 April 11-518 July 9: chosen by Ariadne to succeed Zeno, he was crowned by the patriarch Euphemius, after signing a declaration of orthodoxy, on April 11, 491; Eustath. fr. 5 = Evagr. *HE* III 29, Const. Porph. *de cer.* 92, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 446, Joh. Mal. 392, Zon. XIV 3.1, Anon. Val. 11.56, Zach. *HE* VII 1, Marcell. com. s.a. 491, Jord. *Rom.* 354, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 491, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 491, Theoph. AM 5982, 5983, Suid. A 2078, Φ 136, Cedr. I 625-6.

He married Ariadne on May 20, 491; Zon. XIV 3.10 (40 days after Zeno's interment), Eustath. fr. 5 = Evagr. *HE* III 29, Jord. *Rom.* 354, Joh. Mal. 392, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 491, Theoph. AM 5983, Cedr. I 626.

He died aged 88 on July 9, 518; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 524, Marcell. com. s.a. 518, Jord. *Rom.* 359, Zach. *HE* VII 14, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 518, Zon. XIV 3.4, Theoph. AM 6010 (April 9). In Joh. Mal. 409 and *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 518 his age is given as 90 years 5 months. He was buried with Ariadne in the Church of the Holy Apostles; P. Grierson, *DOP.* XVI (1962), 45.

In appearance he was tall and dignified and had a fine presence; Joh. Mal. 392, cf. Zach. *HE* VII 1 ('statura maximus'). He was the first emperor for a long time who wore no beard; Joh. Mal. 392. A physical peculiarity was that one eye was black and the other blue,

and this earned him the nickname 'Dicorus' by which he is often called in later sources; Joh. Mal. 392, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 491, Theoph. AM 5984, Zon. XIV 3.1, Suid. Δ 1103, H 611, Θ 144, K 1648, Cedr. I 625.

John Lydus (*de mag.* III 47) praised his generosity and described him as intelligent, well-educated, active and slow to anger.

ANASTASIVS 5 praeses Osrhoenae 496-497

'Anastasius the governor (ἡγεμών) was dismissed and Alexander 14 came in his place at the end of this year (= 808 of the Seleucid era = A.D. 496-497)'; Josh. Styl. 29. He was governor at Edessa in Osrhoene.

Anastasius 6 officialis of the *vestiarium* (West) V/VI

Anastaso (sic) benemerenti in (p)ace. depositus III idus Octobres, militans bestearu dominicu (sic); VI 8556 = *ILCV* 599. Presumably he served in the *vestiarium* either under the emperors or the Ostrogothic kings.

ANASTASIVS 7 comes (East) V/VI

Κόμ[ης]; father of Theodorus 43 ὁ μακαριώπ[ατος]; *JHS* 19 (1899), 68 n. 17 Sarilar (Galatia).

ANASTASIVS 8 comes (East) 513/518

Son of Sergius 2; a monophysite and addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* III 1 (a. 513/518; 'of the same to Anastasius the Count ('κόμης'), son of Sergius').

Perhaps identical with 'the magnificent Anastasius', a devout monophysite, to whom Severus asked correspondents at Antioch to give communion; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* I 50 (a. 519/520).

Anastasius 9 ?bucellarius of Vitalian 515

Anastasius and Domnicus 1, οἱ τυράννου σωματοφύλακες, were captured and executed after Vitalianus 2 was defeated (in 515); Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 18. They were probably two of Vitalian's *bucellarii*.

ANASTASIVS 10 dux Palaestinae 516/517

Son of Pamphilus; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 56 (cited below).

DVX PALAESTINAE a. 516/517: sent as successor of Olympos to make Ioannes, patriarch of Jerusalem, communicate with Severus of Antioch; he put Ioannes in prison until he undertook to obey, but in the face of a large gathering of monks Ioannes declared his

orthodoxy, and Anastasius in alarm retired to Caesarea; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 56 (ἀποστέλλει Ἀναστάσιον τὸν Παμφίλου τὸ δουκάτον ἔχοντα Παλαιστίνης; also called δούξ), Theoph. AM 6005 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 518) (δούξ Παλαιστίνης; said to have obtained the post by promising to make Ioannes obey the emperor and communicate). Since the consecration of Ioannes was on Sept. 1, 516 (Cyr. Scyth. *loc. cit.*), when Olympus was still in office, Anastasius must have been appointed after that date.

ANASTASIVS 11 (v.sp.), consularis (Flaminiae) 523/526

Consularis; addressed as 'sublimitas tua' and ordered by Theoderic to go to Faventia to arrange the safe transport of building materials to Ravenna; Cass. *Var.* v 8 (a. 523/526). He was evidently *consularis Flaminiae* and presumably a *vir spectabilis* like other provincial governors in Italy by this date.

BASILIVS ANASTASIVS 12 v.sp. (at Rome) ?476/483

Sp(ectabilis) *v(ir)*; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32163. For the date, see Aggerius.

The full text on this seat (or seats) reads: Vettii Agori Basilius Anastasius sp[. . . The final letter of 'Agori' is enlarged to the same size as all the following letters, while those of 'Vettii Agor' are smaller. This suggests that the whole might be read as one text, and it would in that case allude to more than one person. To judge by the overall length of the seat blocks (at least 243 cm) there was ample room for at least two persons. Possibly therefore an extra 'p' could be restored after 'sp', giving the names as Vettius Agorius Basilus and Vettius Agorius Anastasius, two *viri spectabiles*. If this is correct, the two men will presumably have been relatives, perhaps brothers, and Basilus will have been a relative of, perhaps even identical with, the consul of 527, Vettius Agorius Basilus Mavortius 2.

FL. ANASTASIVS 13 (?c.p.) L IV/E V

Son of Fl. Felix 15: he died aged 7 and was buried at Ravenna; XI 323 = *ILCV* 242A Ravenna.

Fl. Anastasius 14 constitutionarius (West) 438-443

Full name; *Constitutio de constitutionariis* (in *CTh*, ed. Mommsen, I ii, p. 4).

He and Hilarius Martinus 5 were the 'constitutionarii' responsible for making accurate copies of the *Codex Theodosianus* in the West; *Gesta senatus* 7 (a. 438), *Const. de constitutionariis* (a. 443). On

Dec. 25, 438, they attended the presentation of the *Codex* to the senate at Rome; *Gesta senatus* 1, 3. They had already been engaged for some time on writing out the copy of the *Codex* presented to the senate, and were required to help make two more copies, one for the PVR and one to remain in their own care as the source for further copies; *Gesta senatus* 7. In 443 their responsibilities for producing accurate copies were reaffirmed; *Const. de constitutionariis* (a. 443 Dec. 23).

FL. ANASTASIVS 15

v.c., consularis (Palaestinae
Secundae) E VI

Inscr. 1) *Echos d'Orient* 1901, 75 = *Rev. Bibl.* (NS) VIII (1911), 289 = *AJP* 58 (1937), 83A. *Inscr.* 2) *Quart. Journ. Ant. Pal.* x (1940/42), 166 = *AE* 1948, 140. Both inscriptions are from Scythopolis (Palaestina Secunda).

Full name; both inscriptions.

Ὁ λαμπροτάτος ἀρχων; *Inscr.* 2. Called λλ(= λαμπρότατος) ἀρχ(ων); *Inscr.* 1. Both inscriptions are dated in a third indiction and the likeliest years are 509/10 and 524/5; see under Fl. Arsenius 3. In this period Palaestina Secunda was subject to *consulares* (see Procopius 9 and Just. *Nov.* 8).

(?Glabr)io Anastasius 16 ex com. domest., patricius ?476/483

V.c. et inl. ex com(ite) dom(esticorum) et patr(icius); named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32158. For his date, see Aggerius. As the seats were owned by senators, Anastasius probably belonged to one of the noble families of Rome, and his post of *comes domesticorum* is likely therefore to have been honorary; at a slightly later period, under Theoderic, the *comitiva domesticorum* was certainly an honorary title only, granted to confer the status of *illustris* (cf. Cass. *Var.* VI 11).

See further . . . S (*CIL* VI 1796d 72 (p. 860) = 32224).

Fl. Anastasius Paulus Probus Sabinianus Pompeius Anastasius 17

cos. 517

Diptychs) v 8120.2 = *ILCV* 74 (one diptych), *XIII* 10032.5 (two diptychs, one = D 1305).

Full name; *diptychs*. Fl. Anastasius; *P. Flor.* III 281. Anastasius; elsewhere.

His names indicate that he was a relative of the emperor Anastasius; if so, the date of his consulship suggests that he was one of his younger relatives; he may have been a great-nephew. To judge

ANATOLIVS 6

by their names, he was possibly brother of the consul of 518, Fl. Anastasius Paulus Probus Moschianus Probus Magnus 5.

His titles in 517 are given on the three diptychs; vir inl(ustris); COM(ES) DOMESTIC(ORVM) EQVIT(VM)^(a) ET CONS(VL) ORDIN(ARIVS)^(b).

(a) He is not otherwise recorded with this title; the title was perhaps honorary, as the office seems by this date to have been mainly ornamental, cf. *Proc. Anecd.* 24.24-5.

(b) CONSVL (East) a. 517 with Fl. Agapitus 3 (West): *Fasti, P. Flor.* III 281 (he is called ὁ εὐκλεέστατος in the papyrus, an unusual epithet which may be explained by his kinship to the emperor), Pais 863.

Cf. also Anonymus 4.

Fl. Anastasius Paulus Probus Moschianus Probus Magnus

Anatolius 1 PPO Illyrici 397-399

PPO ILLYRICI a. 397-399: 397 June 7^s (MSS July 9), *CTh* XI 14.3^a; June 17, *CTh* XVI 8.12^a; 398 March 7, *CTh* IV 12.7^a; 399 Nov. 12, *CTh* VI 28.6^a; all style him 'PPO Illyrici'.

ANATOLIVS 2 v.c. (East) c. 399

Ὁ λαμπρότατος; burnt to death in Alexandria in c. 399; Theoph. AM 5891. The precise year of this event is not certain, because the chronology of Theophanes is inexact.

ANATOLIVS 3 proconsul (Asiae) 395/408

Κλεινός ὁδ' ἀνθύπατος πάνσοφος Ἀντόλιος; built walls at Smyrna and named them after the emperor Arcadius; Robert, *Hell.* IV 61 = *IGC* 65 Smyrna (Asia).

Anatolius 4 (*IGLS* v 2105) ?IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Anatolius 5 praefectianus (East) c. 404/407

Of noble family (ἡ σὴ εὐγένεια); addressee of a letter from John Chrysostom from exile; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 205 (addressed Ἀνατολίῳ ἐπαρχικῷ). Presumably he served under the PPO or the PVC.

ANATOLIVS 6 (?v.c.) (East) M/L V

Nephew of Sporacius 3; he erected his uncle's statue in the church of St Theodore, built by his uncle at Constantinople; *Anth. Gr.* I 7.

ANATOLIVS 7

v.sp. (East) V/VI

Παρεκλήθη ὁ δεσπότης μου ὁ λαμπρότατος ἄρχων παρὰ τοῦ περιβλέπτου Ἀνατολίου τοῦ Ἑρμουπολίτου to give the names of delinquent taxpayers to those whose duty it was to take them to court; *P. Princ.* III 137 Hermopolite nome. The qualification of Anatolius as a citizen of Hermopolis suggests that he did not hold an office on this occasion but was a powerful local resident who outranked the provincial governor (*praeses Thebaidis Inferioris*) and apparently took it upon himself to intervene in official matters. As a *vir spectabilis* he had perhaps once held a post of that rank.

Anatolius 8

doctor E VI

Medicus; involved in an attempt to disgrace Caesarius, bishop of Arles, while the latter was travelling round his diocese; *V. Caes.* I 50.

ANATOLIVS 9

comes Orientis 525

Son of Carinus 5; he was κόμης ἀνατολῆς in autumn 525 when a large part of Antioch was destroyed by fire; *Joh. Mal.* 417 (for the date, *Theoph. AM* 6018). His successor Ephraemius was in office by May 526; see Ephraemius.

Fl. Anatolius 10 MVM per Orientem 433–c. 446; MVM 450–451; consul 440; patricius 447–451

Fl. Anatolius; Kraeling, *Gerasa*, p. 467 n. 273, *P. Harris* 87, *SB* 9503. Anatolius; *elsewhere*.

MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 433–446: magister militiae; he received a letter concerning church unity from Paul (bishop of Emesa) written no later than 433; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 139. He is the unnamed ‘magister militiae Orientis’ mentioned in a letter of John of Antioch in 434; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 196, line 21. He built the fortress of Theodosiopolis on the Persarmenian frontier some time in the mid 430s; *Mos. Chor.* III 59. Involved in Armenian affairs; Koriun, *Life of Mesrop*, p. 11. *Mos. Chor.* III 57–9, 65 (all probably in the mid 430s; the chronology is confused). *Vir sublimis*, magister per Orientem utriusque militiae (in 438 Feb. 25); *Nov. Theod.* 4. Ὁ ἐνδοξότατος στρατονομάρχης; he had building work carried out at Heliopolis in Phoenicia in 440; *IGLS* 2827 (= *Wadd.* 1882 = *CIG* 8617). Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος στρατηλάτης; also in 440 he had the city-walls rebuilt at Gerasa in Arabia (cf. Fl. Simplicius 12); Kraeling, *Gerasa*, p. 467 n. 273. Magister militiae; in 441 he defended the eastern frontier against

attacks from Persia and succeeded in making a one-year peace; Marcell. com. s.a. 441, Elisha Vardapet, p. 184, cf. Proc. *BP* I 2.12-15, 16.6 and Theoph. AM 5921 (who call him ὁ τῆς ἑω στρατηγός or similar, but have confused the war of 421-422 against Vararanes with that against Isdigerdes II in 441). Στρατηλάτης; in 442 he presented to the church at Edessa a silver reliquary for the bones of Thomas the apostle; *Chron. Edess.* s.a. 753. Magister militum (in 443 Jan. 28); *CJ* I 46.3 (possibly the laws *CJ* XII 54.4 (undated, addressed 'Anatolio magistro militum per Orientem') + *CJ* XII 59.7 (undated, addressed 'Anatolio magistro militum') were issued at the same time). In 443 Anatolius was sent as envoy to the Huns and negotiated a peace treaty with them, helped by Theodulus 2; Prisc. fr. 5. While in office in the East he constructed a basilica at Antioch which became known as the 'Basilica of Anatolius'; Joh. Mal. 360 (στρατηλάτης Ἀνατολῆς), Evagr. *HE* I 18 (στρατηγός τῶν ἐξῶν ταγμάτων). Said to have appointed a fugitive from the Persians, a Saracen called Aspebetus (possibly a confusion with Terebon 1), to the post of phylarch of the Saracens; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Euth.* 10 (ὁ τότε τῆς Ἀνατολῆς στρατηλάτης) (but see Aspebetus). He left this post in c. 446; Theod. *Ep.* 45 (a. 446/447; Anatolius was recently στρατηγός in the East but is so no longer; there is regret ἐπὶ τῇ στερήσει τῆς ὑμετέρας στρατηγίας).

CONSVL(East) posterior a. 440 with Valentinianus Aug. v: *Fasti*, Rossi I 704-6, *CIG* 9426, *CIL* III 2658, v 6812, IX 1367, *AE* 1969/70, 84, *SB* 9503, *P. Harris* 87, Wadd. 1882 = *CIG* 8617, Kraeling, *Gerasa*, p. 467 n. 273. Styled ἀπὸ ὑπάτων in 451; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55, etc.

PATRICIUS: he was already *patricius* by 447; Theod. *Ep.* 45 (a. 446/447). *Patricius* (in 448), Theod. *Ep.* 79, 92, 97, 111; (in 449), Theod. *Ep.* 119, *AGWGNF* XV 1, 17; (in 449/450), Theod. *Ep.* 121; (in 450), Prisc. fr. 13; (and in 451), Theod. *Ep.* 139, *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55, i.ii, pp. 69, 84, 138.

In 448 he negotiated a second peace treaty with the Huns; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 80-1), fr. 13 (cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 97).

MVM (?PRAESENTALIS) (East) a. 450-451: τῶν ἀμφὶ βασιλέα ἄρχων τελεῶν; in 450 he and Nomus 1 again visited Attila and made a third treaty with him; Prisc. fr. 13-14 (he and Nomus had earlier been named by Attila as men with whom he was willing to negotiate, Prisc. fr. 8 = *FHG* IV, p. 91) (this embassy is also mentioned in Joh. Ant. fr. 198). Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος στρατηλάτης; he attended several sessions of the Council of Chalcedon in 451 and was the senior member of the imperial commissioners; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), i.ii, p. 69 (Oct. 10), p. 84 (Oct. 17), p. 138 (Oct. 25). Early in Marcian's reign he and Florentius 7 advised against intervention

in the Armenian revolt against Persia; Elisha Vardapet, p. 207 ('the general Anatolius'), Lazarus of Pharbi 36 ('general of Antioch').

He received several letters from Theodoret of Cyrrihus asking his help in removing the restrictions imposed on Theodoret's movements; Theod. *Ep.* 79, 92, 111, 119 (all addressed Ἀνατολίῳ πατρικίῳ and to be dated in 448 or 449; Anatolius was then in Constantinople at court). He also received three other letters, Theod. *Ep.* 45 (a. 446/447), 121 (a. 449/450) and 139 (at court in early 451) (all addressed Ἀνατολίῳ πατρικίῳ), and is mentioned (but not named) in *Ep.* 97 (a. 448).

The assertion made in Dam. fr. 340 = Suid. A 2107 that he spent lavishly to further his ambitions is taken from Prisc. fr. 13, where it refers to Nomus 1 and not to Anatolius.

He maltreated and stripped of his property a certain Ioannes; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 192.

Anaxagoras grammaticus E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* 1 195 (addressed Ἀναξαγόρα γραμματικῶ), 196 (τῶ αὐτῶ).

Andag Ostrogoth M V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 20.

An Ostrogoth; he served under Attila at the battle of the Catalaunian Plains in 451 and was thought to have hurled the spear that killed the Visigothic king Theoderic; Jord. *Get.* 209. He was the son of Andela and father of Gunthigis *qui et Baza*; Jord. *Get.* 266.

Andela Ostrogoth M V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 20.

An Ostrogoth; father of Andag and grandfather of Gunthigis *qui et Baza*; Jord. *Get.* 266.

Andevotus ?Vandal leader (in Baetica) 438

In 438 the Suevian king Rechila attacked Baetica, defeated Andevotus near the Singillio, and took possession of his treasures (magnis eius auri et argenti opibus occupatis); Hyd. Lem. 114 (a. 438). It may be that he was a barbarian prince rather than a Roman officer; his name may be a Latinized form of 'Anduit', for which cf. Vict. Vit. 1 41 (a Vandal) and Cass. *Var.* v 29 (presumably an Ostrogoth). See however Schönfeld, p. 20. Perhaps he ruled over Vandals who had remained in Baetica when Geiseric crossed to Africa.

Andiber person of influence (East) 449

Addressee of a letter from Theodoret of Cyrhus in 449 recommending the priest and doctor, Petrus 9; he is addressed as *ἡ ὑμετέρα μεγαλοπρέπεια* (presumably therefore a person of consequence); Theod. *Ep.* 114. The name suggests Germanic origin, but it does not occur in Schönfeld.

Andreas 1: former tribunus (Thebais) IV/VI; *PLRE* I.

ANDREAS 2 comes (Thebaidis) 436/450

Mentioned as a *comes* ('κόμης') in the Thebaid under Theodosius II during the exile of Nestorius; Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 36. Senuthis of Athribis once spoke before Andreas 'comēs' (presumably the same man); Zoëga, *Catal. Cod. Copt. Borg.* 468 (cf. J. Leipoldt, p. 165 n. 6).

ANDREAS 3 cubicularius (East) 465/466

Ὁ κουβικουλάριος; sent by the emperor Leo to see how Daniel the Stylite fared on his column near Constantinople soon after the great fire of September 465; *V. Dan. Styl.* 48.

(AN)DREAS 4 ?proconsul Achaëae ?V

[Ἀν]δρέας was apparently *εὐνο[μί]ης ἰθυντήρ* at Naupactus (in Achaëa); Kaibel, *Epigr.* 1071 as emended by Robert, *Hell.* IV, pp. 84ff. (Naupactus).

ANDREAS 5 v.c. (East) V

Λαμπρ(ότατος) καὶ πολιτ(εὐόμενος) τῆς Ἐρμουπολ(έως); *P. Flor.* III 343 Hermopolis. Apparently *vir clarissimus* and a decurion (or perhaps just a citizen – *πολίτης*) of Hermopolis.

ANDREAS 6 ?proconsul Asiae ?V

Honoured at Ephesus for his justice and his help to Asia; Robert, *Hell.* IV 21 Ephesus (+ *Χειρὸς κρατήσας ὁ περίσεμνος Ἀνδρέας ὁποῖα Μίνως ἢ Λυκοῦργος ἢ Σόλων, στήσας τ' ἐς ὀρθὸν τῆς Ἀσίας τὰ πράγματα βραχείαν ἀμοιβὴν τῶν πόνων ἐδέξατο*). Apparently governor of Asia.

Andreas *qui et* Comitas 7 v.d., tribunus et notarius (East) V/VI

+ Ἐνθάδε κίται Ἀνδρέας αὐτὸ ἐπικλην Κομιτᾶ[ς] ὁ πιστὸς τριβούνος νοταρίων; he died aged 18; *SEG* XIX 444 Philippi (Thrace).

Andreas 8

?PPO Illyrici V/VI (?E VI)

His epitaph (at Corinth according to the Palatine lemma) praised his just administration; *Anth. Gr.* vii 672 (χθῶν μὲν ἔχει δέμας ἐσθλόν, ἔχει κλυτὸν οὐρανὸς ἦτορ Ἀνδρέω, ὃς Δαναοῖσι καὶ Ἰλλυριοῖσι δικάσας οὐχ ὀσίων κτεάνων καθαρὰς ἐφυλάξατο χεῖρας). The allusion to Danai and Illyrii probably indicates Greece and the area to the north, i.e. the dioceses of Macedonia and Dacia, rather than the diocese of Macedonia alone; if so, Andreas was PPO Illyrici. Perhaps identical with the Andreas praised for his goodness in another epitaph; *Anth. Gr.* vii 673.

He may be identical with the ὑπαρχος Andreas, brother of Demosthenes 4 (PPO in 521 and 529) and of Asclepius 6 bar Malāḥe (bishop of Edessa 522-525); *Zach. HE* viii 4. If so, his prefecture was presumably in the early sixth century.

ANDREAS 9

v.sp. 507/511

Andreas 'v(ir) s(pectabilis)' and Maximianus 6 'v(ir) i(n)lustris' were ordered by Theoderic in 507/11 to enquire into money allocated for building repairs at Rome and to report back whether it had all been spent or was being held in private hands; *Cass. Var.* 1 21.

ANDREAS *qui et LAVSIACVS* 10 cubicularius (East) 518

Known as ὁ Λαυσιακός; *Joh. Mal. fr.* 43, *Joh. Mal.* 410, *Chron. Pasch. s.a.* 519.

CUBICVLARIVS (East) a. 518: cubicularius; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 519, *Jord. Rom.* 360, *Zach. HE* viii 1, *Joh. Mal.* 410, *Vict. Tonn. s.a.* 519, *Chron. Pasch. s.a.* 519, *Theoph. AM* 6011, *Zon.* xiv 5.4. He plotted with Amantius 4 to place Theocritus on the throne in place of Justin but they were caught and killed; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 519, *Jord. Rom.* 360, *Zach. HE* viii 1, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 43, *Joh. Mal.* 410, *Vict. Tonn. s.a.* 519, *Chron. Pasch. s.a.* 519, *Theoph. AM* 6011, *Zon.* xiv 5.4. The date was ten days after Justin became emperor (i.e. in late July 518); *Proc. Anecd.* 6.26, and cf. Amantius 4.

He was a monophysite and opposed Justin's policy of support for the Council of Chalcedon; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 519 (said to support Manichaeism). Later regarded with Amantius 4 as a martyr in the anti-Chalcedonian cause; *Ps.-Dion. Chron.* ii, p. 17, *Chron.* 846, p. 222 = 169, *Mich. Syr.* ix 16, cf. *Jac. Ed.*, p. 317 = 239.

Perhaps owner of property at Constantinople later known by his name; *Joh. Mal.* 490.

Fl. Paulus Andreas 11 vicarius (regis) 477/489

'Vicarius' at Milan in 477/489; he made gifts from the *regius fiscus* on the orders of Odovacer; Tanzi, *Un papiro perduto dell'epoca di Odoacre*, in *Archeografo Triestino* xv (1890), 413. He was head of the department managing the private royal estates, and his title was *comes et vicedominus* (cf. Arborius 2; see Jones, *LRE* i 255 with n. 44, and Stein, *Bas-Emp.* ii 51 n. 1).

Andromachus 1: CRP ?392, PVR 395, PPO (Galliarum) 401; *PLRE* i.

ANDROMACHVS 2 comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* v 342 (addressed Ἀνδρομάχῳ κόμητι).

Andromachus 3 Mag. Off. (West) 489 March

V.i. et magnificus magister officiorum et consiliarius d(omini) n(ostr)i regis Andromachus; Marini, *P. Dip.* 82 (p. 128) = *P. Ital.* 10-11 (dated a. 489 March). Probably during this office Andromachus was sent to Constantinople as envoy of Odovacer, and also with instructions from the Pope to discuss with Acacius (patriarch of Constantinople 471-489) terms of a possible settlement of the doctrinal dispute with Rome; *Gelas. Ep.* 10 = Thiel, *Ep. Pont.* i, p. 346 (styled 'filius meus vir inlustri Andromachus').

Perhaps identical with the Roman senator Andromachus accused by Pope Gelasius (492-496) of reintroducing with others the pagan rites connected with the Lupercalia at Rome; *Gelas. Tract.* vi = Thiel i, p. 598 = *Coll. Avell.* 100 = *Sources Chrétiennes* 65, pp. 162-188 (eiusdem Papae Gelasii adversum Andromachum et ceteros Romanos qui Lupercalia secundum morem pristinum colenda constituunt).

Andronica (Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 133): see Erythrius 2.

AEMILIA ANDRONICENE (vi 1674): *PLRE* i.

ANDRONICVS 1 praeses Libyae Superioris 411

Native of Berenice in Pentapolis (= Libya Superior); *Syn. Ep.* 58, 73, 79. Of humble birth, he is described as formerly a tunny fisher; *Syn. Ep.* 57 (ἀπὸ θυννοσκοπέου ἐπὶ τὴν ἡγεμονικὴν ἀπήτην ἀλάμενος) (Synesius however is a hostile source).

Already known to Synesius 1 before his governorship; Synesius had saved him from prison once in Alexandria; *Syn. Ep.* 79.

PRAESES LIBYAE SUPERIORIS a. 411: his arrival coincided with Synesius' arrival at Ptolemais as bishop; *Syn. Ep.* 57 (for the date, cf. Lacombrade, *Synésios*, 210-12). He was governor of Pentapolis; *Syn. Ep.* 57, 58 (τὸν κακῇ Πενταπόλεως μοίρα καὶ φύντα καὶ τραφέντα καὶ ἀξήθέντα, καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς ἐνεγκάουσης αὐτὸν ὠνησάμενον), 72, 73, 79 (ἀρχει γὰρ παρ' ἡμῶν ὁ Βερρονικεὺς Ἀνδρόνικος). He was the civil governor; *Syn. Ep.* 57 (the Austurian war was not being conducted by him, and so he was not the military governor). Synesius accused him in several letters of brutality and corruption; *Syn. Ep.* 57, 58, 72, 73, 79. He is compared unfavourably with Anysius I; *Syn. Ep.* 77. For his misconduct Synesius eventually excommunicated him; *Syn. Ep.* 58, 72.

Subsequently Synesius interceded with Theophilus (patriarch of Alexandria, died Oct. 412) on his behalf, on the grounds that he was now suffering more than he deserved and the church was being blamed; *Syn. Ep.* 90.

Fl. Andronicus 2 scholasticus (at Hermopolis) c. 439

Ὁ ἐλλογιμώτατος σχολαστικός; party to an agreement with the *agens in rebus* Fl. Sarapodorus; *Stud. Pal.* xx 122 Hermopolis Magna (Thebaid).

Anianus 1 scholasticus (East) M/L V

A scholasticus ('σχολαστικός'); he was a monophysite and had been baptized in boyhood by Peter the Iberian in Alexandria; later he lived in Cilicia before moving to Constantinople where he married a woman of the Chalcedonian persuasion; she became a monophysite after a vision came to her during a serious illness, but died a year later; his story was told by Anianus himself, during Zeno's reign, to a group of eastern abbots visiting Constantinople; *Joh. Ruf. Pleroph.* 38.

ANIANDVS 2 v.sp.; served under Alaric II 506

Vir spectabilis; responsible for editing and signing copies of the *Breviarium* of Alaric as authentic, and for then sending them to the judicial magistrates throughout the Visigothic kingdom for use in the courts; *Commonitorium Timotheo* (= *CTh*, ed. Mommsen, I i, p. xxxiv) (dated 506 Feb. 2 from Toulouse), *Subscriptio Aniani* (= p. xxxv) (dated 506 Feb. 3). He perhaps held a post equivalent to a *magister scriniorum* (so Mommsen on p. xxxvi, and cf. Veronicianus 1).

Anicia Italica

Anicia Iuliana

ANICIVS 1 c.v. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32101. For his date, see Aggerius.

ANICIVS 2 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32177. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

ANICII 3 four senators (at Rome) ?476/483

Aniciorum cccc vvvv; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32124. For their date, see Aggerius. This seat presumably belonged to four younger members (perhaps brothers) of the Anician family.

Anicius A . . .

Anicius Auchenius Bassus

Fl. Anicius Auchenius Bassus

Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius iunior

Anicius Acilius Aginantius Faustus iunior (albus)

Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus

Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus iunior (niger)

Anicius Olybrius

Fl. Anicius Olybrius

Anicius Probus

Fl. Anicius Petronius Probus

Aurelius Anicius Symmachus

ANNA v.sp., comes (in Italy) 507/511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 22.

In 507/11 he judged a dispute over property (in *comitis Annae iudicio Mazenis fundi controversia statutis legitimis est decisa*) but the disputants refused to accept his verdict; *Cass. Var.* 15. Also in

507/11 he was instructed to examine allegations against a priest called Laurentius; Cass. *Var.* iv 18 (addressed 'Annae v̄.s. comiti').

Annas rabbi 415-416

Two laws of Honorius were addressed 'Annati didascalo et maioribus Iudaeorum'; *CTh* xvi 9.3 (dat. Rav., Nov. 6, 415), xvi 8.23 (dat. Rav., Sept. 24, 416).

Tarpeius Anneius Faustus

(AGI)NATIVS ANNIANVS 1 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 70 n. 21. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Possibly a relative of the Anicii Acilii.

FL. ANNIANVS 2 v.c. 489

Styled 'v.c.'; he described himself as 'v(ir) l(audabilis) et decem-primus civitatis Syracus(anae) et agens magisterium pro filio meo Ennate'; Marini, *P. Dip.* 83 = *P. Ital.* 10-11, v 1 (a. 489). Cf. Ennas.

Fl. Annius Eucharius Epiphanius

Ansemundus v.inl. (in the Burgundian kingdom) 494/518

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 23.

He received three letters from Avitus, bishop of Vienne; Avit. *Ep.* 55, 80, 81 (all addressed 'viro illustrissimo Ansemundo'). He held high office in the kingdom (vos, cui iuris summa potestatisque privilegio maior facultas suppetit castigandi); Avit. *Ep.* 55 (and cf. *Ep.* 80 and 81, which are queries about the king). The letters are undated but Avitus was already a bishop when he wrote them.

His office will have been a military one if he is identical with the 'dux' Ansemund whose daughter Remila (*PLRE* III) is mentioned in a late source under 575; Ado, *chron.* s.a. 575 (Remila, Ansemundi ducis filia).

Ansila I ?MVM (East) 441

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 23.

He was one of the military commanders sent by Theodosius II against the Vandals in 441 who by delaying in Sicily ruined the expedition's chances; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 441 (duces), Theoph. AM 5941 (στρατηγοί). He is named by Prosper with Areobindus 2 and Germanus 3, both *magistri militum*, and may have been therefore *magister*

militum. His name is omitted at Nic. Call. *HE* XIV 57 (only Areobindus and Germanus are named).

Ansila 2 ?Ostrogothic general 484/496

For the name, see Ansila 1.

Named by Dracontius as a person able to testify to a Vandal naval victory in the reign of the Vandal king Gunthamund (a. 484-496); Dracontius, *Satisf. vv.* 211-214 (te, sc. Gunthamund, deus aspiciens effundere nolle cruorem, ut sine peccato, non sine laude daret, contulit absentī terrae pelagique triumphos: Ansila testatur, Maurus ubique iacet). The occasion is unknown. If the victory was, as seems likely, connected with the Vandal raids on Sicily, the date must be no later than 491 when the Vandals sued for peace and stopped their raids (cf. Cass. *chron.* s.a. 491).

Anthedius poet M V

He was one of the Vesunnici (i.e. a native of Périgueux); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 11.2 (date uncertain but Anthedius had apparently died before this letter was written). He was a poet for whom Sidonius expressed admiration; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 302-3, 311-12 (dulcem Anthedion), *Carm.* XXII, *ep.* 2-3 (a fine poet, possibly leader of a society of poets (cuius, sc. Phoebi, collegio vir praefectus), learned in music, arithmetic, geometry and especially in astrology).

Anthemiolus ('Antimolus') son of Anthemius Aug. 471

'Antimolus' (sic) was sent to Arles 'a patre Anthemio imperatore' as joint-commander ('dux') with Thorisarius, Everdingus and Hermianus of a Roman force against the Visigoths; it encountered king Euric east of the Rhône and was crushed with the loss of all the commanders; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 649 (s.a. 471). If he was son of Anthemius by Euphemia 6, he can not have been more than twenty years old. See stemma 5.

Anthemius 1 PPO Orientis 405-414; cos. 405; patricius

Grandson of Fl. Philippus (PPO of Constantius II; *PLRE* I); Soc. VII 1.2. Perhaps therefore son of Simplicius (*PLRE* I).

Father of Fl. Anthemius Isidorus 9 (a native of Egypt); Robert, *Hell.* IV, pp. 18-19 inscriptions from Hypaepa (Lydia). Father-in-law of Procopius 2; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 94-5 (huic socer Anthemius,

praefectus, consul et idem, iudiciis populos atque annum nomine rexit) (he was therefore maternal grandfather of the emperor Anthemius 3). He was presumably, like his son, an Egyptian. See stemma 5 (which extends and corrects stemma 25 in *PLRE I*).

He went on an embassy to Persia (perhaps the same one as Stilicho (*PLRE I*) in 383) and met the hermit Aphraates near Antioch on the return journey; Theod. *HR VIII* (= *PG* 82,1369) (Anthemius, ὃς καὶ ὑπαρχος ἐς ὕστερον ἐγεγόνει καὶ ὑπατος, ἠνίκα πρεσβευτῆς χειροτονηθεὶς τὴν εἰς Πέρσας ἀποδημίαν ἀνεστείλατο).

CSL (East) a. 400: 400 Aug. 26, *CTh I* 10.5^a dat. Cpli; 395/402, *CJ IV* 61.10 (MSS 'pp'; the law however concerns *vectigalia*).

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 404: 404 Jan. 29, *CTh XIV* 4.4^a dat. Cpli; 404 June 30, *CTh VI* 27.14^a dat. Cpli; 404 July 30, *CTh X* 22.5^a dat. Cpli. He will be identical with ὁ τότε μάγιστρος who gave orders at Easter 404 for a congregation to be assembled in the Great Church at Constantinople so that the emperor would remain unaware of the strength of popular feeling for John Chrysostom; Pall. *Dial.*, pp. 56-7.

PPO ORIENTIS a. 405 July 10-14 April 18: 405 July 10, *CTh VII* 10.1^a; 405 Nov. 6, *CTh X* 10.24^a; 405 Nov. 13, *CTh IV* 6.6^a; 405 Dec. 7, *CTh I* 5.14^a; 405 Dec. 19, *CTh XI* 30.63^a; 406^s (MSS 415) Feb. 17, *CTh VIII* 4.26^a; 406 April 1, *CTh VII* 4.27^a; 406 April 9, *CTh VII* 4.28^a; 406 April 28, *CTh IX* 34.10 (addressed 'Anthemio ppo et patricio'); 406 May 19, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 406 (ἐπαρχος πραιτωρίων καὶ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων; he escorted the relics of the prophet Samuel into Constantinople); 406 Oct. 5, *CTh XII* 1.167^a; 406 Oct. 14, *CJ II* 12.26^a; 406 Nov. 27, *CTh VII* 11.1^a; 406 Dec. 1, *CTh X* 25.1^a; 407 March 17, *CTh VIII* 4.20^a + 18.8^a; 407 May 4, *CTh VII* 4.29^a; 407 Aug. 2, *CTh VIII* 5.66^a; 407 Nov. 23, *CTh VII* 10.2^a; 408 Feb. 26^s (MSS April 27), *CTh IX* 35.7^a (mentions Isauria); 408 May 29, *CTh XVI* 8.18^a; 408 Sept. 18, *CTh XII* 12.14 (Anthemio ppo et patricio); 408 Dec. 7, *CTh XI* 7.17^a; 409 Jan 19, *CTh XIII* 5.32^a (refers to the augustal prefect, the *praeses insularum*, Oriens and Constantinople); 409 Jan. 23, *CTh XIII* 11.12^a (refers to the *comes Orientis* and the augustal prefect); 409 Feb. 25, *CTh XV* 9.2 (MSS 'p.u.'; mentions syriarchs and asiarchs); 409 Feb. 28, *CJ I* 3.16^a (? + *CJ XI* 64.3^a undated); 409 March 23, *CTh V* 6.2^a + *VII* 4.30^a (mentions Palestine) + *CJ IV* 63.4^a (mentions Nisibis, Callinicum and Artaxata); 409 April 12, *CTh V* 6.3^a (mentions Thrace and Illyricum); 409 May 18, *CTh XII* 1.168^a; 409 May 19, *CTh XI* 22.4^a; 409 July 19, *CTh XII* 8.1^a + *XIII* 5.33^a + *CJ I* 45.2^a; 409 Aug. 6, *CTh XV* 5.3^a; 409^s (MSS 410) Aug. 26, *CTh XII* 1.173^a; 409 Sept. 22, *CTh VII* 3.2^a + *IX* 32.1^a (concerns Egypt and the Nile); 409 Sept. 27, *CTh XI* 7.18^a + *XII* 1.169^a

(concerns Antioch in Syria); 409 Nov. 30, *CTh* vii. 4.31^a (refers to Oriens and Egypt); 409 Dec. 25, *CTh* xii 14.1^a; 410 Feb. 21, *CTh* xvi 5.48^a; 410 March 1, *CTh* xvi 5.49^a; 410 April 4, *CTh* viii 4.21^a; 410 April 24, *CTh* vii 16.2^a; 410 May 25, *CTh* xiii 1.20^a; 412 Jan. 28, *CTh* xiv 26.1^a (concerns Alexandria); 412 May 18, *CTh* x 22.6^a; 412 Oct. 26, *CTh* xv 3.5^a (mentions Bithynia); 413 March 21, *CTh* xvi 6.6^a; 413 March 29, *CTh* xvi 6.7^a; 413 April 4, *CTh* xv 1.51^a; 413 April 15, *CTh* xiv 20.1^a; 413 April 27, *CJ* iii 13.6^a; 413 Oct. 8, *CTh* vi 27.16^a; 414 April 9, *CTh* xi 28.9^a (refers to the Eastern provinces, and to Docimium, Proconnesus and the Troad); 414 April 18, *CTh* ix 40.22^a. He was virtual ruler of the eastern empire; Soc. vii 1.1 (Ἄνθεμιου τοῦ ὑπάρχου τὴν διοίκησιν ποιουμένου τῶν ὄλων). He was noted for his prudence and his readiness to take advice (the rhetor Troilus 1 was an adviser); Soc. vii 1.3. During his prefecture he rebuilt the walls of Constantinople; Soc. vii 1.3 (οὗτος τὰ μεγάλα τεῖχη τῆ Κωνσταντινουπόλει περιεβάλετο), cf. *CIL* iii 7404 (= 739 + p. 990) = D 5339 Constantinople (portarum valido firmavit limine muros Pusaeus magno non minor Anthemio) (dated c. a. 465). This work was finished by 413 April 4; *CTh* xv 1.51. Anthemius received a letter of praise on his appointment from John Chrysostom; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 147 (ἄλλοι μὲν σου τῆ θαυμασιότητι καὶ τῆς ὑπατείας καὶ τῆς ἐπαρχότητος συνήδονται ἐγὼ δὲ αὐταῖς ταῖς ἀρχαῖς τῆς σῆς ἔνεκεν μεγαλοπρεπείας. οὐ γὰρ σε κατεκόσμησαν, ἀλλ' ἐκοσμήθησαν παρὰ σου). He is mentioned in office; Syn. *Ep.* 47, 49, 73, 75, 79 (ὁ Ῥωμαίων ὑπαρχος), 118, *Catast.* 1 (= *PG* 66, 1565A). One letter, *Ep.* 79, mentions an illness of his (it was probably written in 411).

CONSVL (East) a. 405 with Fl. Stilicho cos. II (West): *Fasti*, Rossi 1541, Robert, *Hell.* iv, pp. 18–19 (ὑπάρχου πατρός ζηλῶν τρόπον ἢ δ' ὑπάτου; see below), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 406 (cited above), Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 147 (cited above), Theod. *HR* viii (cited above), Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 94–5 (cited above).

PATRICIUS: he was *patricius* by 406, *CTh* ix 34.10 (April 28, cited above); cf. also *CTh* xii 12.14 (a. 408 Sept. 18, cited above).

If the emendation Ἀνθέμιος is accepted in Dam. fr. 102 = Suid. γ 166, he was still alive in 415. It is probably however to be rejected; cf. Aedesius 3.

Anthemius 2

tabellio (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 226 (addressed Ἀνθεμίῳ νομικῶ). Νομικός was apparently the colloquial term for a *tabellio* or *συμβολαιογράφος* (cf. Jones, *LRE* I 515–16 with nn. 105–6, and Just. *Nov.* 44).

Anthemius 3

Augustus (West) 467-472

A native of Constantinople; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 67 (tali tu civis ab urbe). His maternal grandfather was the PPO Anthemius 1 and his father was the MVM Procopius 2; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 68-9 (Procopio genitore micas, cui prisca propago Augustis venit a proavis), 94 (huic, sc. Procopio, socer Anthemius, praefectus, consul et idem). According to one western source, he had a brother, Procopius 4; Hyd. Lem. 234 (possibly a mistake for his father). His wife was Aelia Marcia Euphemia 6, only daughter of the emperor Marcian; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 194-7, 216, 481-2, Jord. *Rom.* 336, Joh. Mal. 368, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Theoph. AM 5957. He had one daughter, Alypia, who married the *patricius* Ricimer in 467; Joh. Ant. fr. 209.1, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 484-6, *Ep.* I 5.10, 9.1, Ennod. *V. Epiph.*, 67 (= p. 347), Proc. *Bl'* I 7.1, Joh. Mal. 368. The names of four sons are known. The eldest was presumably Anthemiolus ('Antimolus') who was killed in battle in Gaul in 471; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 649 (s.a. 471). The others were Fl. Marcianus 17, Procopius Anthemius 9, and Romulus 3; for Marcianus, see Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Eustath. fr. 3 = Evagr. *HE* III 26, *V. Dan. Styl.* 69, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 419, Joh. Mal. 375, Joh. Ant. fr. 211.3, Zon. XIV 1.13, Theoph. AM 5971; for Procopius Anthemius, see *CIL* XIII 10032.4, Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 50, Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 420, Theoph. AM 5971, Joh. Ant. fr. 211.3; and for Romulus, see Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 420, Theoph. AM 5971. Grandfather of Zeno (*PLRE* III); Proc. *Anecd.* 12.1 (and cf. Zeno 3). See stemma 5.

His career down to the start of his reign in 467 was military; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 99-102 (iam tu ad plectra veni, tritus cui casside crinis ad diadema venit, rutilum cui Caesaris ostrum deposito thorace datur sceptroque replenda mucrone est vacuata manus).

COMES (?REI MILITARIS PER THRACIAS) a. 453/454: following his marriage, he was given the title of *comes* and served on the Danube frontier; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 199-201 (comitis sed iure recepto Danuvii ripas et tractum limitis ampli circuit, hortatur, disponit, discutit, armat). This text shows that he was concerned with strengthening Roman defences along the frontier, and did not engage in active warfare; the date of this post could therefore be in 453 or 454, after the death of Attila left the Danube frontier quiet, and before the consulship of 455 (see below).

After he returned from this task, he received high honours; Marcian appointed him *magister utriusque militiae*, nominated him as *consul*, and conferred on him the title of *patricius*; Sid. Ap. *Carm.*

II 205-7 (hinc reduci datur omnis honos, et utrique magister militiae consulque micat, coniuncta potestas patricii). The promotion was rapid for one of his years; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 207-9 (celerique gradu privata cucurrit culmina conscenditque senum puer ipse curulem, sedit et emerito iuvenis veteranus in auro).

MVM a. 454-467: the title is unattested for him after Marcian's death, but his activities under Leo (see below) suggest that he retained the office.

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 455 with Valentinianus Aug. VIII (West): *Fasti*, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 205-6 (cited above), *CIL* XIII 4311, *Stud. Pal.* XX 126 (here styled ὁ ἐνδοξότατος).

PATRICIVS a. 455-467: given the title by Marcian; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 206-7 (cited above). Patricius; Marcell. com. s.a. 467, Jord. *Get.* 236, *Rom.* 336.

His claim to be the natural successor to the throne on Marcian's death in 457, based on his marriage, was not enough to secure it for him; Sidonius suggests that this was due to reluctance on his part (*Carm.* II 210-12 iamque parens divus; sed vobis nulla cupido imperii; longam diademata passa repulsam insignem legere virum – sc. Leonem), but the opposition of Aspar, who favoured Leo, is a more probable reason (cf. Seeck, *Untergang*, 355-6).

Under Leo he distinguished himself on two military campaigns. He led a successful attack on a force of Ostrogoths under Valamer in Illyricum; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 224-6, 232-5. The date may be in 459/462 when the Ostrogoths were ravaging Illyricum following Leo's refusal to continue paying their subsidy (cf. Jones, *LRE* I 221 with n. 6, Stein, *Bas-Emp.* I 356). Subsequently he laid siege to Serdica, under difficult circumstances, after a force of Huns which had crossed the frozen Danube and ravaged Dacia under Hormidac seized the city; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 236-42, 269-80 (cf. 272-5 hanc, sc. gentem, tu directus per Dacica rura vagantem contra is, aggredieris, superas, includis; et ut te metato spatio castrorum Serdica vidit, obsidione premis). When battle was finally joined he won a victory in spite of the treachery of one of his subordinate commanders (= Anonymus 57) and was able to dictate terms; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 280-7, 293-8. The date of this must be before spring 467 (see below), possibly winter 466/467 (cf. Seeck, *Untergang*, 358, 486). See also Anonymus 20.

From Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 504ff. it is clear that Anthemius was with a fleet in the Hellespont. This fleet was probably the one which conveyed him to Italy to become emperor, and is not evidence of a naval command.

ANTHEMIUS 3

AVGVSTVS (West) a. 467-472: in spring 467 Leo chose him to be emperor in the West and sent him with an army into Italy; he was proclaimed emperor near Rome on April 12, 467; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 212-15, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 467, *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 467, Hyd. Lem. 234 (a. 466), Marcell. com. s.a. 467, Jord. *Get.* 236, *Rom.* 336, Proc. *BI* I 6.5, Joh. Mal. 368, 369, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 645, Cass. *Chron.* s.a. 467, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 467, Theoph. AM 5957.

He was murdered by Gundobadus following a civil war with his son-in-law Ricimer, on 472 July 11; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 472, *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 472, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 650, Marcell. com. s.a. 472, Proc. *BI* I 7.1, Joh. Mal. 373-5, Cass. *Chron.* s.a. 472, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 473, Joh. Ant. fr. 209.1, Theoph. AM 5964, Mich. Syr. IX 4, Evagr. *HE* II 16.

His eastern origins were not popular in the West; cf. Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 7.5 (Graecus imperator), Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 54 (= p. 344) (Graeculus).

Anthemius 4 cubicularius (West) M V

Cubicul(arius); died aged 60; buried on Oct. 4, 471, at Rome; VI 9297 = Rossi I 834 = *ILCV* 597.

ANTHEMIUS 5 (v.c.) (East); ?patricius M/L V

Husband of Herais, and father of Zeno 3; Joh. Ant. fr. 214b 3. His son was born in c. 476/477. See stemma 7. He must have been a very high-ranking person at Constantinople, to judge by his wife's titles and his son's marriage prospects; his name suggests a relationship to the emperor Anthemius, and he might be identical with Procopius Anthemius 9. If, as seems likely, the titles of women reflected those of their husbands, Anthemius may have been *patricius*.

ANTHEMIUS 6 praefectus augustalis 477

Augustalis; he expelled Peter Mongus from the see of Alexandria and installed Timothy Salophaciolus, soon after the death of Timothy Aelurus (July 477); Liberat. *Brev.* 16. He was perhaps succeeded by Theoctistus 4.

ANTHEMIUS 7 ?provincial governor (East) L V/E VI

Addressee of a petition from Dionysius of Antioch; Dion. Ant. *Ep.* 21. Possibly a provincial governor.

Anthemius 8

?L V/E VI

Son of Hierius 7; brother of Constantinus 17, Calliopius 4 and Alexander 19; alone of the brothers, he is given no official title in their father's will, being styled only *ὁ γλυκύτατος*, which indicates that he was still a child; under the terms of the will he received two suburban properties near Constantinople, one being at Blachernae, the other on a headland over the bay of Sosthenium once owned by Ardabur 1; Just. *Nov.* 159 (a. 555). See stemma 30.

Procopius Anthemius 9

cos. 515

Procopius Anthemius; XIII 10032. 4. Fl. Anthemius; *P. Cairo Masp.* III 67306. Anthemius; Joh. Lyd., Joh. Ant. fr. 214e, *Fasti*, consular documents. Procopius; Malch., Candidus, Theod. Lect., Joh. Ant. fr. 211.3, Theoph.

Son of (the later emperor) Anthemius 3 (and Euphemia 6) and brother of Marcianus 17 and Romulus 3; XIII 10032. 4 (Procop(ius) Anthem(ius) Ant(hemii) fil(ius)), Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 50, Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 420 = Theoph. AM 5971, Joh. Ant. fr. 211.3. See stemma 5. Possibly identical with Anthemius 5, and so possibly *patricius*.

In 479 he and Busalbus took part in a revolt against Zeno by his brother Marcianus; when the revolt collapsed he escaped and fled to Theodericus Strabo 5 in Thrace; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 420, Joh. Ant. fr. 211.3, Theoph. AM 5971. Theoderic refused to surrender him to Zeno; Malch. fr. 19. Said to have fled to Rome; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 420 = Theoph. AM 5971.

He was back in Constantinople under Anastasius, who is said to have refused the empress Ariadne's request that he be appointed praetorian prefect on the grounds that the post required more learning than he possessed; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 50.

CONSVL (East) a. 515 with Florentius 5 (West): *Fasti*, *CIL* XII 1792, 2067, 2421, XIII 10032. 4, *P. Cairo Masp.* III 67306, *Coll. Avell.* 107, Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 15.

Fl. Anthemius Isidorus

Fl. Anthemius Isidorus Theophilus

Anthimus 1 decanus (of the palace at Constantinople) c. 438

In c. 438 a certain Anthimus *ὁ σοφός* (*ὁρδινάριος οὗτος ἐγνωρίζετο τημικαῦτα τοῦ παλατίου καὶ δεκανός*) lived at Constantinople; he later

became a priest; *V. Auxentii* 2 (ed. Clugnet). The *decani* were minor palatine officials under the *magister officiorum*; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 582. They were divided into grades with military titles, rising to *primicerius*, cf. *CTh* VI 33.1 (a. 416); the *ordinarius* was one of these grades.

Anthimus 2 doctor (at Constantinople) 478

A doctor at Constantinople and a supporter of Theodericus Strabo 5; in 478 he was arrested with Marcellinus 7 and Stephanus 4 on a charge of sending information to Theoderic, was condemned, flogged and sent into exile; Malch. fr. 11.

Anthimus 3 v.inl., comes et legatarius (West) 511/533

Author of a short medical treatise, on diet, addressed to the Frankish king Theoderic I (a. 511-533); *Epistula Anthimi viri inl(ustris) comitis et legatarii ad gloriosissimum Theodericum regem Francorum de observatione ciborum* (in *Corpus Medicorum Latinorum* VIII 1). He was a Greek, apparently living among Goths (presumably in Italy among the Ostrogoths); cf. *Epistula*, c. 64 (fit etiam de hordeo opus bonum, quod nos Graece dicimus alfita, latine vero polentam, Gothi vero barbarice fenea). He apparently did not have close first-hand knowledge of the Franks; cf. *Epistula*, c. 14 (de crudo vero lardo, quod solent ut audio Franci comedere). He was therefore probably an envoy to the Franks sent from Italy by the Ostrogoths. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 291-3.

Perhaps identical with Anthimus 2.

Anthusa 1

M/L V

Native of Aegae in Cilicia, said to be descended from the followers of Orestes son of Agamemnon who settled at Comana in Cappadocia; during the reign of Leo she discovered a method of divination by using clouds and foresaw the fall of Aspar; her husband (= Anonymus 110) held a military office (*ἐπιτετραμμένος στρατιωτικὴν τινα ἀρχήν*) and was sent to a war in Sicily; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 69. The war in question is probably the Vandal war of 468, when the eastern fleet sailed via Sicily.

ANTHUSA 2

(?c.f.) (East) M/L V

Daughter of Illus 1; she was besieged with him in Cherris (= the Fort of Papirius) (in 484/488) and her death during the siege caused him to neglect his duties; after the siege ended her body was trans-

ferred at Illus' request to Tarsus and interred there; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.9-11. Presumably daughter of Asteria and sister of Thecla 2. See stemma 32.

A(NT)IO(CH)EN(VS) v.magn., comes (East) 516

A fort was built in 516 ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτου Ἀντιω[χ]ένου κόμητος); *IGLS* IV 1725 Umm et-Tîn (Central Jebel el Ala, Syria). The inscription is dated in year 828 of the Seleucid era, in the month Gorpiaeum.

ANTIOCHVS 1: proconsul Achaëae 395; *PLRE* I.

!Antiochus! 2 rhetor (at Constantinople) c. 400

Teacher of rhetoric at Constantinople; Phot. *Bibl.* 96 (from the *Vita Ioannis Chrysostomi* by Georgius, a very unreliable source).

Antiochus 3 E V

Friend of John Chrysostom, commended by him to an acquaintance; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 177 (ὁ κύριός μου Ἀντιόχος). Addressee of a letter written by John in exile at Cucusus; styled ἡ μεγαλοπρεπεία ἡ σή; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 189 (a. 404/407). See also Antiochus 5.

Antiochus 4 at court (East) L IV/E V

Formerly favourite of the emperor Gratian, apparently at the eastern court in c. 405/10; described as ugly but honourable; Syn. *Ep.* 110 (c. 405/410).

Antiochus 5 PSC (East) c. 421; patricius

He was a eunuch; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I 36, Joh. Mal. 361, Suid. A 2694, Zon. XIII 22.3. Said to be a Persian by origin; Theoph. AM 5905, Cedr. I 589 (the late sources Theophanes, Cedrenus and Zonaras contain much legendary material about him). He originally served under the Persian Narses 1; Syn. *Ep.* 110. He presumably therefore lived under the Persians and then migrated to Constantinople.

CVBICVLARIVS (East) c. a. 404-414: he was perhaps a supporter of the CSL Ioannes 1 and although still young had much influence with the emperor Arcadius; Syn. *Ep.* 110 (c. a. 404). He was made tutor of Theodosius II by Arcadius and exercised influence on the administration of public affairs; Joh. Mal. 361 (ὡς κουβικουλάριος καὶ διοικῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰτοῦ πατρὸς Ἀρκαδίου τὴν πολιτείαν Ῥωμαίων). He may be the addressee in 404 of Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 189, to an Antiochus

who is referred to as σου ἡ θαυμασιότης and ἡ σὴ μεγαλοπρέπεια and who was evidently a man of some distinction. Antiochus is said to have been sent by the Persian king Isdigerdes to look after Theodosius II after Arcadius died; Theoph. AM 5900 (θαυμαστός τε καὶ λογιώτατος ἐπιτροπός τε καὶ παιδαγωγός), Cedr. I 586, Mich. Syr. VIII 1, Zon. XIII 22.3. The story as it stands can not be correct, since Antiochus was already in Constantinople when Arcadius died. If there is any historical fact behind it, it may be that Isdigerdes, whom Arcadius had entrusted with protecting Theodosius' interests, gave his approval of Antiochus as Theodosius' tutor. His responsibilities as tutor perhaps ended in 414 when Pulcheria took charge of her brother's education; Theoph. AM 5905, Cedr. I 589.

PSC and PATRICIVS (East) c. a. 421: ὁ πραιπόσιτος καὶ πατρικίως, δυνάμενος ἐν τῷ παλατίῳ καὶ κρατήσας τῶν πραγμάτων; he assumed a domineering attitude towards Theodosius, who had him dismissed, confiscated his property, and made him a priest at Constantinople, where he died; Joh. Mal. 361. Other sources have slight variants on this story. Theodosius is said to have dismissed him shortly after his marriage with Eudocia (in 421) because he was assuming too much authority (πάντα συνεκύνκα δυναστεύων, οὐ παραδυναστεύων; he was dismissed from τῆς τοῦ πραιποσίτου τιμῆς) and to have had him tonsured and sent to the Church of St Euphemia at Chalcedon where he died soon afterwards; Zon. XIII 22.14-16. Called ὁ πραιπόσιτος καὶ πατρικίως ὁ καὶ βάγυλος αὐτοῦ; dismissed and fined by Theodosius; Theoph. AM 5936, Mich. Syr. VIII 4, Cedr. I 600. Ὁ πραιπόσιτος of Theodosius, dismissed and fined; Suid. A 2694, Θ 145, Υ 169. Probably while PSC he received a letter from Isidore of Pelusium, addressed Ἀντιόχῳ εὐνούχῳ παλατίου, in which his control of the administration is mentioned; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I 36 (ἐπειδὴ σὺ μόνον διάκονος τυγχάνεις τῆς βασιλείας, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄγεις αὐτὴν καθὼς βούλει).

He was a zealous Christian and his letters to Persia while Isdigerdes was king helped to win favourable treatment for Christians in Persia; Theoph. AM 5900. Perhaps he was the Antiochus who left property to the Great Church of Constantinople; cf. Antiochus 15.

Antiochus 6

PPO (Illyrici) 427 Oct. 14

QSP (East) before 427 Oct., *CTh* I 1.5 (see below).

PPO (ILLYRICI) a. 427 Oct. 14, *CJ* I 50.2^a dat. Cpli (Hierius 2 was PPO Orientis at this date); also *CTh* I 1.5 (see below).

In 429 he became a member of the first commission on the Theo-

dosian Code; *CTh* I 1.5 (a. 429 March 26) (Antiochum virum illustrem ex quaestore et praefecto elegimus).

Antiochus (Chuzon I) 7 PPO (Orientis) 430-431; cos. 431

Full name; Joh. Mal. 346 (Ἀντίοχος ὁ ἐπίκλην Χουζῶν ὁ μέγας). Fl. Antiochus; x 7168 = *ILCV* 2933B (consular date).

Native of Antioch; Joh. Mal. 346. John Malalas has wrongly placed him in the reign of Theodosius I instead of Theodosius II (see below and cf. Rufinus 8). He was grandfather of Antiochus Chuzon 10; Joh. Mal. 362.

QSP (East) a. 429 March 26, *CTh* I 1.5 (Antiochus vir illustris quaestor sacri palatii; appointed a member of the first commission on the Theodosian Code). He received a letter (no longer extant) from Theodoret while in this post, alluded to in Theod. *Ep.* xxxiii (γέγραφα γὰρ ἤδη τῷ ὑμετέρῳ μεγέθει. ἔτι τοῦ βασιλέως ὑπαγορεύοντι τοῖς νόμοις) (on the addressee of this letter, see further below).

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 430 Dec. 31-431 March 23; 430 Dec. 31, *CTh* xi 20.6^a; 431 March 23, *CTh* ix 45.4^a = Mansi v 437 (in Greek, addressed Ἀντιόχῳ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτῳ ἐπάρχῳ καὶ ὑπάτῳ). He is presumably identical with the unnamed PPO Orientis (τῶν ὑπάρχων πρῶτος ἀναγορευθεὶς) who was formerly QSP (see above), and who corresponded with Theodoret; Theod. *Ep.* xxxiii (undated). As ἑπαρχος πραιτωρίων, he wrote to the heresiarch Nestorius (Sept. 431, Hefele-Leclercq, 2 i, p. 363) arranging his return eastwards through Asia and Pontica; *ACOec.* I i.vii, p. 71 n. 55 (Nestorius' reply τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπάρχῳ Ἀντιόχῳ is on p. 71 n. 56; Latin versions, *ACOec.* I iv, p. 64). Appointed ἑπαρχος πραιτωρίων by Theodosius I (error for Theodosius II, cf. Evagr. *HE* I 20), he was responsible for the rebuilding of the city-walls at Antioch (though this could be the work of his grandson, Antiochus 10); Joh. Mal. 346. After leaving office he received a letter from Theodoret praising his choice of provincial governors; Theod. *Ep.* xxxix (addressed Ἀντιόχῳ ἀπὸ ὑπάρχων).

CONSVL (East) a. 431 with Anicius Auchenius Bassus 8 (West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 667, 668, 670, *CIL* III 9516 = *ILCV* 745A, x 7168 = *ILCV* 2933B, *CTh* ix 45.4 (cited above).

He is perhaps to be identified with Antiochus 'quidam illustris' who sent documents on the Nestorian heresy to Pope Celestine; Liberat. *Brev.* 4, Celestine, *Ep.* xiii 2 (illustri viro filio meo Antiocho reddente).

In 435 he became a member of the second commission on the Theodosian Code; *CTh* I 1.6 (a. 435 Dec. 20) (Antiochus amplissimus atque gloriosissimus praefectorius ac consularis). When the

work was published in 438 he was named among the compilers; *Nov. Theod.* 1 (a. 438 Feb. 15) (Antiochus cuncta sublimis, ex praef(ecto) et cons(ule)).

His death must have occurred some time between 438 and 444; *Nov. Theod.* 26 (a. 444 Nov. 29) (haec tamen liberalitas nostra nihil dispositionis amplissimae recordationis Antiochi, quae certam quantitatem ante se relevatis possessionibus nomine canonis indixit, imminuit) (the allusion is to *CTh* XI 20.6, see above).

Antiochus 8 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* III 7 (addressed Ἀντιόχῳ σχολαστικῷ).

ANTIOCHVS 9 dux Phoenices E/M V

Son of Sabinus; he visited Symeon the Stylite when appointed *dux* in Damascus and described an encounter some time previously with Naamanes (= al-Nu'mān I); *V. Sym. Styl.* (Syr.) 101. He was presumably *dux Phoenices*.

Antiochus (Chuzon II) 10 PPO Orientis 448; patricius

Full name; *Joh. Mal.*

Native of Antioch in Syria and grandson of Antiochus 7 (Chuzon I); *Joh. Mal.* 362. On the confusion of these two Antiochi in John Malalas, see Antiochus 7 and Rufinus 8.

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 448: praefectus praetorio; he repaired the *Porticus Troadenses* at Constantinople after a fire damaged them; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 448. Appointed ἑπαρχος by Theodosius II after Cyrus 7 (i.e. after 441), he supplied money to Antioch for horse races, the local Olympic games, and the Maiuma; *Joh. Mal.* 362.

He had retired before November 448 — τῆς μεγίστης ἀρχῆς τὰς μὲν φροντίδας ἀπέθεσθε (his successor was probably Protogenes) — which was when he received a request from Theodoret to give a sympathetic hearing to a delegation of bishops sent to Constantinople on Theodoret's behalf; *Theod. Ep.* 95 (addressed, incorrectly, Ἀντιόχῳ ὑπάρχῳ, c. Nov. 448).

PATRICIUS: he became *patricius* between 448 and 451 (see below).

He was present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 138 (ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων καὶ πατρικίος). See also Abgarus 2.

Antiochus 11

PVC before 451 Oct.

Present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon a. 451 Oct. 25; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 139 (ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων (πόλεως) Ἀντίοχος) (his title is confirmed by the Latin version, *ACOec.* II iii.ii, p. 149).

Antiochus 12

candidatus (West) 450

Candidatus premece[ri]us? . . .]; apparently died aged 56; buried at Rome on Feb. 23, 450; VI 32953 = *ILCV* 490 = Rossi I 748. Since *candidati* were chosen from the *scholae*, Antiochus was perhaps a *primicerius* in one of the *scholae* when he was chosen to be a *candidatus*; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 611.

Antiochus 13

v.c., ex PSC (West) ?V

Massa pontis Veri Antiochi et Partheni vv.cc. ex pp.s.c.; VI 31946 = xv 7131 bronze tablet at Rome. The *massa pontis Veri* appears not to be recorded elsewhere. Antiochus and Parthenius 1 were joint owners of the property and apparently were 'praepositi sacri cubiculi' (the normal expansion of 'p.s.c.'). Although they are only styled *viri clarissimi*, whilst the *praepositus sacri cubiculi* was a *vir illustris*, this does not exclude the title; even in official documents men holding illustrious offices were sometimes only styled *viri clarissimi*. Cf. e.g. Aurelianus 5 and Albinus 9.

Antiochus 14

scholasticus (East) V/VI

Σχολ(αστικός); *PSI* 891 provenance unknown (the document records payments by a *notarius*; Antiochus received one *solidus*).

Antiochus 15

PSC (East) 499 Jan. 1

CJ v 62.25^a.

Possibly identical with the Antiochus after whom was named one of the *scrinia* of the Great Church at Constantinople in 530; *CJ* I 2.24 (τὸ τοῦ Ἀντιόχου, sc. σκρίνιον). The *scrinium* was probably formed to manage estates left by him to the church. Cf. also Antiochus 5.

Antiochus 16

medical student (at Alexandria) I. V/E VI

Medical student in Alexandria, where he chose to remain after completing his studies rather than return to Gaza (σε μόλις ἰατρικῆς ὕλης ἀπηλλαγμένον); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 104 (addressed to him).

Antiochus 17 tax-collector (in Italy) 507/511

Collector of the *siliquaticum* and *monopolium* (siliquatici vel monopolii titulos exercens); replaced by Ecdicius 4; Cass. *Var.* II 4 (a. 507/511).

ANTIOCHVS 18 tribunus (East) 514/518

'The illustrious tribune Antiochus'; sent by Antoninus bishop of Beroea to see Severus bishop of Antioch in 514/18; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* I 14. Possibly a *tribunus et notarius*.

Fl. Sabinus Antiochus Damonius

Fl. Antiochus Ammianus Valerius

ANTIPATER 1 c.v. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32102. For the date, see Aggerius.

ANTIPATER 2 dux (Palaestinae) L V/E VI

Styled *ὁ δοῦξ* and *ὁ τὴν δουκικὴν ἀρχὴν πρώην ἐγχειρισθείς*, he released a cleric under sentence of death at the request of St Theognis (bishop of Bethelia (near Gaza) from c. 494 to 522); Paul. Elus., *Encom. de S. Theogn.* 19 (= *Anal. Boll.* x, pp. 101 ff.). Perhaps identical with Antipater, military commander in Palestine, who carried out building work at Beer-Sheba; Robert, *Hell.* IV, p. 67 = *SEG* VIII 281 Beer-Sheba (Palaestina Prima) (*Ἀντίπατρος τὰδ' ἔτυξε καὶ οὐρανὸν – ἴλαθι – δεῖξεν, ἠνία χερσῶν ἔχων ἀρηιφίλων στρατιῶων*).

Possibly also identical with 'the magnificent Antipater' mentioned by Severus of Antioch as having been restrained by the magistrates from oppressing some monks; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* I 29 (a. 513/18) (he was evidently not in office at this date).

FL. PELAGIVS ANTIPATER 3 dux (Arabiae) 411

Ἐπὶ Φλ. Πελαγίου Ἀντιπάτρου δοῦκος; *AE* 1911, 241 Kasr-al-Bach (Arabia) (records the building of a fort in year 306 of the province = A.D. 411).

Fl. Antius palatinus (West) V/VI

... palatino Fla. Antio coniugi; died aged 36; buried by his wife near Aquileia; V 1655 = *ILCV* 482 adn. near Aquileia.

Antonia Leontis

Antoninus 1 bishop of Beroea 513/518

Bishop of Beroea and addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch; he was nephew of the *vicarius* of the *MVM per Orientem* (= Calliopius 6); Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* I 15 (a. 513/18). Also addressee of Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* I 14, I 16 and, jointly with other bishops now in exile in Alexandria, I 53.

Sev(erus?) Ant(oni(n)us) 2 Mag. Off. (West) ?476/483

Sev. Ant. *māg. off.*; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32216. For the date, see Aggerius.

Antonius 1 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 14 (addressed Ἀντωνίῳ σχολαστικῷ).

Antonius 2 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 351 (addressed Ἀντωνίῳ σχολαστικῷ), 352 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Antonius 3 rhetor and ?advocate M/L V

A native of Alexandria; he was a rhetor of mediocre talent and a devout pagan, keen on both public ceremonies and mysteries; he went to Gaza and encouraged a revival of paganism there; he entered public life (εἰς πολιτικὰς ὑποθέσεις) only to aid his sister in a lawsuit, but became an over-enthusiastic advocate and acquired a name for excessive zeal; he took his sister's case to Constantinople and, having won it, he found a husband for her and then himself retired to a quiet life devoted to religion and good works; among those whom he helped was Damascius himself; Dam. fr. 186 = Suid. A 2763.

ANTON(IUS) 4 c.v. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32103. For the date, see Aggerius.

ANTONIUS 5 (?v.c.) M/L V

Relative, perhaps father, of Telesinus v.c.; Gelas. *Ep. fr.* 45 (Thiel).

ANTONIUS 6 (?v.c.); cleric and monk I. V/E VI

His biography was composed after his death by Ennodius; Ennod. *Vita Beati Antoni* (in *CSEL* 6, pp. 383-93). Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, p. 136.

A native of Valeria (circa Danubii fluminis ripas in civitate Valeria); son of Secundinus 2; *Vita*, p. 384.26. Of noble family (splendor natalium); *Vita*, p. 385.1.

His father having died when Antonius was aged 8, he went to St Severinus in Noricum; *Vita*, p. 385.10ff. On the death of Severinus (in 482), Antonius went to his uncle, a bishop Constantius, who enrolled him among the *exceptores* of the church (qui eum inter ecclesiasticos exceptores caelestem militiam iussit ordiri); *Vita*, p. 385.17ff. This was probably at Lauriacum, whose bishop Constantius may be identical with Antonius' uncle; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 30.1-2.

He later became a monk and went to live on the isle of Lérins, where he died; *Vita*, pp. 392.9, 393.3-6.

Rufius Antonius Agrypnius Volusianus

ANYSIUS 1

dux Libyarum 410-411

He was *στρατηγός* in command of the war against the Austuriani for a year, and won Synesius' praise for his courage and effective handling of the war; Syn. *Catast.* 1 (written in spring or summer 411; Anysius, recently in command for a year, *ἐνιαυτῶ*, has been replaced by an incompetent, Innocentius 2), *Catast.* II (written early 411 while Anysius was still in office). He received several letters from Synesius during this office; Syn. *Ep.* 6, 14, 37, 78, 94 (he was at Teuchira).

Synesius wrote two letters to him after he retired; Syn. *Ep.* 59 (written after he left the province for Constantinople), 77 (written when he was still in Libya, during the governorship of Andronicus 1).

Anysius 2

CSL (East) 416-419

CSL (East) a. 416-419: 416 June 29, *CTh* VI 30.21^a dat. Cpli; 419 May 4, *CTh* VI 30.22^a dat. Cpli.

He died before 436, *CTh* X 20.18 (a. 436 March 8; a decree of Synesius 2 on purple dye works had been confirmed 'ab inlustris memoriae Anysio').

Anysius 3

PVC before 451

Present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon in 451 on Oct. 25; *ICOcc.* II i.ii, p. 139 (Latin version, II iii.ii, p. 149) (he is styled *ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων πόλεως*). His name appears in the list of former administrators and so the office was probably real, not titular (*vacans*), unless he was a *vacans* who had once been assigned some of the functions of a city-prefect; cf. *CJ* XII 8.2.

Anysius Marcellus Maximus

APHRODISIVS 1

Fl. Aparenta ex tribunis (West) V/VI

Qui vixit annos plus minus nonaginta et nobe (sic) ex tribunis; v
1652 = *ILCV* 439 Aquileia.

!Apelles! 1 philosopher E/M V

One of the seven philosophers said to have accompanied the empress Eudocia from Athens to Constantinople; *Patr. Const.* II, pp. 192-3. Their genuineness is doubtful; cf. Cranus.

Apelles 2 scholasticus (?advocate) (? at Constantinople) 429

Vir disertissimus scholasticus; a member of the first commission set up to compile the *Codex Theodosianus*; *CTh* I 1.5 (a. 429 March 26). Presumably therefore he was a man with knowledge of the law.

Perhaps identical with the Apelles to whom are addressed two letters from Theodoret of Cyrrihus; *Theod. Ep.* 115 (late 449) (for Petrus 9), *Ep.* LI (date unknown) (in both he is styled ἡ σὴ μεγαλοπρέπεια).

Apellio ?vir magnificentissimus (East) 439/443

He is called ἡ ὑμετέρα μεγαλοπρέπεια in a letter to him from Theodoret asking his assistance for Celestiacus in 439/443; *Theod. Ep.* 29. This implies that he was an important personage, perhaps holding high office.

APER (?v.c.) M V

Addressee of two letters from Sidonius Apollinaris; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* IV 21 (a plea to him to visit the Auvergne after long absence), v 14 (an invitation to attend the Rogations at Clermont-Ferrand). The second letter was written when Sidonius was a bishop (after 469).

Son of an Haeduan father (*Anonymus* 101) and an Arvernian mother (*Anonyma* 14); *Ep.* IV 21.2. His mother's parents were Fronto and Auspicia, and his maternal aunt was Frontina; *Ep.* IV 21.4. Born and brought up at Clermont; *Ep.* IV 21.2-4. Cared for by Auspicia after his mother's death; *Ep.* IV 21.4. Probably of senatorial family; *Ep.* IV 21.6 (ut soli nobilium contubernio praeferre nil debeas, cui tu manu iniecta feliciter raptus inserebare). He owned property at Clermont; *Ep.* IV 21.6.

APHRODISIVS 1 v.c., tribunus et notarius (West) 419

V.c., tribunus et notarius; sent by the emperor Honorius from

Ravenna to Rome in 419 to help the PVR Symmachus 6; *Coll. Avell.* 15.5 (a. 419 Jan. 3).

Aphrodisius 2 scriniarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk accusing him of malicious scheming against men better than himself; *Nil. Ep.* II 156 (addressed Ἀφροδισίῳ σκρνιαρίῳ). He could have served either in a provincial *officium* or in the palace.

Aphrodisius 3 philosopher E/M V

He was a pagan and devoted himself to astronomy and astrology, neglecting practical virtue; addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 264 (addressed Ἀφροδισίῳ φιλοσόφῳ).

APHTHONIUS 1 v.c., decurio sacri palatii (West) 419

Sent by the emperor Honorius from Ravenna to Rome on Jan. 15, 419, with a letter for the PVR Symmachus 6; *Coll. Avell.* 18.5 (data xviii kal. Feb. per Aphthonium), 19.1 (cum vir clarissimus Aphthonius decurio sacri palatii vestri cum caelesti praeceptione ad urbem venerabilem venisset).

Aphthonius 2 tabularius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 214 (addressed Ἀφθονίῳ ταβουλαρίῳ).

Aphthonius 3 sophist (at Alexandria) M/L V

Sophist ('swpyst') at Alexandria where he had numerous pupils; a Christian; *Zach. V. Sev.*, p. 25.

APHTHONIUS 4 comes (East) ?M/L V

Κόμης; addressee of verses by the poet Panolbius; *Suid.* II 204 (for the date, see Erythrius 1).

He may be identical with Aphthonius, a native of Zeugma and father of Sergius 7 and Sabinus 9; *Suid.* Σ 246.

Apion 1 ex cos. 497

Father of Fl. Strategius 8; *P. Oxy.* 1982. He is the earliest known member of the Apion family. See stemma 27.

In 492 he is described as ὁ ἐνδοξότατος καὶ ὑπερφυέστατος in a papyrus from Heracleopolis Magna; *SB* 9152 (a. 492 June 17). In 497 he is ὁ ἐνδοξότατος καὶ ὑπερφυέστατος ἀπὸ [ὑπάτ]ων, *Stud. Pal.* xx 129 (Hera-

cleopolis Magna; a. 497 Feb. 5); and ὁ ὑπερφύεστατος καὶ πανεύφημος ἀπὸ ὑπάτων, *P. Oxy.* 1982 (a. 497 Oct. 1). He presumably acquired the consulship, which is not recorded in the *Fasti* and so must be honorary, between 492 and 497.

He owned land at Heracleopolis; *Stud. Pal.* xx 129, SB 9152.

His titles suggest that his career, if he had one, was over, and so he is probably not to be identified with Apion 2.

Apion 2 PPO (?Orientis) 518; patricius

Native of Egypt; Proc. *BP* I 8.5, Innocent of Maronea (see below), Theoph. AM 5997. He was a member of the Apion family, prominent landowners in Egypt in the sixth century (see *PLRE* III); cf. E. R. Hardy, *Large Estates in Byzantine Egypt*. Father of Strategius 9; Innocent of Maronea, *Ep. de coll. cum. Sev.* (= *ACOec.* IV 2, p. 170). Father also of Heraclides; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 482. See stemma 27.

PATRICIUS: he was already *patricius* in summer 503; Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 398 (cited below), Proc. *BP* I 8.5 (cited below). *Patricius* in 510, Marcell. com. s.a. 510, Joh. Mal. 411, Theoph. AM 6011, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519; before 510, Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 105.

PPO VACANS, AGENS VICES PRAEFECTURAE PRAETORIANAE (East) a. 503–504: appointed by the emperor Anastasius to organize the commissariat of the Roman armies in 503 in the war against Persia; Josh. Styl. 54 ('there came down too at this time (summer 503) the hyparch Apion and dwelt at Edessa to look after the provisioning of the Greek troops that were with them (i.e. near Dara and Amida, with the generals Areobindus 1, Patricius 14 and Hypatius 6);' he delivered wheat to every house in Edessa for baking and succeeded in producing 630,000 *modii*), Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 398 (καὶ τὸν πατρικίον Ἀπίωνα, ποίησας αὐτὸν ἑπαρχὸν τῶν πραιτωρίων Ἀνατολῆς), Proc. *BP* I 8.5 (χορηγὸς δὲ τῆς τοῦ στρατοπέδου δαπάνης Ἀπίων Αἰγύπτιος ἐστάλη, ἀνὴρ ἐν πατρικίῳ ἐπιφανὴς τε καὶ δραστήριος ἐς τὰ μάλιστα, καὶ αὐτὸν βασιλεὺς κοινῶν τῆς βασιλείας ἐν γράμμασιν ἀνεῖπεν ὅπως οἱ ἐξουσία εἶη τὰ ἐς τὴν δαπάνην ἢ βούλοιο διοικήσασθαι), Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 482, Theoph. AM 5997 (ὁ Αἰγύπτιος, ὑπαρχὸς τότε τοῦ στρατεύματος ὦν καὶ τῆς δαπάνης καὶ τῆς ἐποψίας πάντων προεστηκώς; he persuaded Areobindus not to return to Constantinople when annoyed with his colleagues). Apion was not the PPO Orientis, who at this date was Aspar Alypius Constantinus 19, but held the titular rank of PPO *vacans*, in which capacity he was given these duties in the East (his case is parallel to that of Pentadius 2 in 441, cf. *CJ* XII 8.2); the function is referred to by Procopius as ὁ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἑπαρχος, cf.

e.g. *BI* I 11.17. In 504 he was replaced while at Edessa by Calliopius 5; *Josh. Styl.* 70 (in May 504; 'Appion went to Alexandria, that he might make soldiers' bread there also and send a supply'). He was then recalled to Constantinople, allegedly for conspiring with Hypatius to obstruct the campaign against Persia out of hostility towards Areobindus; *Theoph. AM* 5998.

Between 508 and 510 (see below) he and Paulus 34 received the dedication of Severus of Antioch's work 'Against Eutyches' at Constantinople; *Zach. I. Sev.*, p. 105 ('to Apion and Paul, of very illustrious memory, who were patricians'). He was probably therefore at this date a monophysite (but see below).

In 510 Anastasius sent him into exile; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 510 (Appius (sic) patricius exulatus est), *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* III 17 ('*Ἀναστασίου τοῦ βασιλέως κινήθεντος κατὰ Ἀπίωνος, ἀνδρὸς ἐξοχωτάτου καὶ κοινωνήσαντος αὐτῷ τῆς βασιλείας, ὅτε Κωάδης ὁ Πέρσης ἐφλέγμανε*; his property was confiscated. The reference to Cavades must give the date when Apion 'shared the emperor's power' and not the date of his downfall, see *Proc. BP* I 8.5 above). He was forcibly ordained priest at Nicaea; *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 482, *Theoph. AM* 6011.

He was recalled together with Diogenianus 4 and Philoxenus 8 by Justin I in 518 after Anastasius was dead, and was made PPO; *Joh. Mal.* 411, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519, *Theoph. AM* 6011.

PPO (?ORIENTIS) a. 518 Dec. 1, *CJ* VII 63.3^a; ἑπαρχὸς πραιτωρίων; *Joh. Mal.* 411, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519. Ὁν ὁ βασιλεὺς ὡς ἐχέφρονα ἐποίησεν ἑπαρχὸν πραιτωρίων; *Theoph. AM* 6011.

He was a monophysite under Anastasius (see above), but was converted into a supporter of Chalcedon by Justin and Justinian; Innocent of Maronea, *Ep. de coll. cum Sev.* (in *ACOec.* IV ii, p. 170).

He died before 533; Innocent of Maronea (mentioned in 533 by his son Strategius 9 as 'gloriosae memoriae pater').

Perhaps owner of property at Constantinople later known by his name; *Joh. Mal.* 490.

Fl. Apion 3

defensor (of Oxyrhynchus) V/VI

A petition found at Oxyrhynchus was sent Φλαουίῳ Ἀπίων[ι τῷ ἐλλ]ογιμωτάτῳ ἐκδικ(ῶ) τῆς Ὀξυρ[υγγιτῶν]; *P. Oxy.* 1886. Perhaps a member of the Apion family, which became famous in the sixth century; if so, the date is fifth rather than sixth century, in view of his relatively low rank.

Apio Theodosius Ioannes

APODEMI.A

(?c.f.) (West) L V/E VI

Relative of Ennodius 3; addressee of a letter from him; Ennod. *Ep.* ix 17. She perhaps lived in Gaul, cf. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, p. 67.

Apollinaris 1

PPO (Galliarum) 408/409

Native of the Auvergne (see below). His father (name unknown) had held high office; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* i 3.1. Apollinaris was a grandfather of Sidonius Apollinaris 6; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iii 12, v 9.1, cf. i 3.1. See stemma 14. See further below.

PPO (GALLIARVM) a. 408/409: ὁ τῆς αὐλῆς ὑπαρχος; he accompanied the Caesar Constans into Spain (probably in 408); Zos. vi 4.2. He was replaced when Constans became Augustus (perhaps in 409); Zos. vi 13.1 (his successor was probably Decimius Rusticus 9).

He and Decimius Rusticus were contemporaries of one another and of the usurpers Constantinus 21 and Iovinus 2, the rebel Gerontius 5 and also of Claudius Postumus Dardanus, whose conduct they condemned; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 9.1 (Apollinaris et Rusticus advocabuntur, quod laudabili familiaritate coniunxerat litterarum dignitatum periculorum conscientiarum similitudo, cum in Constantino inconstantiam, in Iovino facilitatem, in Gerontio perfidiam, singula in singulis, omnia in Dardano crimina simul execrarentur).

He was buried in his native district; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iii 12 = *CIL* XIII 2352 (verses on his tomb in the Auvergne, composed by Sidonius Apollinaris) (praefectus iacet hic Apollinaris post praetoria recta Galliarum, maerentis patriae sinu receptus, consultissimus utilissimusque, ruris militiae forique cultor, exemploque aliis periculoso liber sub dominantibus tyrannis).

He was the father of Apollinaris 2, Simplicius 8 and Thaumastus 1. Another son (= Anonymus 6), father of Sidonius Apollinaris 6 the poet, was PPO in Gaul in 448/449; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 9.2, viii 6.5. He was greatgrandfather of Secundus 2; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iii 12.1. See stemma 14.

He was the first of the family to receive baptism; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iii 12 = *CIL* XIII 2352 (haec sed maxima dignitas probatur, quod frontem cruce, membra fonte purgans, primus de numero patrum suorum sacris sacrilegis renuntiavit).

APOLLINARIS 2

Gallic senator M V

Brother of Simplicius 8; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 4, 12, vii 4.4. Also brother of Thaumastus 1; *Ep.* v 6.1, 7.1. He was therefore paternal uncle

of Sidonius Apollinaris 6 (their kinship mentioned, *Ep.* II 9.3), and son of Apollinaris 1. See stemma 14.

He owned an estate near Nîmes called Vorocingus, which shared a boundary with an estate owned by Tonantius Ferreolus; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 9.1. 3.7, *Carm.* XXIV 52-3.

After 469 he and Simplicius lived at Vaison; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VII 4.4. In late 474 it was alleged against him at the court of Chilperic II (king of the Burgundians) that he was influencing the people of Vaison to turn against the Burgundians and support the Roman emperor Iulius Nepos; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* V 6-7.

He received *Sid. Ap. Ep.* IV 6, V 3,6 and, jointly with his brother Simplicius, *Ep.* IV 4, 12.

Apollinaris 3

vir inlustris I V/E VI

Son of Sidonius Apollinaris 6; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* V 9.4, 11.3, VIII 6.12, IX 1.5, *Ruric. Ep.* II 26, *Avit. Ep.* 43, 51. His mother was Papianilla 2 and his sisters Severiana, Roscia and Alcima. His wife was Placidina; *Greg. Tur. HF* III 2, 12. Their son was Arcadius 7; *Greg. Tur. HF* III 12. See stemma 14.

He received a letter of moral advice from his father; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* III 13. He is mentioned (but not named) in another letter as studying Terence with his father; *Ep.* IV 12.1-2. Sidonius subsequently expressed dissatisfaction with his son's progress in his studies; *Ep.* IX 1.5.

In c. 479 he accompanied Victorius 4 to Rome and was involved in his downfall, suffering arrest and exile to Milan before escaping back to Clermont; *Greg. Tur. Glor. Mart.* 44.

Under the Visigothic king Alaric II he obtained a high position which gained him the style 'vir inlustris'; *Avit. Ep.* 24 (vir inlustris), *Ep.* 36, 51-2 (vir inlustrissimus) (all a. 507 and addressed to him). His office was, in part at least, military; *Avit. Ep.* 51 (vobis . . . militari actu magis magisque florentibus). He probably took part in the battle of Vouillé in 507; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 37 (maximus ibi tunc Arvernorum populus qui cum Apollinare venerat). He might have been *comes civitatis Arvernorum*.

He is styled 'sublimitas vestra' by Ruricius, *Ruric. Ep.* II 26, 41 (both addressed to him); and 'vir sublimis ac piissimus' by Avitus, *Avit. Ep.* 43.

In 515 through the help of his wife and sister he became bishop of Clermont, but he died after only four months; *Greg. Tur. HF* III 2. *Glor. Mart.* 65, *V. Patr.* 4.1.

Ruricius wrote asking his help in interpreting obscurities in his father's writings; *Ruric. Ep.* II 26.

APOLLINARIS 4

(v.c.) LV/E VI

Relative of Ennodius 3 and addressee of three letters from him; Ennod. *Ep.* II 8 (summer 503), III 13 (mid/late 504; styled 'magnitudo vestra'), IV 19 (winter 505/6; styled 'frater'). He lived in Gaul; cf. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, 13, 22, 29.

APOLLINARIS 5

(v.c.) bishop of Valence LV/E VI

Son of Hesychius 11, brother of Avitus 4 (bishop of Vienne); Ado, *chron.* (= *PL* 123, 105D), *V. Avit.* 1ff. He was 'nobili genere ortu conspicuus'; *V. Apollin. Valent.* 1. Related to Partemius (cf. Parthenius 3) and Ferreolus; *V. Apollin. Valent.* 10.

Bishop of Valence: present at the Council of Epaon in 517; *MGH (Conc.)* 1, p. 29. He was bishop well before this date, having received several letters while bishop from his brother; *Avit. Ep.* 14, 27, 61, 72, 87-8. Two letters of his to Avitus are extant; *Avit. Ep.* 13, 71. His brother also addressed the preface of his poems to Apollinaris; *Avit. Carm.*, praef. See stemma 18.

His Life is extant; *V. Apollinaris Valentini* (in *MGH (Scr. Rer. Mer.)* III, p. 194ff.) (late and unreliable).

Gaius Sollius (Modestus?) Apollinaris Sidonius 6

PVR 468

Gaius Sollius Apollinaris Sidonius, MSS of Sid. Ap. *Carm.* and *Ep.*; 'Modestus' added, perhaps rightly, MSS of Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IV and subscriptions to most books of his letters. Sollius Sidonius; MSS of Claudianus Mamertus, *de statu animae*. Sollius Apollinaris Sidonius; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 1-3. Sollius; *Ruric. Ep.* II 26, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 9.6, IX 15.1, v. 16. Sidonius; *Avit. Ep.* 43, 51-2, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 11.4.13, *Carm.* XIII 25.

He was born in c. a. 430, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 6.5 (in 449 he was 'adulescens atque adhuc nuper ex puero'); on November 5, *Carm.* XX 1-2 (natalis noster Nonas instare Novembres admonet); probably at Lyons, *Carm.* XIII 23 (patria), *Ep.* I 5.2 (Rhodanusia nostra), 8.1 (mei Lugdunenses), IV 25.5 (civitas nostra, i.e. Lyons). He refers to Gaul as 'patria nostra'; *Ep.* I 7.4. He belonged to a noble senatorial family of Gaul; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 21 (vir secundum saeculi dignitatem nobilissimus et de primis Galliarum senatoribus). His ancestors had occupied the highest offices; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 3.1 (cui pater socer avus proavus praefecturis urbanis praetorianisque, magistris palatinis militaribusque micuerunt), 7.7. His grandfather was Apollinaris 1; *Ep.* III 12, v 9.1. His father's name is unknown (= Anonymus 5) but

he was PPO Galliarum in 448 and 449; *Ep.* v 9.2, viii 6.5. His wife was Papianilla 2; *Ep.* v 16. His father-in-law was the emperor Eparchius Avitus 5; *Carm.* xxiii 428-31, Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 21 (filiam sibi Aviti imperatoris in matrimonio sociaret). He and Papianilla had several children, *Ep.* v 16.4; there was a son, Apollinaris 3, Avit. *Ep.* 51-2, Ruric. *Ep.* ii 26, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iii 13, iv 12.1, v 9.4, 11.3, ix 1.5; and three daughters, Severiana, *Ep.* ii 12.2; Roscia, *Ep.* v 16.5; and Alcima, Greg. Tur. *HF* iii 2, 12, *Glor. Mart.* 65. The sixteenth birthday of one of his children is mentioned; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xvii 3. He was brother-in-law of Agricola 2 and Ecdicius 3; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* ii 12.1-2, v 16.1, *Carm.* xx. He was a relative (?cousin) of Avitus 1; *Ep.* iii 1.1 (his mother and Avitus' were perhaps sisters). Another cousin, Eulalia, married Probus 4; *Ep.* iv 1.1, *Carm.* xxiv 94-5. He had a nephew, Secundus 2; *Ep.* iii 12.1. He was related to Tonantius Ferreolus through the latter's wife Papianilla 1; *Carm.* xxiv 37, *Ep.* ii 9.3, vii 12.1. He was also related directly to Apollinaris 2 (and so to Thaumastus 1 and Simplicius 8); *Ep.* ii 9.3, iv 4, 12, v 6.1, 7.1, *Carm.* xxiv 53. An unnamed brother of Sidonius is mentioned, *Carm.* xvi 72; and possibly also sisters, *Ep.* v 16.5 (these could be Papianilla's sisters); cf. Anonymus 98. See stemma 14.

He was educated under Eusebius 13, probably at Lyons or Arles (cf. Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, 9-10); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 1.3. He also attended classes under the monk and priest Claudianus Mamertus, *Ep.* iv 11; under Hoen(i)us, *Carm.* ix 312-13; and probably under Victor 4, *Carm.* i 25-8. He evidently learnt Greek, for he records the fact that he read a play of Menander with his son; *Ep.* iv 12.1. Also, late in life, he translated the biography of Apollonius of Tyana (see below).

In 449 he was present, probably at Arles, with his father when Fl. Nicetius 2 delivered a panegyric on the consul Astyrius; *Ep.* viii 6.5-6 (cited above). He himself delivered a panegyric on the consulship of the emperor Avitus, on Jan. 1, 456; *Carm.* vi (*praefatio panegyrici*), vii (*panegyricus*) (for the occasion, vii 7-9). He was subsequently honoured with a statue in the Forum of Trajan; *Ep.* ix 16.3, xv. 21-8, *Carm.* viii 7-8.

After the death of Avitus he opposed Majorian and was in Lyons when the city was captured by him; *Carm.* v 585-6. Majorian pardoned him; *Carm.* iv 11-14, v 598-9. In late 458 he composed a short poem asking Majorian to lighten the punishment imposed on Lyons; *Carm.* xiii. He also composed a panegyric on Majorian; *Carm.* iv (*praefatio*), v (*panegyricus*) (it was delivered at Lyons; *Carm.* v 574-6).

?TRIBVNVS ET NOTARIVS a. 458/461: between 458 and 461, under Majorian, he held some unspecified post; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 11.1 (a. 461, formerly 'militans', now retired), 3 (recens commilitium; he had served alongside Catullinus 2), III 1.1 (Sidonius and Avitus 1 – isdem principibus eVecti stipendiis perfuncti sumus), 6.1 (his 'vetus commilitium' with Eutropius 3). This suggests some minor post suitable for an aristocrat, possibly *tribunus et notarius*.

COMES a. 461: in 461 he went from Clermont to Majorian's court at Arles where he discovered that he was accused of composing a satire and so giving offence to leading persons at court; during a banquet with Majorian he won the emperor's favour and the matter was dropped; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 11. During the banquet Majorian addressed him as 'comes Sidoni'; *Ep.* I 11.13 (there is no reason to suppose that he held any other title than 'comes' at this time).

Another banquet under Majorian's rule, probably also at Arles, is referred to in *Ep.* IX 13.4ff.

In 467 he was sent on an embassy on behalf of the Auvergne to the emperor (Anthemius) at Rome; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 5.1 (written from Rome; an secundum commune consilium sese peregrinationis meae coepta promoveant, sollicitus inquiris), 9.5 (aliquid de legationis Arvernae petitionibus elaboramus). On the advice of Caecina Basilius 11, whom Sidonius approached for help, he composed a panegyric on the emperor Anthemius and with Basilius' help delivered it in the emperor's presence on Jan. 1, 468; *Ep.* I 9.5-6, *Carm.* I (*praefatio panegyrici*), II (*panegyricus*).

PVR a. 468: as a reward for the panegyric, he was made city-prefect by Anthemius at Basilius' suggestion; *Ep.* I 9.6 (egit cum consule meo ut me praefectum faceret senatui suo), 8 (cum ad praefecturam . . . stili occasione pervenerim), IX 16.3, *vv.* 29-32 (quamque post, visus prope, post bilustre tempus accepi, capiens honorem, qui patrum ac plebis simul unus olim iura gubernat), Greg. Tur. *HF* II 21 (ex praefecto). Sidonius wrote during this office a letter, *Ep.* I 10, mentioning his troubles in provisioning Rome. His high secular position is referred to in *Ep.* IV 14.2, VII 9.14 (dignitatum fastigatur insignibus).

He had given up the office and already left Rome a few days previously when the trial of his friend Arvandus began in the senate (late 468/early 469); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 7.9.

PATRICIVS: Sidonius became *patricius* at some time in his career; Claud. Mamert. (cited below), Sid. Ap. *Ep.* V 16.4 (sicut nos utramque familiam nostram praefectoriam nacti etiam patriciam divino

favore reddidimus, ita ipsi (sc. his own children and those of his wife's brothers) quam suscipiunt patriciam faciant consularem). The most likely date is 468 or 469.

In 469 Sidonius probably returned to Gaul, where he published a collection of his poems (see below); perhaps late in 469 the bishopric of Clermont fell vacant and Sidonius was elected to occupy the see; cf. *Ep.* III 1.2, IV 3.9, VII 9.6, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 21. The principal events of his episcopate were the defence of Clermont from Visigothic attacks from c. 473 to 475 (cf. Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, ch. VII) and his own exile and imprisonment in 475/476 (Stevens, pp. 161-163); cf. *Ep.* IV 10.1, 17, 22.4.

He was still alive in c. 480, cf. *Ep.* IX 12.2; but must have died some time before 490, when his successor as bishop of Clermont, Aprunculus, died; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 2. The day of his death was either Aug. 21 or Aug. 23; cf. Stevens, p. 211.

He inherited property from his father; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 2.3. However, he acquired his favourite estate of Avitacum in the Auvergne through his wife; *Ep.* II 2.3-19, *Carm.* XVIII. He inherited property from his mother-in-law; *Ep.* VIII 9.2. A villa of his, perhaps near Lyons, is also mentioned; *Ep.* II 12.2. When he was exiled, it appears that his property was confiscated; *Ep.* IX 3.3.

He wrote a large number of poems before his episcopate and published a selection of them at the request of his friend Magnus Felix 20; *Carm.* IX 4-15.329-33, cf. *Ep.* I 1.4, IX 12.1. For the date of publication of the present collection of twenty-four poems, in 469, see Stevens, p. 108. A number of other poems occur in the letters only, e.g. *Ep.* II 8.3, 10.4, IV 8.5, 18.5, VII 17.2. The nine books of letters were published in stages; cf. *Ep.* I 1, IV 10.2, 22.1, VII 18, VIII 1, 16, IX 1, 16 and see Stevens, pp. 168-74. At one time after his exile he translated the Life of Apollonius of Tyana; *Ep.* VIII 3.1-2. Claudianus Mamertus dedicated his book *de statu animae* to him; MSS of Claud. Mamert. *de statu animae* (cf. *Sitzungsb. Akad. Wien* LVI (1867), 509) (praefectorio patricio doctissimo et optimo viro Sollio Sidonio), Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 11.2-3. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 43-55.

He is said to have given away his family silver as charity to the poor without telling his wife, who bought it back when she found out; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 22.

The so-called epitaph of Sidonius (*ILCV* 1067) was composed much later, possibly in Carolingian times; cf. Stevens, p. 166 n. 2 and Appendix G, pp. 211-12.

PARECORIVS APOLLINARIS 7: v.c., consularis Venetiae et Histriae IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Apollo vir devotus (West) E VI

+ Hic requiescit in pace Apollo $\overline{v.d.}$, qui vixit annos plus min(us) XIII, depositus sub d(ie) v non(as) Octobres Flavio Maburtio $\overline{v.c.}$ $\overline{cons.}$; Rossi 1 1013 = *ILCV* 344 in the Church of St Alexander, Via Nomentana (Rome). This 'vir devotus' died aged about 14 (!) in 527; the number appears to be correct (cf. the sketch in Rossi). The style 'v.d.' suggests that he was enrolled in a palatine office.

Apollodorus 1 CRP (West) 396

In office a. 396 Aug. 10; *CTh* xi 36.32^a dat. Med.

APOLLODORVS 2 proconsul Africae 399–400

Perhaps son of Petronius Apollodorus (*PLRE* 1).

PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 399 Aug. 20–400 March 14: 399 Aug. 20, *CTh* xvi 10.17^a + 18^a + 11.1^a; 399 Nov. 20, *CTh* x 1.16⁺; 400 March 14, *CTh* xi 8.2^a; *proconsulatu* d.m. (? = divino mandatu) v.c. Apollodori, *ILAlg.* 1 2107 Madaurus (a. 395/402, under Arcadius and Honorius). Urged by Symmachus in 399 to ensure Rome's grain supplies; *Symm. Ep.* ix 14. Asked to help two *curiales* of Hippo; *Symm. Ep.* ix 5 (a. 399/400).

Congratulated by Symmachus in 400 on being freed from the burden of office; *Symm. Ep.* viii 13 (te absolutum non modo honoris verum etiam curarum fasce). Possibly identical with an (unnamed) governor whose office ended before he could send aid for the praetorian games of Symmachus' son; *Symm. Ep.* ix 74 (a. 400).

A female relation of his (Anonyma 4) intended to visit Africa in 399; *Symm. Ep.* ix 14.

Apollodorus 3 rhetor E/M V

A pagan and a rhetor, fiercely attacked by Nilus the monk in a letter to him for asserting that the barbarian invasions were due to neglect of the pagan deities; *Nil. Ep.* 1 75 (addressed Ἀπολλοδώρω ῥητόρι).

Apollodorus 4 vir inlustris (West) 440–441

Vir inlustris; in 440 he seized a house at Rome belonging to *Auxiliaris* 1 on behalf of some (unidentified) women who had a claim to it, and was ordered to vacate it by the emperor Valentinian, who also forbade the case to be reopened; *Nov. Val.* 8.1 (a. 440 June 9). His protest that this ruling ignored the women's justifiable claim to the property was upheld and in 441 the matter was allowed to be reopened; *Nov. Val.* 8.2 (a. 441 Jan. 27).

Apollodorus 5

ex QSP (East) 451

V.SP., COMES CONSISTORIANVS a. 435–438: spectabilis comes consistorians, member of the second commission on the Theodosian Code; *CTh* I 1.6 (a. 435 Dec. 20). Vir spectabilis comes sacri nostri consistorii; named among the compilers of the Theodosian Code; *Nov. Theod.* 1 (a. 438 Feb. 15).

Presumably to be identified with the Apollodorus, ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ κνεστόρων, who was present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 139 (Latin version, II iii.ii, p. 149) (another ex QSP at Chalcedon, Theodorus, was presumably Theodorus 24, the fellow-commissioner of Apollodorus in 435). His name occurs in the list of former administrators; his office was probably therefore genuine, though he could have received the titular office (*vacans*) and earned his place among the administrators by performing some of the quaestor's functions; cf. *CJ* XII 8.2.

APOLLODORVS 6

v.c. et spec. (at Rome) ?476/483

V.c. et spec.; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32155. Possibly named also on another seat; VI 32161 (if so, he will have been promoted by Odovacer and changed his seat). For his date, see Aggerius.

APOLLONIDES

v.c.; scriniarius (in the Thebaid) 526

Ὁ λαμπρότατος καὶ εὐδοκ(ιμύ)τατος Ἀπολλωνίδης σκρινιάριος); alluded to in a farm lease; *P. Michael.* 43 Aphroditopolis (a. 526 June 8). Presumably identical with Apollonides σκρινιάριος) named in a list of tax-payers at Antaeopolis (Aphroditopolis was a village in the Antaeopolite nome, cf. Jones, *CERP*, p. 478 n. 19); *P. Flor.* III 297. 274, 308, 366 Antaeopolis (undated). He evidently owned property in the Antaeopolite nome.

Apollonius 1

historian IV/V

Native of Aphrodisias (in Caria), high priest and historian (ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ ἱστορικός), author of a study of Orpheus and Orphic rites, a history of Tralles and one of Caria; *Suid.* A 3424. The composition of *Patria* was common in the late empire; cf. Christ-Schmid-Stählin VII 2.2, p. 803 n. 2. Aphrodisias remained a prominent centre of paganism at least down to the reign of Zeno (cf. Asclepiodotus 3).

Apollonius 2

PPO Orientis 442-443

CSL (East) a. 436 March 8, *CTh* x 20.18^a dat. Cpli.

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 442 Aug. 21-443 May 22: 442 Aug. 21, *CJ* II 7.9^a (si quis de togatis fori celsitudinis tuae vel Illyricianae seu urbicariae praefecturae; he was therefore the PPO Orientis); 442 Dec. 16, *Nov. Theod.* 22.1^a = *CJ* v 27.3^a; 442 Dec. 28, *CJ* x 30.3^a; 443 March 9, *Nov. Theod.* 22.2^a; 443 May 22, *Nov. Theod.* 23^a (concerns Heraclea, a town in Caria); a. 442/444, *CJ* XII 1.16^a (undated, but it has to be between Thomas 3 and Zoilus 2; see *Fasti*).

Apollonius was present at the Council of Chalcedon in 451; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), II i.ii, pp. 69 (Oct. 10), 84 (Oct. 17), 139 (Oct. 25) (ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων).

Apollonius 3

MVM praesentalis (East) 443-451

He had a brother (unnamed; see Anonymus 97) who married the daughter of Saturninus 3; *Prisc. fr.* 18. See stemma 28.

MVM PRAESENTALIS (East) a. 443-451: a. 443 Jan. 28, *CJ* XII 54.4 (magister militum praesentalis) (undated, but probably part of the same law as *CJ* I 46.3 to Anatolius 10, dated Jan. 28, 443). Still in office in 451 (τὴν στρατηγίδα λαχὼν ἀρχὴν), when he was sent as envoy to Attila but not received by him as he had not brought the tribute demanded by Attila; *Prisc. fr.* 18 (and cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 143). He received two letters from Theodoret; *Theod. Ep.* 73 (undated) and *Ep.* 103 (c. Nov. 448, addressed Ἀπολλωνίῳ κόμητι).

He was well-educated and a pagan; *Theod. Ep.* 73. He had become a Christian by 448; *Theod. Ep.* 103. He was in 451 a supporter of the MVM Fl. Zeno 6; *Prisc. fr.* 18.

A contrary view (e.g. Azéma, *Sources Chrétiennes* 98, p. 158 n. 1) would regard the addressee of *Theod. Ep.* 73 as different from the addressee of *Theod. Ep.* 103. However, the comparison in *Ep.* 73 of the addressee with the στρατηγοὶ Themistocles and Pericles suggests his identity with the MVM, while the form of address used in the heading of *Ep.* 103 (to Apollonius comes) would suit the military man much better than e.g. Apollonius 2 the former PPO.

Apollonius 4

cos. 460

CONSVL (East) a. 460 with Magnus 2 (West): *Fasti, Rossi* I 806, *Coll. Avell.* 51-2, *P. Oxy.* 1878.

He may be identical with Apollonius 2 or 3.

APOLLONIUS 5

dux (Aegypti) 482

Called 'augustalis'; with Pergamius 2 'dux' he was instructed by Zeno to expel bishop John Talaïas (in 482); *Liberat. Brev.* 17-18. Pergamius is identifiable as the *praefectus Augustalis* from other sources, and so Liberatus has presumably confused the two men's offices. Presumably identical with the unnamed *dux* ('dwks') in Alexandria when Peter Mongus became bishop in 482; *Zach. HE* v 7.

Apollonius 6

L V/E VI

Asked by Procopius of Gaza to use his influence for an acquaintance in misfortune (*δεῖται τῆς ὑμετέρας ῥοπῆς*); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 93. There is no evidence where he lived or if he held an official post, but the word *ῥοπή* suggests that he had influence with persons in authority.

Appali(u)s

vir gloriosissimus (East) 521

Ἀππαλις ὁ ἐνδοξόστ(ατος); in 521 he repaired a section of roadway, between Corasium and Corycus in western Cilicia which had become impassable; *Anatolian Studies* xix (1969), 139 = *AE* 1973, 542 (engraved on the rocks above the road). The date is the consulship of Justin and Justinian = 521.

For the name 'Appalis', cf. Aspalius and Fl. Appalius Illus Trocundes, and see G. E. Bean and T. B. Mitford, *Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1964-68*, n. 234 (from Irenopolis in Isauria).

Fl. Appalius Illus Trocundes

FL. APPHOVS

v.c., tribunus et notarius (East) 495-511

Called 'Fl. Apphous' in all the papyri except the earliest (*P. Oxy.* 1961, in 487), which was before his official appointment. There he is called 'Aurelius Apphous'.

Son of Fl. Eulogius 10; *P. Oxy.* 1891, 1959-62. Brother of Fl. Martyrius 10; *P. Oxy.* 1961, 1962. A landowner (*γεουχῶν ἐνταῦθα*) and citizen of Oxyrhynchus; *P. Oxy.* 1891, 1959-62. He is named in several documents from Oxyrhynchus, dated from 487 to 511, recording leases and loans made by him; *P. Oxy.* 1961 (a. 487), 1891 (a. 495), 1959 (a. 499), 1962 (a. 500), 1994 (a. 505), 1960 (a. 511).

V.C. (ET SPEC.), TRIBVNVS ET NOTARIVS a. 495-511: ὁ λαμπρόστατος τριβούνος; *P. Oxy.* 1891, 1959-60, 1994. In *P. Oxy.* 1962 he and his brother are apparently styled τοῖς λαμπροτάτοις [?ἀπὸ τῶν καθ'ορίων

[μέν]ωγ(?) νοταρίων. They were therefore *tribuni et notarii*, and as such were of *spectabilis* rank. Since no titles are recorded in the document of 487 (*P. Oxy.* 1961) and since moreover they are both called 'Aurelius' and not 'Flavius' (cf. above), they had evidently not yet received the appointments.

Appianus father of Ephraemius I. V/E. VI
 Father of Ephraemius (and therefore a native of Amida); *Joh. Eph. HE* III 1.41.

APPINIANVS dux Mesopotamiae 431
 Dux Mesopotamiae; mentioned in a letter sent by bishop Alexander to John, bishop of Antioch; John had written to Appinianus about the synod at Ephesus; *ACOec.* I iv, 163-4.

Appius Nicomachus Dexter

Apraemius PPO (Illyrici) 441
 Postea autem Attilanis temporibus eiusdem locis devastatis Apraemius praefectus praetorio de Sirmitana civitate in Thessalonicam profugus venerat; *Just. Nov.* 11.1. Attila probably took Sirmium in 441; see Thompson, *Attila*, 81 with n. 4.

APRINGIVS 1 v.c. et sp., proconsul Africae 411
 Brother of Marcellinus 10; *Aug. Ep.* 134, 151.

PROCONSVL (AFRICAЕ) a. 411 late; addressee of a letter from Augustine asking him to practise moderation in passing sentence on some Donatists; *Aug. Ep.* 134 (late 411). This letter is referred to by Augustine in another letter written to his brother, whom Augustine asked to deliver it; *Aug. Ep.* 133 (vir clarissimus atque spectabilis proconsul). He is the proconsul whose severity in punishing Donatists is criticized, together with that of Marcellinus, by Augustine; *Aug. Ep.* 139 (winter 411/412).

On Sept. 13, 413, after he had laid down his office, he and his brother were executed at Carthage by Marinus I for allegedly supporting the usurper Heraclianus 3; *Aug. Ep.* 151.4.6.8.11.

APRINGIVS 2 comes (East) M/L. V
 Comes ('κόμης'); a leading citizen of Tripolis in Palestine; *V. Petr. Iber.*, p. 103.

APRONIANVS I

Apronianus 1 sophist (at Athens) 408/410

Sophist at Athens; he erected a statue before the stoa of Hadrian there in honour of the PPO Illyrici **Herculus 2** (a. 408-10); *IG II² 4225* = Robert, *Hell.* IV, p. 41 Athens ([κλ]εινός Ἀθηναίων Ἀπρωνιανός σε σοφ[ισ]τῆς [σ]τῆσε).

Apronianus 2 CRP (Italy) 507/511

In early 506 he is styled 'v(ir) i(n)lustris' in a letter sent to him at Ravenna from Ennodius, whose language suggests that Apronianus had only recently received an appointment (deum precor ut prospera vestra in longum producens mihi quoque secundis amicorum successibus spondeat auctionem); Ennod. *Ep.* IV 35. He was perhaps already CRP.

CRP (in Italy) a. 507/511: vir illustris, comes privatarum; he reported the arrival in Rome of an African water-diviner and was told to give him official status and a salary; Cass. *Var.* III 53 (a. 507/511).

He was perhaps related to Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius 11.

... *ODINI APRONI(ANI) 3* senators (at Rome) ?476/483

... odini *Aproniani* v.v. c.c.; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre (presumably brothers); VI 32201. For their date, see Aggerius.

TURCIUS APRONIANVS 4: senator I. IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Fl. Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius

APSICAL ?comes rei militaris (East) 492/498

A Goth and a subordinate commander (ὑποστράτηγος) in Anastasius' army in the Isaurian war (a. 492/8); Joh. Ant. fr. 214b 5. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 405, 422.

Aquila 1 ex consul ?L V/VI

Named as the addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 62 (addressed Ἀκύλα ἀπὸ ὑπάτων), 63 (τῷ αὐτῷ). His title suggests that these letters are interpolations in the collection of letters of Nilus and should be dated in the late fifth or in the sixth century; see under Nero 2.

ARABIVS

FL. AQVILA 2

comes (East) V/VI

Κόμ[ης]; a Christian, at Ptolemais in Pentapolis; *unpublished inscription* from Ptolemais, communicated by Miss Joyce Reynolds.

AQVILINVS 1 (TAM II 1173 = Robert, *Hell.* IV, p. 36 n. 1):

PLRE I.

Aquilinus 2

advocate (at Constantinople) E/M V

Friend and fellow-advocate of Sozomen 2 at Constantinople (ἀνὴρ εἰσέτι νῦν ἡμῖν συνδιατρίβων καὶ ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς δικαστηρίοις δίκας ἀγορεύων); marvellously cured of fever at an oratory of Michael the archangel; Soz. II 3.10-11.

AQVILINVS 3

(c.v.) M V

Grandson of Decimius Rusticus 9, son of Anonymus 49, friend and contemporary of Sidonius Apollinaris 6; he was born at the same place as Sidonius (i.e. Lyons), about the same time (c. 430), and they grew up together; his son was Rusticus 5; Sid. Ap. Ep. v 9 (a letter written to Aquilinus when they were both nearing old age).

Aquilinus 4

?screniarius of the PPO (Orientis) 472

Α λογοθέτης, he had a mosaic floor laid at a place in Syria in 472; SEG XX 380 Rayān, in the Jebel ez Zāwiye (Syria) (dated to year 521 of the local era = 472 A.D.). Α λογοθέτης was a financial official appointed from the staff of the PPO; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 444 with n. 1.

AQVILINVS 5

comes (rei militaris) (East) 499

One of four 'comites' killed in battle by the Bulgars in Thrace in 499; Marcell. com. s.a. 499. See Aristus 2.

ARABIANVS

?provincial governor (East) L V/E VI

Addressee of a petition from Dionysius of Antioch and others; Dion. Ant. Ep. 19. Possibly a provincial governor.

ARABIVS

(?v.c.) (East) 404/407

Friend and correspondent of John Chrysostom in exile; Joh. Chrys. Ep. 8. 48 (addressed as δέσποτά μου τιμώτατε καὶ εὐγενέστατε; John alludes to εὐγενεία ἢ σή), 121 (John alludes to ἡ σὴ εὐγενεία καὶ ὁ οἶκός σου). Apparently a wealthy and noble supporter of John Chrysostom; perhaps a senator.

ARANEOLA

(c.f.) M/L V

Member of a leading Gallic family; Sid. *Ap. Carm.* xiv 21-22. Daughter of Magnus 2 and greatgranddaughter of Agricola 1; Sid. *Ap. Carm.* xv 150-3 (see Sundwall, *Westrom. Stud.*, p. 98). She was possibly granddaughter of Nymphidius 1; *Carm.* xv 200. She was sister of Magnus Felix 21 and Probus 4. She married Polemius; Sid. *Ap. Carm.* xiv (*praefatio Epithalamii Polemio et Araneolae dicti*), *Carm.* xv (*Epithalamium*) 145-7, 186-91. The date of her marriage was after the consulship of Magnus (a. 460) and before the collected poems of Sidonius were published (probably in 469). See stemma 15.

Arator

v.inl., CRP (West) 526

Of senatorial family (see below). The family came from Liguria; Cass. *Var.* viii 12 (*mittit et Liguria Tullios suos*). His father was noted for his learning and eloquence; Cass. *Var.* viii 12, cf. Ennod. *Ep.* viii 4. Left an orphan in boyhood, Arator was brought up at Milan under the care of bishop Laurentius; Ennod. *Dictio* ix (a. 504). He entered the school of Deuterius 3 at Milan in 504; Ennod. *Dictio* ix, Cass. *Var.* viii 12. He had some instruction from Ennodius himself; Ennod. *Dictio* xxii (early 510, when he is called 'egregius adulescens').

Ennodius alludes to him as 'v.c.' in 506; *Dictio* xviii (data Aratori v.c.; he was therefore of senatorial family) (the use of 'vir inlustris' in *Carm.* ii 105 is playful, see below).

He received several letters from Ennodius; *Ep.* viii 4 and 11 (both early 510), and *Ep.* ix 1 (early 511, urging him to marry). He is also the object of several of Ennodius' *dictiones*; *Dictio* ix (*praefatio quando Arator auditorium ingressus est*), xii (*dictio data Aratori quando ad laudem provectus est. dictata sub die*), xvii (*dictio . . . data Aratori*), xviii (*dictio . . . data Aratori v.c.*), xxii. In addition, two poems concern him; *Carm.* ii 105 (*in natalem infantis Aratoris*; in 506), 114 (*de flagello infantis Aratoris*; in 507. It was made of silver and gold; cf. 115-16).

He lived at Ravenna for a time with his friend Parthenius 3, who introduced him to the writings of Caesar and to the works of several Christian poets; Arator, *Ep. ad Parthenium*, vv. 35-6 (*his quoniam laribus tenebamur in urbe Ravennae, hospes hians aderam nocte dieque tibi*), 39 (*Caesaris historias ibi primum, te duce, legi*), 45 (St Ambrose), 47-8 (*Decentius and Sidonius Apollinaris*).

He began his public career as an advocate while still a young man;

Cass. *Var.* VIII 12 (licet primaevus veneris ad honores. Advocationis te campus exercuit). After ceasing to practise as an advocate (cum iam causidici deseruisses officium), he acted as representative of the people of Dalmatia on an embassy to Theoderic and distinguished himself by his eloquence on their behalf; Cass. *Var.* VIII 12 (iuvat repetere pomposam legationem quam non communibus verbis sed torrenti eloquentiae flumine peregisti. Directus enim de partibus Dalmatiarum ad domnum avum nostrum (i.e. Theoderic) sic necessitates provincialium, sic utilitates publicas allegabas, ut apud illum magna cautela sollicitum et copiosus esses et fastidia non moveres).

The last offices he held are recorded in the subscription to his metrical version of the Acts of the Apostles (see below), in *PL* 68, 45; ablatu hic codex ab Aratore inlustri ex comite domesticorum^(a), ex comite privatarum^(b), viro religioso, subdiacono sanctae ecclesiae Romanae^(c).

(a) V.I., COMES DOMESTICORVM (VACANS) (West) a. 526: he bore this title at the beginning of the reign of Athalaric, cf. Cass. *Var.* VIII 12 (cited below; addressed 'Aratori v.i.'), and presumably had received it from Theoderic. The title was honorary in the West and was conferred in order to raise the recipient to the status of *vir inlustris*, cf. Cass. *Var.* VI 11.

(b) COMES PRIVATARVM (West) a. 526: this was presumably the post to which Arator was raised by Athalaric in late 526; Cass. *Var.* VIII 12 (te comitiis domesticorum illustratum isto honore decoramus ut merito maiora de nostris debeas sperare iudiciis).

(c) At some date between 526 and 544 he abandoned a secular career and entered the church at Rome; Arator, *Ep. ad Parthenium*, v. 69, *Ep. ad Vigilium*, v. 11. He composed a version in hexameters of the Acts of the Apostles and gave a copy to Pope Vigilius in 544; *PL* 68, 45, cf. Paul. Diac. *Hist. Lang.* I 25 (Arator, Romanae ecclesiae subdiaconus, poeta mirabilis, apostolorum actus versibus hexametris exaravit). After reading the poem aloud at Rome on four days in April and May 544, he sent a copy to his friend Parthenius with dedicatory verses; Arator, *Ep. ad Parthenium*.

See further Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 391-4.

Ἀρβαζάκιος; Eun., Zos. Narbazaicus; Marcell. com., Jord. On the name, cf. Justi, p. 21, p. 89 s.n. Erovas (of Avestan origin). Because of his avarice (see below) his name was corrupted to the nickname Ἀρπαζάκιος; Eun. fr. 84.

He was of Isaurian descent but was born in Armenia; Eun. fr. 84 (= Suid. A 3752) (he is styled Ἰσαυρός but said to be ἐξ Ἀρμενίας).

?COMES REI MILITARIS a. 404: στρατηγός; he was sent to Pamphylia against Isaurian brigands in 404; he defeated them and pursued them back into their mountain homelands where he killed many and destroyed their villages; Zos. v 25.2. Said to have inflicted severer losses on the Isaurians than the Isaurians had done on their victims; Marcell. com. s.a. 405 (styled 'legatus', probably in allusion to the fact that this was a special mission, not a regular appointment; the date should be 404, see below), Jord. Rom. 321 (perhaps based on Marcellinus). By his success he recovered much booty, but then instead of pressing his military advantage to a conclusion he lapsed into a life of luxurious living and money-gathering; eventually he was recalled to Constantinople to answer for his conduct; Zos. v 25.3. He evaded trial by bribing the empress (Eudoxia) with part of his loot and lived on in luxury with the remainder; Zos. v 25.4 (since Eudoxia died on October 6, 404, these events are to be dated to that year).

He is described as over-fond of wine, women and wealth; Eun. fr. 84 (= Suid. A 3752). His military accountants were alleged to know how many soldiers he had (οἱ γε προσήκοντες αὐτῷ λογισταὶ τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ἔργων τὸν μὲν ἀριθμὸν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἤδεσαν) but not how many mistresses; Eun. fr. 84 (= Suid. M 1303) (the same allegation is however made by Eunapius concerning Leo 2).

Fl. Arbazag(ius) 2 v.inl., comes (West) V/VI
+ Fl. Arbazag(ius) v.i., com(es) et p[. . .]; VI 31978 found on the
Palatine.

ARBOGASTES comes Trevirorum c. 477

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 31-2.

Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris in c. 477 (for the date, see below); Sid. Ap. Ep. iv 17. He also received a verse letter from Auspicius, bishop of Toul; Anth. Lat. 1946 = PL 61, 1006 (Epistula Auspicii episcopi ecclesiae Tullensis ad Arbogastem comitem Trevirorum).

Descendant of Arbogastes (mag. mil. c. 388-394; PLRE 1); Anth. Lat. 1946, vv. 27-8. He was therefore of Frankish descent. Son of Arigius 1; Anth. Lat. 1946, v. 17 (he was 'clarus genere', v. 15).

Sidonius praised his literary skill (he was 'Quirinalis impletus fonte facundiae') and professed confidence that Latin culture would survive in the barbarian kingdoms while Arbogastes lived; Sid. Ap. Ep. iv 17.1-2. He therefore had had a good education in Latin literature.

ARCADIA 1

COMES TREVIRORVM c. 477: in office at Trier (now in the Frankish kingdom); *Anth. Lat.* I 946 (title, cited above; *v.* 1 comes; *vv.* 25–6 congratulandum tibi est, o Trevirorum civitas, quae tali viro regeris; cf. *v.* 57 iudex multorum providus), *Sid. Ap. Ep.* IV 17 (styled ‘domine maior’, he was at Trier – ‘potor Mosellae’ – and his duties were military – ‘par ducibus antiquis lingua manuque, sed quorum dextera solebat non stilum minus tractare quam gladium’).

He wrote to Sidonius inviting him to compose a work of scriptural exegesis, an invitation politely declined by Sidonius; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* IV 17. Sidonius’ letter was written soon after his return from exile; cf. *Ep.* IV 17.1 (in nobis vel peregrinis vel iam latere cupientibus) with *Ep.* IV 10.1 and IX 3.3.

Arborius 1 Mag. Mil. (in Gaul and Spain) 461–465

COMES ET MAGISTER VTRIVSQUE MILITIAE a. 461–465 (for the title, see **Nepotianus 2**): appointed by the Visigothic king Theoderic II to succeed Nepotianus in 461; *Hyd. Lem.* 213 (a. 461). In 465 he was summoned from Spain to Theoderic’s court on business connected with the Sueves; *Hyd. Lem.* 230 (a. 465) (legati eodem anno duabus vicibus a rege Suevorum mittuntur ad regem Theudericum, ad quem et Arborius proficiscitur evocatus). Possibly succeeded in 465 by **Vincentius 3**.

Arborius 2 comes et vice dominus (of Odovacer) 489

Vir sublimis comes et vice dominus noster; supplied details of estates already granted to **Pierius 5** on March 18, 489; *Marini, P. Dip.* 82–3 = *P. Ital.* 10–11 = *FIR* III², 99. He was the minister responsible for the personal treasury of Odovacer; see **Jones, LRE** I 255 with n. 44, and cf. **Andreas 1**. The post was renamed *comes patrimonii* under Theoderic.

Arcadia 1 sister of Theodosius II 400–444

Daughter of the emperor Arcadius and **Aelia Eudoxia 1**; sister of **Theodosius II**, **Flaccilla 1**, **Pulcheria** and **Marina 1**; *Soz.* IX 1.1, *Philost.* XI 6, *John of Nikiu* 87.23, *Theoph.* AM 5901, *Suid.* II 2145. She was born on April 3, 400; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 400. She followed the example of **Pulcheria** in never marrying; *Soz.* IX 1.3, *Suid.* II 2145, *Theoph.* AM 5901. Her life was spent in religious devotions; *Soz.* IX 3. See stemma 1.

She died in 444; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 444, *John of Nikiu* 87.25 (before Eudoxia went to Jerusalem).

Arcadia 2

M/L V

Described in Suidas as the second wife of the emperor Zeno, the first one being Ariadne; her statue stood at Constantinople in the Arcadianae; Suid. A 3947. Since Ariadne outlived Zeno, the first statement can hardly be correct. Presumably there did exist a statue of a lady called Arcadia in the place named, and later legend evidently linked her with the emperor Zeno. Perhaps she was the first wife of Zeno and mother of his son Zeno 4. See stemma 7.

Arcadius 1

?son of Theodosius II E/M V

Mentioned in *CIL* xi 276 = D 818 = *ILCV* 20, an inscription at Ravenna to be dated after 439, and in verses prefaced in some MSS to the *Cento* of Proba (called 'minor Arcadius'); cf. Bury, *LRE*² i 220 n. 3. Probably brother of Eudoxia and son of Theodosius II. His death presumably occurred when he was still quite young, and in any event was before his father's death in 450.

Arcadius 2

adviser of Geiseric 437

Arcadius, Eutychius 2, Paschasius 1 and Probus 3, all natives of Spain, were for a long time loyal and honoured advisers of the Vandal king Geiseric (*dudum apud Geisericum merito sapientiae et fidelis obsequii chari clarique habebantur*); however when he ordered them to become Arians, they all refused, and were in turn proscribed, exiled, tortured and finally put to death; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 437, cf. Honoratus, *Epistula Consolatoria ad Arcadium actum in exsilium a Genserico rege Vandalorum* (in *PL* 50, 567-70). They were presumably all Romans and catholics who had served under Geiseric in Spain and then crossed to Africa with him in 429.

Arcadius 3

grammaticus ?V

Native of Antioch; a *γραμματικός* and author of works on orthography, syntax and names (*Περὶ ὀρθογραφίας; Περὶ συντάξεως τῶν τοῦ λόγου μερῶν; Ὀνοματικὸν Θαυμάσιον*); Suid. A 3948. For the epitome of Herodian, falsely ascribed to Arcadius, see Theodosius 3.

Arcadius 4

M/L V

Native of Larissa; addressee of a letter of reproof from Severianus 2; *Dam. fr.* 279 = Suid. Σ 180.

Arcadius 5

PPO (Orientis) 490

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 490: a. 490 (MSS 486) May 21, *CJ* IV 20.14^a; undated laws of Zeno, *CJ* III 24.3^a, VIII 12.1^a (mentions the augustal prefect and the *comes Orientis*), XII 1.17^a, XII 49.10^a (mentions Thracica, Pontica, Asiana and Oriens), XII 60.6^a. Ὁ ἑπαρχος τῶν πραιτωρίων; he sought asylum in the Great Church at Constantinople after opposing the murder of Pelagius 2 in 490 and so escaped death although his property was confiscated; Theoph. AM 5982, Joh. Mal. 390, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 490, John of Nikiu 88.95-6, Cedr. I 622.

Possibly identical with Arcadius 6.

Arcadius 6

PPO (East) 491/505

Addressee of *CJ* XII 37.17 (Arcadio pp), an undated law of Anastasius. A subsequent law under this title was issued by 505 (*CJ* XII 37.19 = *CJ* I 4.18, which is earlier than *CJ* I 4.19 of 505); the law to Arcadius was therefore issued between 491 and 505.

Possibly identical with Arcadius 5. If so, this was his second prefecture.

ARCADIUS 7

(v.c.) (in Gaul) E VI

A native of the Auvergne, of senatorial family (unus ex senatoribus Arvernensis); Greg. Tur. *HF* III 9. Son of Placidina, nephew of Alcima; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 12. He was therefore son of Apollinaris 3 and grandson of the writer Sidonius Apollinaris 6; cf. Greg. Tur. *HF* III 2 (Placidina was wife of Apollinaris). He had a daughter, also called Placidina (*PLRE* III), wife of Leontius the bishop of Bordeaux; Ven. Fort. *Carm.* I 15.93-8. Styled 'nobilis vir'; *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 24. See stemma 14.

On a rumour that Theoderic (king of the Franks) was dead in Thuringia, Arcadius invited Childebert to take over the Auvergne and introduced him into the city of Clermont; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 9, 12. Theoderic was not dead and retook the Auvergne, while Arcadius fled for refuge to Bourges, then subject to Childebert; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 12. The date was c. 525/27, since Bourges became subject to Childebert only in 524, while Quintianus, bishop of Clermont c. 516-c. 527, was still alive; Theoderic was probably in Thuringia to help Herminifred against Baderic, an intervention which Gregory has confused with the overthrow of the Thuringians in c. 532; cf. Zöllner, *Gesch. d. Franken*, 80.

After 523 Arcadius went to Paris on Childebert's instructions and

tricked Clovis' widow Chrothild into sending the sons of Chlodomer to be murdered by Childebert and Chlothachar; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 18, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 24, *V. S. Chrothildis* 10, *V. S. Chlodovaldi* 6.

Also mentioned in letters from bishop Avitus to Apollinaris; Avit. *Ep.* 36, 51.

Fl. Arcadius 8: Augustus 383-408; *PLRE* I.

Fl. Arcadius Alexander

Fl. Axius Arcadius Phlegethius

ARCENTIVS

v.sp. (West) ?397

Vir spectabilis; related to the writer Symmachus (*PLRE* I); his family was an old one (*familiae . . . antiquitas*); Symm. *Ep.* VII 112 (*Arcentio spectabili viro, quem mihi iungit adfinitas*). He was still young (*vigor adulescentiae*) in 397 when invited to attend the consular celebrations of Jan. 1, 398 at Milan; Symm. *Ep.* VI 7 (a. 397).

As a *vir spectabilis* he had probably held a post of *spectabilis* grade, perhaps as *vicarius* or as *proconsul*.

Arcesilas 1

scholasticus (East) V/VI

Ἀρκε[σ]ί[λ]α σχ(ολαστικῶ); *IGLS* IV 1787 Qaşr Ştêb, in the Jebel 'Ala (Syria).

ARCESILAVS 2

(?v.c.) (East) 526

Native of Caesarea in Palestine; of good family, he was a person of rank (*ἀνὴρ εὐπατρίδης τε καὶ λόγιμος, εὐ τε ἀξιωματῶν καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν τῶν κοσμοῦντων ἀνδρῶς βίου ἤκων*); present with the monk Zosimas at Sinde near Tyre on May 29, 526, when Antioch was struck by an earthquake (for the date, cf. *Chron. Edess.* 97); on another occasion while visiting Zosimas, he heard that his wife had had an accident to her eyes in Caesarea but that John the Chozebite, bishop of Caesarea, had healed the damage; Evagr. *HE* IV 7.

ARCHELAUS 1

comes (?Orientis) 396

Vir disertissimus et christianissimus Archelaus comes, qui sequester pacis erat; he arranged a meeting between John bishop of Jerusalem and his opponents to resolve their differences, which John failed to attend; Jer. *Lib. c. Iohann. Hieros.* 39. This work was composed by Jerome in 396 Oct./Nov. (Cavallera, II 36, 91). Archelaus

ARCHELAUS 5

may have been *comes Orientis*; if so, he is not to be identified with Archelaus 2 (whose office would constitute a demotion).

ARCHELAUS 2 praefectus augustalis 397 June 17–Nov. 24

PRAEFECTVS AVGVSTALIS: a. 397 June 17, *CTh* IX 45.2^a; 397 Nov. 24, *CTh* II 1.9^a.

ARCHELAUS 3 ?comes Orientis MV

According to John of Nikiu, after the Council of Ephesus (in 431) the number of monophysites 'multiplied exceedingly during the days of the emperor Theodosius, till Archelaus, who was set over the East, joined them and became one with us in the right faith': John of Nikiu 84.63. Archelaus is otherwise unknown; he was presumably either *comes Orientis* or PPO *Orientis* who adopted monophysite beliefs some time late in the reign of Theodosius II.

ARCHELA(V)S 4 ?governor (praeses) of Thebais Inferior V/VI

A papyrus from Antinoopolis contains forty iambic lines in praise of Archelaus; *Pap. Ant.* III 115. From vv. 10–14 (στέψωμεν ὕμνοις [ἐπιμελητῆ] τὴν Ἀρχελα[ν]. μόλις γὰρ εὗρεν ἡ πόλις τὸν ἀστέρα/ὄς δεῦρ' ἐπιφανεῖς καταλ[υθέν]των τῶν νόμων). πᾶσας διέσωσε τὰς πόλεις [χρήσ]τω τρόπῳ./τίνων ἐκάστη χεῖρ' ἀλέξητ[ή]ριον) it is clear that he actually visited the Lower Thebaid (where Antinoopolis lay) and took measures to restore confidence there, though it is not clear exactly what he did. The allusion to νόμων suggests civil action rather than military, and he was probably governor of the province. He may even have been the *praefectus augustalis*, whose authority extended over all Egypt. Cf. A. Cameron, in *CQ* (NS) 20 (1970), 119–29.

Possibly identical with the PPO Archelaus 5.

Archelaus 5 PPO Illyr.; PPO Orientis 524–527;
PPO Africae 534; patricius

His posts down to 533 are given in Proc. *Bl* I 11.17: Ἀρχέλαος, ἀπὸρ ἐς πατρικίους τελῶν^(a), ἤδη μὲν τῆς αὐτῆς ἑπαρχος ἐν τε Βυζαντίῳ^(c) καὶ Ἰλλυριαῖς^(b) γεγυώς, τότε δε τοῦ στρατοπέδου καταστάς ἑπαρχος^(d), οὕτω γὰρ ὁ τῆς δαπάνης χορηγός ὀνομάζεται.

(a) PATRICIVS: not otherwise recorded with this title.

(b) PPO ILLYRICI, probably before the Oriental prefecture which ranked higher.

(c) PPO ORIENTIS a. 524–527: 524 Aug. 21, *CJ* II 7.27^a; 524 Nov. 19, *CJ* VI 23.23^a (= I 3.40^a); 525 Dec. 1, *CJ* VII 39.7^a; April/July 527,

CJ V 3.19^a (a joint law of Justin and Justinian). Several of his prefectorial edicts are extant; Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, pp. 260ff., nos. 27-32, p. 265 nos. 27-9, p. 276 nos. 27-32 (cf. p. 260 no. 27, Ἀρχελάου ὑπάρχου πραιτωρίων; addressed to the governor of Cilicia). His name should perhaps be restored on *IGC* 314 = *AE* 1894, n. 68 (imperial rescript dated 527 June 1; near Cibyra in Caria).

(d) PPO VACANS a. 533-534: in 533 he accompanied the expedition of Belisarius to Africa as officer in charge of supply, remaining with the fleet during the ensuing campaign; Proc. *BI* I 15.2-17, 17.16, 20.11, cf. Zach. *HE* IX 17 ('ὑπαρχος').

PPO AFRICAE a. 534 April 13, *CJ* I 27.1 (addressed 'Archelao praefecto praetorio Africae'). After the Vandals were defeated he was evidently appointed PPO Africae, and in this capacity received Justinian's law reorganizing the administration of the newly recovered territories.

Archiadas 1 grandson of Plutarchus M V

Grandson of the scholarch Plutarchus (*PLRE* I); Marin. *V. Procli* 12. Presumably son of Plutarch's only recorded child Asclepigeneia 1. Husband of Plutarche, father of Asclepigeneia 2, father-in-law of Theagenes; Marin. *V. Procli* 29. See stemma 35. Entrusted by Plutarch to the care of Syrianus 3; Marin. *V. Procli* 12. He and Proclus 4 were close friends, and Proclus pressed his own ideas about political virtues and methods on him and encouraged him to be at once the benefactor of the city as a whole and of the individuals in it; Marin. *V. Procli* 14, 17. He lost much of his property through ravaging and plunder (presumably by barbarian raiders), and sought to console the young Theagenes by remarking that they would not have worried about the amount if it had been spent on the Panathenaea; Dam. fr. 273 = Suid. A 4102. He was a pagan; Marin. *V. Procli* 14 (ὁ τοῖς θεοῖς φίλος), 29, Dam. fr. 273 = Suid. A 4102.

Archiadas 2 son of Hegias I. V/E VI

Son of Hegias, brother of Eupeithius; he was diverted from philosophy by the influence of his family wealth but, like his father, he was devoted to religious ritual and rites of purification; Dam. fr. 352 + 353 = Suid. I 3650, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 222. See stemma 35.

Archontius ?prominent citizen (East) 431/432

Isidore of Pelusium wrote to him as one familiar with the distress caused in Egypt by the earlier administration of Gigantius and asked him to prevent Gigantius from acquiring office again; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I

487. Isidore wrote several letters on this theme to leading figures in the state, and Archontius was presumably also a person of consequence. For the date, see Gigantius.

ARCHOTAMIA

(c.f.) E VI

Relative of Ennodius 3, who addressed two letters to her in 508; Ennod. *Ep.* vi 24, vii 14. She lived in Gaul; *Ep.* vi 24. She was a widow and had a son who was a monk at the monastery of Lérins; *Ep.* vii 14. Also mentioned in the *Vita Apollinaris* 10 (in *MGH (Scr. rer. Mer.)* III, p. 201) as a 'senatrix', a relative of Apollinaris, bishop of Valence, and living at Marseilles.

Her son (presumably the monk) had once been married to Aethertia 2, against whom in 508/11 Archotamia brought a lawsuit over property; Cass. *Var.* iv 12.

Cassiodorus (*Var.* iv 12) calls her 'illustris femina', which may mean that her husband (name unrecorded) had been a 'vir inlustris'.

Arci. . . Felix

ARCONTIA

(?c.f.) E V

Sister of Remus; of noble Gallic family; died aged 15 at Rome on the same day as her brother, buried with him on Nov. 5, 442; Rossi I 710 = *ILCV* 266.

Ardabur iunior I consul 447; *MVM per Orientem* 453–466

Ardabur iunior; IX 2637 = D 1299 (a silver shield commemorating his father's consulship in 434). Ardabur; most Latin sources. Ardaburius; all Greek sources, Vict. Tonn. On the name 'Ardabur', see Justi, p. 21, Schönfeld, p. 24.

Son of Fl. Ardabur Aspar (and therefore an Alan); XI 2637 = D 1299, *V. Sym. Styl.* (Syr.) 133, Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Prisc. fr. 20, Suid. A 3803, Marcell. com. s.a. 471, Jord. *Get.* 239, *Rom.* 336, 338, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 471, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2, Joh. Mal. 369, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, 467, Theoph. AM 5963–4, *V. S. Marcelli* 32–4, Zon. XIV 1.3. Brother of Iulius Patricius 15 and Herminericus. He had a daughter, Godisthea; Theoph. AM 5997. See stemma 4.

PRAETOR a. 434: he was *praetor* in the year of his father's consulship; XI 2637 = D 1299. Probably *praetor* at Constantinople, although his father was the western consul.

CONSVL (East) a. 447 with Calepius (West): *Fasti*, AE 1940, 88,

P. Flor. III 311, *Nov. Theod.* 2, *Nov. Val.* 25, *Leo, Ep.* 15-18; ἀπὸ ὑπάτων, *ACOec.* II i, p. 493 (c. a. 453).

ΜΥΜ (VACANS) OR COMES REI MILITARIS (East) a. 450/453: early in Marcian's reign he inflicted a severe defeat on some (unidentified) barbarians in Thrace (possibly Huns); *Suid.* A 3803 (perhaps from *Priscus*; cf. *Prisc.* fr. 20). He presumably held a military command in the field army; possibly as ΜΥΜ *vacans* in view of his *illustris* rank (as ex consul).

ΜΥΜ PER ORIENTEM a. 453-466: made *magister militum per Orientem* (τὴν ἐξωαν στρατοπεδαρχίαν) by Marcian as a reward for his victory in Thrace; *Suid.* A 3803. In c. 453 Marcian suggested to a Palestinian synod that the monk Theodosius be sent to Ardabur for judgment; *ACOec.* II i, p. 493 (not named but called ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος στρατηγὸς τῆς ἔω ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίος). In 453 he fought with the Saracens near Damascus and then opened peace talks with them; *Prisc.* fr. 20. Apart from this it was a time of peace and Ardabur grew lax, spending his time in the company of actors and public entertainers; *Suid.* A 3803. While *στρατηγῶν τῶν ἐξωων ταγμάτων*, he with his father conducted a feud with the pagan Severianus 2; *Dam.* fr. 304 = *Suid.* Σ 180. On Marcian's death in 457 he is alleged to have helped his father to secure the accession of Leo; *Theoph.* AM 5961. When St Symeon the Stylite died in 459 (for the date, H. Lietzmann, in *Texte und Untersuchungen* 32⁴, pp. 231-3), Ardabur sent a band of Gothic soldiers to guard his corpse from relic hunters and to escort it to Antioch; *V. Sym. Styl.* (Syr.) 133, *Anton. V. Sym.* 29, 32, *Evagr. HE* I 13 (*στρατηγῶν τῶν ἐξωων ταγμάτων*), *Joh. Mal.* 369 (*στρατηλάτης Ἀνατολῆς*), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464 (*κόμης Ἀνατολῆς*), *Ps.-Dion. Chron.* I, p. 227 = 169 (*στρατηλάτης of the Orient*).

PATRICIVS: he was already *patricius* in c. 453; *ACOec.* II i, p. 493 (cited above). *Patricius*; *Joh. Mal.* 369, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 471, *Jord. Get.* 239.

Probably in 466 Fl. Zeno 7 revealed that Ardabur had written letters to Persia of a treasonable character and he was dismissed from his command; *V. Dan. Styl.* 55 (*στρατηλάτης τῆς Ἀνατολῆς*). Alleged to have helped his father persuade Basiliscus 2 to betray the Vandal expedition in 468; *Theoph.* AM 5961. It was presumably in this period (466/471) that he murdered the Gothic chieftain Bigelis for Leo; *Jord. Rom.* 336. In 469 or 470 the rebellious general Anagastes returned to his allegiance and produced evidence that it was Ardabur who was responsible for his revolt; *Joh. Ant.* fr. 206.2.

Ardabur was a powerful figure still at Constantinople and he tried, but without success, to force St Marcellus to surrender one of his

own men who sought refuge with Marcellus; *V. S. Marcelli* 32 (= *PG* 116, 737ff.).

He and his father were murdered by Leo in 471 on suspicion of plotting against him and Zeno; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79 (he had tried to win support among the Isaurians), Marcell. com. s.a. 471, *Jord. Get.* 239, *Rom.* 338, Proc. *BI* 6.27, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Joh. Mal. 371, Joh. Mal. fr. 31, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 471, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467, Theoph. AM 5963-4, *V. S. Marcelli* 34.

An Arian; *V. S. Marcelli* 34, Marcell. com. s.a. 471, Joh. Mal. 372, Theoph. AM 5961. Said to have been of noble character; Suid. A 3803. Owner of property at Daphne near Antioch; *IGLS* 998c (τὸ πριβάτον Ἀρδαβουρίου). He also had a villa over the bay of Sosthenium near Constantinople; Just. *Nov.* 159.

Said to have once tried to shoot an arrow at St Symeon as an impostor and thereafter to have constantly suffered from gout and pains in the hand; Anton. *V. Sym.* 27.

ARDABURII'S 2

cubicularius (East) 518

Cubicularius; exiled with Misael to Serdica in 518 for conspiring with Amantius 4, Andreas 10 and Theocritus against Justin; Marcell. com. s.a. 519, *Jord. Rom.* 360, Joh. Mal. fr. 43 (= *Exc. de ins.* p. 170). On the name, see Ardabur 1.

Fl. Ardabur 3

MVM (East) 424-425; consul 427

Fl. Ardaburius; *P. Flor.* III 314. Ardabur; Rossi I 655, 657, *Jord. Ardaburius*; Soc., Olymp., Philost., Joh. Ant., Theoph., Suidas. On the name, see Ardabur 1.

Father of Fl. Ardabur Aspar; Olymp. fr. 46, Soc. VII 23.8, Philost. XII 13, Prisc. fr. 11 = Suid. Z 29, Joh. Ant. fr. 195, Theoph. AM 5915. He was therefore like Aspar on Alan, and was grandfather of Ardabur I junior, Herminericus and Iulius Patricius 15. See stemma 4.

MVM (?PER ORIENTEM) a. 421-422: στρατηγός; Soc. VII 18, 20, Theoph. AM 5918. In command of a Roman army in the East when war with Persia broke out in 421; he crossed Armenia into Persia and devastated Arzanene, then marched into Mesopotamia to forestall a Persian invasion and laid siege to Nisibis for a time (a victory over the Persians was announced in Constantinople in Sept. 421, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a.); in the next year he ambushed and killed seven Persian generals; Soc. VII 18, 20, 23, Joh. Ant. fr. 195, Mich. Syr. VIII 5, Theoph. AM 5918, Suidas A 707. His *assessor* in 422 was Maximinus 3; Soc. VIII 20.3. Ardabur was probably replaced by

Procopius 2 after the war ended and was recalled in late 422 to Constantinople to become *MVM praesentalis*; cf. *Fasti*.

MVM (?*PRAESENTALIS*) (a. 422?-) 424-425 (?-427): probably appointed in 422 (see above); *στρατοπεδάρχης ἐκατέρας δυνάμεως*; Olymp. fr. 46. *Στρατηγός* or *στρατηλάτης*; Philost. XII 13, Soc. VII 23, Proc. *BI* 1 3.8, Theoph. AM 5915. *Στρατοπεδάρχης*; Joh. Ant. fr. 195. Sent with his son Aspar by Theodosius II to overthrow the usurper Ioannes 6 in Italy in 424, he sailed from Salona and fell into Ioannes' hands owing to adverse winds; though well treated by him, he stirred up treachery among his followers; Ardabur was freed when Ioannes was captured by Aspar in 425; Olymp. fr. 46, Soc. VII 23, Philost. XII 13, Joh. Ant. fr. 195, Marcell. com. s.a. 425, Jord. *Rom.* 328, Theoph. AM 5915. Proc. *BI* 1 3.8. Theophanes (AM 5938 and 5943) states that Ardabur and Aspar were sent against Ioannes 13 the Vandal in 441, but he has certainly confused the two Johns here. Ardabur was perhaps still *MVM* when he became consul in 427.

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 427 with Hierius 2 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 655-7, *CIL* VIII 11127, *P. Flor.* III 314, Jord. *Get.* 166. Represented holding a sceptre on *CIL* XI 2637 = D 1299 (a silver shield from his son's consulship).

The future emperor Marcian was his *domesticus* before serving under Aspar; Theoph. AM 5945.

Fl. Ardabur Aspar

Ardaricus king of the Gepids c. 451-c. 455

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 24.

He and his people, the Gepids, joined Attila in devastating the Danube provinces in 447; Jord. *Rom.* 331. Rex ille famosissimus Ardaricus, qui ob nimiam suam fidelitatem erga Attila eius consiliis intererat; present with his Gepids at the battle of the Catalaunian Plains in 451; Jord. *Get.* 199. After the death of Attila in 453, Ardaric led the revolt of the subject nations against their Hun lords and defeated them in a great battle at the river Nedao; Jord. *Get.* 260-3 (the date was perhaps a. 455, cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 153).

Ostrogotho Areagni daughter of Theoderic the Ostrogoth
L V/E VI

Ostrogotho; Jord. Areagni (Arevagni, Areaagni, Areecagni); Anon. Val. On the name Areagni (not Germanic), cf. Schönfeld, p. 25; on Ostrogotho, see Schönfeld, p. 178.

Sister of Theodegotha and daughter of Fl. Theodericus 7, born to

him by his first wife while he was still living in Moesia (c. 476 or c. 483/488); he married her to Sigismund (king of the Burgundians); Anon. Val. 12.63 (where the marriages of the two sisters are reversed), Jord. *Get.* 297, Greg. Tur. *HF* III 5. She had two children, Sigiric and a daughter whose name perhaps was Suavegotho; Mar. Avent. s.a. 522, Greg. Tur. *HF* III 5 (Sigiric), Avit. *Hom.* 26, Flooard, *Hist. Rem.* II 1 (Suavegotho). She died before Sigismund; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 5 (perhaps some time before c. 520, since by his death in 523 Sigismund had remarried and had two sons). See stemmata 37 and 42.

Aredius vir inlustris (in Gaul) 500

Vir inlustris, strenuus atque sapiens; adviser of the Burgundian king Gundobadus I; in 500, when Gundobad was besieged in Avignon by the Franks, Aredius advised him to secure his safety by meeting Clovis' demands, and himself went over to Clovis' service and persuaded him to grant Gundobad his life on payment of an annual tribute; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 32, Fredegar. III 18, 23, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 16.

Perhaps identical with Arigius 2.

Fl. Areobindas Martialis

Areobindus; see Ariobindus

Aretarchus sophist (at Seleucia in Isauria) M V

A pagan sophist (σοφιστής) at Seleucia in Isauria contemporary with the bishop Basil; although miraculously cured by St Thecla, he remained a pagan; Basil apostrophizes him, and describes him as ὁ λαμπρὸς καὶ θαυμαστὸς ῥήτωρ; Bas. Sel. V. *Theclae* II 25, 26.

Arethas (al-Hārith) ruler of the Kindite Arabs c. 498-528

He was al-Hārith, son of 'Amr, grandson of Ḥujr, ruler of Kinda; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 170-2, Olinder, *The Kings of Kinda*, 51ff.

He is described as ὁ Θαλαβάνης (i.e. of Ta'labā, a branch of the house of Bakr; see Olinder, pp. 48, 51-3); Theoph. AM 5990, 5995. Father of Ogarus and Badicharimus; Theoph. AM 5990, 5995. His daughter was Hind, a Christian, wife of Alamundarus III of al-Hīrah and mother of Ambros (= 'Amr, *PLRE* III); Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 170, Olinder, 58, 62. He had a third son called Salama through whom he was grandfather of Qays (= Caisus, in *PLRE* III); cf. I. Kavar, in *BZ* 53 (1960), 71-2. See stemma 50(a).

PHYLARCH OF THE SARACENS c. 498–528: *φύλαρχος Σαρακηνῶν* (or similar); Theoph. AM 5990 (c. a. 498), 5995 (a. 502), 6021 (a. 528), Nonnosus (a. 502), Joh. Mal. 434 (a. 528). In 502 he made peace with the Romans (cf. Euphrasius 3) and ended several years of raiding by his sons; Nonnosus, Theoph. AM 5995, Cedr. I 628. In 503 he may have attacked the Lakhmids at al-Ḥīrah; Josh. Styl. 57, and cf. Olinder, 52. In 528 he quarrelled with Diomedes *dux Palaestinae* (PLRE III) and fled eastwards where he briefly occupied al-Ḥīrah, capital of the Lakhmids, until Alamundarus III defeated and killed him with many of his kinsmen; Joh. Mal. 434, Theoph. AM 6021.

For a discussion of the evidence from Arabic sources, see Olinder, 54–69.

Argibolus: see Tribigildus.

Argolicus 1

PVR 510–511

His father (Anonymus 33) and grandfather (Anonymus 27) had both held high office; Cass. *Var.* III 12.

PVR a. 510 Sept.–511 Aug.: v(ir) i(n)lustris, praefectus urbis (or similar); addressee of Cass. *Var.* III 11, 29, 30, 33, IV 22, 25, 29, 42 (all a. 510/511); his appointment is announced in Cass. *Var.* III 11 (per indictionem quartam praefecturae urbanae infulas tibi copiosa liberalitate largimur) and III 12 (to the senate; illustrem Argolicum praefecturae urbanae dignitate promovemus). He is mentioned in office; Cass. *Var.* IV 23. He was instructed to take steps to admit Superbus son of Armentarius 2 to the senate; Cass. *Var.* III 33. Having held up proceedings in this affair to his own profit, he was found out, and received a severe reprimand from Theoderic; Cass. *Var.* IV 29.

Vir illustris; dead by 526, since the joint-heirs of Argolicus and Amandianus 2 were involved in a property dispute with Theodahad in 523/526; Cass. *Var.* V 12. Possibly related to Amandianus.

Pullidius Argolicus 2: comes fabricarum IV/V; PLRE I.

Aelia Ariadne

Augusta 474–515

Full name; Coins (Sabatier, *Descr. gen. des monn. byz.*, I 142).

She was the elder daughter of the emperor Leo I; *V. Dan. Styl.* 65, Anon. Val. 9.39, Evagr. *HE* II 15, Jord. *Rom.* 339, Joh. Mal. 375, Theoph. AM 5965, Zon. XIV 1.12. Her younger sister was Leontia 1; Theoph. AM 5971, Zon. XIV 1.13. She was born before Leo became emperor in 457; Theoph. AM 5971. She was related to Diogenianus 4; Joh. Mal. 393. See stemmata 7 and 9.

ARIGERNVS

She married Zeno 7 (the future emperor) in 466/467; *V. Dan. Styl.* 65, Anon. Val. 9.39, Zach. *HE* vii 13, Evagr. *HE* ii 15, 17, iii 3, Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Theod. *Lect. Epit.* 390, 397, Marcell. com. s.a. 475, Jord. *Rom.* 338, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 475, 491, Joh. Mal. 375, Mich. Syr. ix 1, Joh. Ant. fr. 210, 211, Theoph. AM 5951, 5965, Cedr. 1609, 615, Zon. xiv 1.13, Suid. A 3947, B 263. They had one child, who became emperor as Leo II; *V. Dan. Styl.* 66, Anon. Val. 9.39, Joh. Mal. 375, 376, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 474, Jord. *Rom.* 339, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 475, Evagr. *HE* ii 17, Theoph. AM 5965, Zon. xiv 1.27.

After Zeno's death in 491 she helped make Anastasius 4 emperor; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 192, Evagr. *HE* iii 29, 32, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 491, Theoph. AM 5983. She became his wife; Zach. *HE* vii 13, Joh. Mal. 392, Evagr. *HE* iii 29, Zon. xiv 3.10, Theoph. AM 5983.

AVGVSTA: she was 'augusta' during the reigns of Zeno and Anastasius; styled 'Augusta', Vict. Tonn. s.a. 475, Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 53 (in 511), Marcell. com. s.a. 515, Coins.

She died in 515; Marcell. com. s.a. 515, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 515, Zach. *HE* vii 13 (who gives the date as 513), Theoph. AM 6008.

Arigernus

v.inl., comes (in Italy) 502-c. 511

A Goth; *Acta synhod.* (= *MGH* (A.4) XII), p. 423.7, cf. Cass. *Var.* iv 16 (civis paene vester). On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 26.

VIR INLVSTRIS, COMES a. 502-c. 511: *Acta synhod.*, pp. 422.10 (a. 502 Aug. 27), 423.7, 429.4 (a. 502 Oct. 25), Cass. *Var.* iii 36 and 45 (a. 507/11), iv 16 and 43 (a. 509/11), iv 22-3 (a. 510/11).

MAIOR DOMVS (REGIAE) a. 502: he is styled 'maior domus' in one document from 502; *Acta synhod.*, p. 423.7 (cum maiore domus vestrae inl. v. Arigerno) (but in other similar documents he is apparently distinguished from the *maiores domus* Gudila and Bedeulfus).

He was at Rome for several years (cf. Cass. *Var.* iv 16 qui vobis longa aetate placuit) and apparently supervised the administration of law and order there, to judge by the records. In 502 he took part in the investigation into violence over the election of Symmachus as bishop of Rome and gave testimony about it himself; *Acta synhod.*, pp. 422.10 (a. 502 Aug. 27—sent by the bishops with Gudila and Bedeulfus to fetch Symmachus), 423.7, 425.7 (mentioned with Gudila and Bedeulfus), 429.4 (gave evidence at Rome on violence on Oct. 25, 502). He received instructions about the special court to hear a lawsuit between Firminus 5 and Venantius 5; Cass. *Var.* iii 36

ARIGERNVS

(a. 507/11). He was himself told to conduct an enquiry into allegations that a *domus* at Rome belonging to the Church had been used as a synagogue; Cass. *Var.* III 45 (a. 507/11). He sent a report to Theoderic on anti-Jewish violence at Rome in 509/11; Cass. *Var.* IV 43. Theoderic ordered him to supervise the trial for magic of Basilius 9 and Praetextatus 4 in 510/11; Cass. *Var.* IV 22 (*illustri viro comiti Arigerno praecepta direximus, ut omnium violenta defensione summota, si se occulunt, ad iudicium protrahat impetitos et vobiscum* (i.e. with Argolicus and a senatorial commission) *in hac causa residens nec opprimi faciat innoxios nec leges sinat evadere criminosos*), 23 (*oporteat commissam tibi (sc. Arigerno) disciplinam Romanae civitatis in omnibus custodiri*). Some time between 509 and 511 he was sent from Rome to Gaul to restore order in the newly won areas; he did so, apparently by military action as well as administrative, and then returned to Rome; Cass. *Var.* IV 16 (to the senate in 509/511; *virum illustrem comitem Arigernum civem paene vestrum dudum ad Gallias aestimavimus dirigendum, ut eius maturitate consilii titubantium potuissent corda firmari . . . His rebus ad nostra vota compositis et gloriam civilitatis retulit et quod inter vos didicit diligenter ostendens et bellorum insignia reportavit. Quem desideratum, sicut putamus, coetui vestro reddidimus ut qui vobis longa aetate placuit, nunc gratior fiat, cum eum adiecta bona commendant. Quapropter disciplinae se praefati viri Romanus ordo restituat*).

Addressee of Cass. *Var.* III 36, 45, IV 23.

Arigius 1

E/M V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 24 (s.n. Aregius).

Father of Arbogastes; *Anth. Lat.* I 946 (*v. 17 pater in cunctis nobilis fuit tibi Arigius*). Arbogastes was possibly a grandson of the *magister peditum* Arbogastes (see *PLRE* I), and Arigius may therefore have been the latter's son or son-in-law.

Arigius 2

v.inl. (?in Gaul) ?515

Addressee of a letter from Avitus, bishop of Vienne, conveying the latter's thanks for an invitation to a festival; Avit. *Ep.* 50 (possibly dated 515; addressed 'viro illustrissimo Arigio').

Perhaps identical with Aredius.

Arintheus

?MVM (East) 441

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 26.

One of the *στρατηγοί* sent against the Vandals by Theodosius II in

441; Theoph. AM 5941. He does not appear in the list of commanders (see Ansila) of this expedition in Prosp. Tiro s.a. 441. Cf. Agintheus.

Fl. Areobindus Dagalaiphus Areobindus I MVM per Orientem
503-504 (-?505); consul 506

His names and offices are known from ivory diptychs commemorating his consulship of 506; there are two complete diptychs, xi 8137 (at Lucca) and xiii 5245 = 10032. 3a = D 1303 = *ILCV* 71 (at Zürich), and three of which only a half survives, xiii 10032. 3b and d (at Besançon and Paris respectively, with his name only) and xiii 10032. 3c (at Dijon, with his offices only).

Full name; *diptychs*. Areobindas; Marcell. com. Areobindus; *elsewhere* (the monogram v 8120.8, once at Milan, is probably to be interpreted as 'Areobindus'). On the name 'Ariobindus', see Schönfeld, p. 27.

His father was Dagalaiphus 2 (*cos.* 461) and his grandfather Fl. Areobindus 2 (*cos.* 434); his mother was Godisthea, and he was therefore grandson of Ardabur 1 (*cos.* 447) and greatgrandson of Fl. Ardabur Aspar (*cos.* 434); Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 398, Theoph. AM 5997. He married Anicia Iuliana 3, the daughter of the emperor Olybrius 6, in 478/9; Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 398, Proc. *BP* I 8.1, Paul. Hellad., p. 20, Joh. Mal. 407, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464 (wrongly said to have fought in single combat in Persia; this feat was performed by his grandfather, Areobindus 2), s.a. 512, John of Nikiu 89.65. Their son was Olybrius 3 (*cos.* 491); Joh. Mal. 392, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, 491, *Anth. Gr.* I 10, v. 39. He was perhaps father also of Dagalaiphus 1 (possibly by a former wife) and grandfather of Areobindus *patricius* (*PLRE* III). See stemmata 3 and 4.

His offices are given on the diptychs as follows: V(IR) I(NLVSTRIS); EX C(OMITE) S(ACRI) STAB(VLI)^(a) ET M(AGISTRO) M(ILITVM) P(ER) OR(IENTEM)^(b); EX C(ONSVLE)^(c); CO(NSVL) ORD(INARIVS)^(d).

(a) He is not recorded elsewhere in this office. For a similar career, cf. Fl. Iordanes 3.

(b) MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 503-504 (-?505): τῆς ἐξῶς τότε στρατηγός; Proc. *BP* I 8.1. Στρατηλάτης ἀνατολῆς; Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 398. Στρατηγούοντος τῆς ἔω καὶ ἐξαρχούοντος αὐτῆς; Theoph. AM 5997. Στρατηλάτης; Paul. Hellad., p. 20. Together with Patricius 14 and Hypatius 6 he was one of the Roman commanders in the East when war broke out with Persia in 503; Josh. Styl. 54, Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 398.

Marcell. com. s.a. 503, Zach. *HE* VII 4, Proc. *BP* I 8.1, Theoph. AM 5997–8. In May 503 he made camp with 12,000 men on the frontier near Dara; Josh. Styl. 54. Attacked by a Persian army from Singara, he pushed them back as far as Nisibis but had to withdraw to Constantia and then to Edessa when Huns and Arabs (under Constantinus 14) reinforced the Persians in July 503; Josh. Styl. 55 (his fruitless attack on Nisibis is mentioned by Zacharias, *HE* VII 5, and his retreat to Constantia by Procopius, *BP* I 8.10–11). An unfriendly tradition recorded by John Lydus, *de mag.* III 53, accuses him of losing a battle, probably this one, unnecessarily through his fondness for soft living — ἀσωπία καὶ τρυφή Ἀρεοβίνδου τοῦ τελευταίου (ἦν γὰρ φιλωδὸς καὶ φίλαυλος καὶ φιλορχήμων). He was besieged in Edessa in August and September 503 by the Persian king Cavades; he tried to negotiate with him to raise the siege but found him unreliable and gave up the attempt; Josh. Styl. 58–62. Later when Cavades abandoned the siege, Areobindus rewarded local villagers for their loyalty to Rome; Josh. Styl. 63. In summer 504 he invaded Persian Armenia, devastating widely with little opposition before returning to Amida via Nisibis; near the latter town he staged a successful ambush; Josh. Styl. 75. As hostilities ended in winter 504/505 he went to Antioch to winter; Josh. Styl. 87. He is mentioned by Joshua in an anecdote about a miraculous egg laid near Zeugma in March 504, which was presented to him; Josh. Styl. 68. The statement by Procopius, *BP* I 9.1, that he was recalled to Constantinople by Anastasius has confused him with Hypatius. He no longer held the office of MVM when he became ordinary consul in 506; *diptychs*. Possibly he was succeeded in summer 505 at Edessa by Pharesmanes 3; Josh. Styl. 88 (where the name ‘Hypatius’ appears to be an error for ‘Areobindus’; see Fl. Hypatius 6) (a recall at this date would admirably fit in with his consulship of 506).

(c) This was certainly an honorary consulship.

(d) CONSVL (East) a. 506 with Fl. Ennodius Messala 2 (West): *Fasti, diptychs*, Theoph. AM 5997.

He was living in Constantinople in 512 when the orthodox catholic population of the city, dissatisfied with the emperor Anastasius, took up the cry ‘Areobindus for emperor’; they marched to the house of his wife Iuliana but he had already fled and gone into hiding; Marcell. com. s.a. 512, Joh. Mal. 407, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 512, John of Nikiu 89.65, cf. Theoph. AM 6005 (p. 159.16) (where the name of Vitalian appears in error for Areobindus). Nothing further is recorded of him but he was presumably elderly and will have died not long after 512.

ARIOBINDVS 2

Fl. Ariobindus 2 MVM (East) 434-449; consul 434;
patricius 447-449

Full name; Rossi I 682, *P. Flor.* III 315, *P. Oxy.* 1879. Ariobindus (or similar); *elsewhere* (variant spellings: Areobindus; Ariovindus; Arivendus; Ἀρεοβίνδας).

A Goth; Joh. Mal. 364. Father of Fl. Dagalaiphus 2 and grandfather of Fl. Ariobindus Dagalaiphus Ariobindus 1; Theoph. AM 5997. See stemma 4.

COMES FOEDERATORVM (East) a. 422: κόμης φοιδεράτων; Joh. Mal. 364, Cedr. I 599. Ἐτερος τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατηγός; Soc. VII 18.25. He served in the war against Persia in 422 and defeated in single combat one of the leading Persians; Soc. VII 18.25, Joh. Mal. 364, Theoph. AM 5997, Mich. Syr. VIII 5, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464 (here confused with Areobindus 1), Cedr. I 599 (for the date, cf. Joh. Mal. 364 who says that he served under Procopius 2 and that peace was made shortly after his victory). The details of his single combat in John Malalas may be fiction but the fact of it seems confirmed by the notice in Socrates, a contemporary.

CONSVL (East) a. 434 with Fl. Ardabur Aspar (West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 682-3, *AE* 1900, 104, *AE* 1906, 136, *AE* 1912, 40, *CIL* V 6740, *P. Flor.* III 315, *P. Oxy.* 1879. John Malalas alleges that the consulship was his reward for his part in defeating the Persians; Joh. Mal. 364, Cedr. I 599 (perhaps from Malalas).

MVM (?PRAESENTALIS) (East) a. 434-449: στρατηλάτης (by 434); Theod. *Ep.* XVIII (probably written no later than 434). Magister militum (on March 6, 441); *Nov. Theod.* 7.4 (addressed to him). Στρατηγός; Theoph. AM 5941 (in 441), Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 95) (in 449). Addressee of two letters from Theodoret of Cyrthus; Theod. *Ep.* XVIII (asking him to relieve peasants of Sergitheum who worked on his land — ὑπὸ τὴν ὑμετέρων ἐξουσίαν τελούν — of the oil-tax) and *Ep.* 23 = *Ep.* XXI (in 446/7, asking for remission of dues for farmers; he himself owned land near Cyrthus — τῶν ὑμετέρων γηπόνων). He was one of the commanders (for the others, see Ansila) sent by Theodosius II against the Vandals in 441, who ruined the expedition's chances by tarrying too long in Sicily; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 441 (duces), Nic. Call. *HE* XIV 57, Theoph. AM 5941. In 443 he was one of the generals sent against Attila and defeated by him (the others were Arnegisclus and Aspar); Nic. Call. *HE* XIV 57, Theoph. AM 5942. He and Aspar were said by Maximinus 11 in 449 to be without influence with Theodosius II; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 95).

PATRICIVS a. 447-449: already *patricius* by 447; Theod. *Ep.* 23 = *Ep.* XXI (a. 446/47). *Patricius* (in 449); Marcell. com. s.a. 449.

Owner of estates in Euphratensis; Theod. *Ep.* XVIII, 23 = XXI (see above).

He died in 449; Marcell. com. s.a. 449.

Aristaenetus 1: PVC 392, cos. 404; *PLRE* I.

Aristaenetus 2 author (or editor) of love-letters ?V/VI

Author (or editor) of a collection of love-letters in two books. One of the letters (I 26) alludes to a mime called Caramallus, but it is not possible to identify him as this name was in frequent use among persons of this profession; cf. A. Cameron, *Porphyrius the Charioteer*, 175-6. On Aristaenetus, cf. P. G. Arnott, in *BICS* 15 (1968) 119-24.

Aristarchus tribunus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 310 (addressed Ἀριστάρχῳ τριβούνῳ). Perhaps he was a *tribunus et notarius*.

Fl. Aristo doctor (at Concordia) L IV/E V

Archiatr; husband of Aur. Veneria; they were Christians (each was 'fidelis') buried at Concordia; v 8741 = D 7797 = *ILCV* 833 Concordia (in the military cemetery in use in the late fourth and early fifth centuries).

Aristocrates ?cubicularius (East) E/M V

A eunuch, addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 235 (addressed Ἀριστοκρατεῖ εὐνούχῳ). Being a eunuch, he may have held a post as *cubicularius* in the palace.

Aristocritus author V

Author of a work of theology called Θεοσοφία, in which he attempted to reconcile paganism, Judaism, Christianity and Manichaeism; Brinkmann, 'The Theosophy of Aristocritus', in *RhM* 51 (1896), 273ff., esp. p. 276.

ARISTOLAVS v.sp., tribunus et notarius (East) 432-435

Vir spectabilis tribunus et notarius (or similar); *ACOec.* I i.iv, pp. 3, 6, I i.vii. p. 145, I iii, p. 185, I iv, pp. 91, 92, 99-100, 102, 115, 128, 140, 167, 200, 204, 206, 208, 223, 225, *Liberat. Brev.* 8. In mid 432 the emperor Theodosius sent him to the East to try to restore

ARMASIUS

unity in the church there; he went first to Antioch to see the bishop John (*ACOec.* I iv, pp. 91-2), then to Alexandria to see bishop Cyril (*ACOec.* I iv, pp. 92, 102, 128, 140) and finally to Antioch again where John put his signature to the documents which restored unity (*ACOec.* I iv, pp. 225-6). In 435 he was sent by Theodosius to Cilicia, where the bishops were refusing to accept the settlement (*ACOec.* I iv, p. 204).

His wife is alluded to at *ACOec.* I iv, p. 223.

ARISTOMACHUS

former scriniarius and
tabularius (East) E VI

Agent of Fl. Strategius 9 in a document from Oxyrhynchus -- δ(ιά) Ἀρηστομάχ(ου) τ(οῦ) ἐνδ(οξοτάτου) ἀπὸ σκρ(ινιαρίων) κ(αί) ταβουλ(αρίων); *P. Oxy.* 1928, recto 3 (dated Phaophi 8 in a twelfth indiction). For the date, possibly Oct. 5, 518, see Fl. Strategius 9.

Fl. Aristonicus Alexander

Aristophanes 1

v.inl. (East) E V

He and Crescens, both ἄλλουστρίαι, are cited by Nilus as examples of rich old men whose heirs died before they did; Nil. *Ep.* II 147 (to Lycurgus). Perhaps the term 'inlustrius' is here used in a colloquial sense, but cf. e.g. Fl. Aetius 8.

Aristophanes 2

candidatus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 220 (addressed Ἀριστοφανεῖ κληρονομητῷ). The forty *candidati* were selected from the *scholares* and formed the emperor's personal bodyguard; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 613 with n. 11.

ARISTVS 1: proconsul Asiae IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Aristus 2

MVM per Illyricum 499

Illyricianae ductor militiae; in 499 he led a Roman army against the Bulgars who were devastating Thrace; a battle was fought near the river 'Tzurta' (site unknown) and the Romans suffered defeat with heavy losses; Marcell. com. s.a. 499, Jord. *Rom.* 356. See Aquilinus 5, Innocentius 4, Nicostratus 2 and Tancus.

Armasius

PPO (Orientis) 469-470

469 March 8, *CJ* I 3.30^a (mentions Constantinople); 469 Dec. 9, *CJ* III 12.9^a; 470 Jan. 1, *CJ* V 27.4^a (mentions Bostra); 470, *CJ* I 2.14^a (mentions Constantinople).

ARMATIVS dux or comes rei militaris (in Libya) before 449

Son of Fl. Plinta; he campaigned successfully against the Austurians in Libya (ἐς τὴν Λιβύων διαβάνατα ἐπὶ τῇ πρὸς Αὐστοριανοὺς μάχῃ εὐημερῆσαι μὲν ἐν τῷ πρὸς ἐκείνους πολέμῳ) but fell ill and died; his widow was subsequently married to Constantius 7; Prisc. fr. 14 = *Exc. de leg. Rom.*, p. 150 fr. 5. The MSS vary his name between Ἀρμάτιος and Ἀρματος.

Armatus MVM per Thracias 469/474; MVM praesentalis
475-c. 477/478; cos. 476; patricius

Harmatius; Theoph., Joh. Ant., Malch., Zonaras, Suid. A 3968. Harmatus; Evagr., Proc., Suid. A 3970. Armatus; *elsewhere* (including inscriptions from his consulate).

Nephew of the usurper Basiliscus 2 and the empress Verina; *V. Dan. Styl.* 69, Evagr. *HE* III 24, Theoph. AM 5969, Malch. fr. 8 = Suid. A 3970, Zon. XIV 2.14. Father of Basiliscus 1; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Evagr. *HE* III 24, Joh. Mal. 381, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 478 and 484, Theoph. AM 5969, Zon. XIV 2.15. See stemma 8.

MVM PER THRACIAS a. 469/474(?471/3): under Leo (probably in the later part of the reign) he put down a rebellion in Thrace, punishing prisoners by mutilation (he cut off their hands); Malch. fr. 8 = Suid. A 3968 (the story in Malchus fr. 11 that Theodericus Strabo 5 cut off hands ἅμα τῷ Ἀρματίῳ suggests that the prisoners of Armatus were followers of Strabo and that the incident occurred in 471/3, when Strabo ravaged Thrace following Aspar's murder). *Στρατηγὸς τῆς Θράκης*; Theoph. AM 5969 (wrongly so called by Theophanes when referring to events of 476, see below).

In 475 he supported the overthrow of the emperor Zeno; *V. Dan. Styl.* 68, Evagr. *HE* III 24, Joh. Ant. fr. 210. Said to have persuaded Verina also to support Zeno's overthrow; Joh. Ant. fr. 210. He had considerable influence with the usurper Basiliscus 2 and the empress Zenonis, and was believed to be the latter's lover; Malch. fr. 8 = Suid. A 3968 + 3970.

MVM PRAESENTALIS a. 475-477/8: he was promoted by Basiliscus to a high post, to the annoyance of Theoderic Strabo, allegedly through Zenonis' insistence; Malch. fr. 8 = Suid. A 3970, Joh. Mal. 378. Ὁ στρατηλάτης τοῦ πραισέντου; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 478, Joh. Mal. 379 (in 476), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 484, Joh. Mal. 381 (in c. 477/8). *Στρατηλάτης τοῦ μεγάλου πραισέντου*; Joh. Mal. 378 (in 475). He retained the post after the restoration of Zeno in 476; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 478, 484, Theoph. AM 5969, Joh. Mal. 379, Zon. XIV 2.25.

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 476 with Basiliscus Aug. II: *Fasti*, Rossi I 863-5, 868-9, *Coll. Avell.* 60, *SB* 7167, *Joh. Mal.* 378, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 484.

In 476 when Illus I and Trocundes abandoned Basiliscus and sought to restore Zeno, Basiliscus sent Armatus with all available troops from Thrace, Constantinople and the palace to Asia Minor to stop them, but although bound to Basiliscus by an oath of loyalty, he betrayed him; Zeno promised to make him *magister militum praesentalis* (ἡ στρατηλασία τοῦ πραισέντου, *Chron. Pasch.*) for life and also to proclaim his son Basiliscus as Caesar, and he accordingly allowed Zeno to march unharmed on Constantinople; *Joh. Mal.* 379, *Evagr. HE* III 24, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 478, *John of Nikiu* 88.37-9, *Proc. BV* I 7.20-1, *Theoph. AM* 5969, *Zon.* XIV 2.14-15, *Mich. Syr.* IX 5, *Patr. Const.* III 26.

PATRICIUS: *John Malalas* (p. 382) calls him πατρικίος. If correct, the title was given him by Zeno after his restoration.

Zeno fulfilled his promises, allowing Armatus to retain the office of *magister militum praesentalis* (see above) and proclaiming his son Basiliscus I Caesar at Nicaea; shortly afterwards, however, he had Armatus murdered (c. 477) and Basiliscus ordained priest; *Malch. fr.* 8 = *Suid. A* 3968, *Joh. Mal.* 381-2, *Proc. BV* I 7.23, *Evagr. HE* III 24, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 484, *John of Nikiu* 88.45-6, *Theoph. AM* 5969, *Mich. Syr.* IX 6, *Zon.* XIV 2.26. His murderer was Onoulphus, his own protégé; *Malch. fr.* 8 (= *Suid. A* 3968) (*Joh. Ant. fr.* 209.1 appears to contain a confused allusion to this). His property was confiscated by Zeno; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 484.

He was something of a dandy, for which Theoderic Strabo despised him; he grew exceedingly arrogant on account of his wealth and success; he used to dress up as Achilles and parade in the Hippodrome to flattering cries of 'Pyrrhus' from the crowds; the author who recounted this remarked that 'Paris' would have been more fitting; *Suid. A* 3970. His murder was popular; *Malch. fr.* 8 (= *Suid. A* 3968).

An account of his career under Zeno was given by Candidus (*Phot. Bibl.* 79), whose history probably supplied some of the above details (cf. *Bury, LRE*² I 392, nn. 1-2).

Armenius I doctor (at Caesarea in Cappadocia) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea; Firmus is away from home and in need of both medical advice and words of good cheer; *Firmus, Ep.* 8 (addressed Ἀρμενίῳ ἀρχιατρῶ).

Armenius 2 PPO (Orientis) 491/518

CJ XII 50.23^a (an undated law of Anastasius; it refers to the 'Orientalis tractus').

ARMENTARIA (c.f.) L V/E VI

De genere senatorio; wife of Gregorius Attalus 1 and mother of his sons; she died before he became bishop; Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* 7.1. He became bishop in c. 506/7.

Armentarius 1 husband of Paulina L IV/E V

Augustine addressed *Ep.* 127 to Armentarius and his wife Paulina 2, calling them 'dominis eximiis meritoque honorabilibus ac desiderabilibus filiis'. The date was after 410 (cf. *CSEL* 58, p. 35). Armentarius was related to Ruforius 1.

ARMENTARIUS 2 v.c., advocatus (?at Rome) 510/511

Father of Superbus; he was a member of the 'togata professio' (i.e. an advocate); Cass. *Var.* III 33 (a. 510/11). He and his son were involved in some business which the PVR Argolicus had to put before the senate; Cass. *Var.* III 33 (clarissimus Armentarius). Argolicus delayed the matter to his own profit, as Armentarius reported to Theoderic; Cass. *Var.* IV 29 (a. 510/11; styled 'vir clarissimus').

Armogastes courtier at the Vandal court M V

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 31-2 (s.n. Arvagastes).

He was a catholic holding a post at the court of the Vandal king Geiseric when Geiseric decided to restrict such posts to Arians; he refused to change his religion in spite of torture; his lord (dominus) was Geiseric's son Theoderic 4, who first considered killing him but then sent him into Byzacena to do manual work (*ad fodiendas scrobes*) and later made him a neatherd nearer Carthage; Vict. Vit. I 43-6 (in 46 he is styled 'comes bonae confessionis', i.e. a catholic confessor; 'comes' is not used technically).

Armonius a secretis (East) 504

A secretis; sent by Anastasius to Celer 2 in 504 to help negotiate peace with Persia; Marcell. com. s.a. 504.

Fl. Taurus Clementinus Armonius Clementinus

Arnegisclus MVM per Thraciam 447

The spelling of his name varies: Arnigisclus, Marcell. com.; Arnegisclus, Jord.; Ὀρνίγισκλος, Prisc.; Ἀργάγισκλος, Theoph.; Ἀνάργισκλος, Chron. Pasch.; Ἀνίγισκλος, Joh. Ant. On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 29-30.

Father of Anagastes; Prisc. fr. 38, Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2. He was therefore probably a Goth.

He was in Thrace in 441 when he murdered the MVM Ioannes 13 (the Vandal) by treachery; Marcell. com. s.a. 441, Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2.

?COMES REI MILITARIS, in Thrace a. 443: he was one of the Roman generals sent against Attila in Thrace in 443 who were heavily defeated by him (the others were Ariobindus 2 and Aspar); Theoph. AM 5942.

MVM PER THRACIAM a. 447: magister militiae; Marcell. com. s.a. 447. Magister militum Mysiae; Jord. Rom. 331. Στρατηλάτης Θράκης; Chron. Pasch. s.a. 447. He marched from Marcianopolis against Attila and joined battle with him in Dacia Ripensis near the river Utus (Vit); he was defeated and killed after a brave fight; Marcell. com. s.a. 447, Jord. Rom. 331, Chron. Pasch. s.a. 447. He was probably the successor as MVM in Thrace of Theodulus 2; cf. *Fasti*.

FL. ARPAGIVS v.sp., tribunus et notarius (West) L IV/E V

Fl. Arpagii v.c.; Fl. Arpagio, fl(amini) p(er)p(etuo) huiusce civitatis; ex agente in rebus; v.c. ex adiut(ore) inl(ustris) viri mag(istri) officior(um); v. spectab(ili) trib(un) et not(ario); honoured with a statue by the *cives* of Missua for his services 'et praecipue ob pat(ronatus?) benef(iciu)m'; VIII 989 = D 9043 Missua (Africa Proconsularis). The post of *adiutor* of the *mag. off.* was normally filled from the *schola agentum in rebus* (see Jones, *LRE* II 579 with n. 37). *Tribuni et notarii* were already *spectabiles* in 381; *CTh* VI 10.2-3. *Agentes in rebus* became *clarissimi* on retirement by 386; *CTh* VI 27.5.

ARRIANVS consularis Liguria 397

397^s (MSS 396) Dec. 18, *CTh* IV 22.4^a.

ARSACIVS 1: patriarch of Constantinople 404-405; *PLRE* I.

ARSACIVS 2 primicerius sacri cubiculi (West) 408-409

In late 408 two eunuchs, Terentius and Arsacius, took Stilicho's son Eucherius I to Rome to be executed on orders from Honorius;

they narrowly escaped capture en route by Alaric; at Rome they returned Thermantia, the wife of Honorius, to her mother, and killed Eucherius; because of the presence of Alaric in Italy they returned by ship to Genoa and then overland to Ravenna; Zos. v 37.4-5.

PRIMICERIVS SACRI CVBICVLI (West) a. 408-409: the two eunuchs were rewarded for these services, Terentius being made *praepositus sacri cubiculi* and Arsacius obtaining the post below this ('*Ἀρσακίῳ τὴν μετὰ τοῦτον ἔδωκε τάξιν*); Zos. v 37.6 (this post will have been that of *primicerius sacri cubiculi*). In Ravenna, after the fall of Olympius 2 in 409, the soldiers demanded the surrender of, among others, Terentius and Arsacius *τὸν μετὰ τοῦτον τῇ τάξει καλούμενον*, and Arsacius was sent away from court to live in Milan; Zos. v 47.2-3.

Arsacius 3

MVM (East) 409

His name suggests Persian or Armenian origins; cf. Justi, p. 29.

Στρατηλάτης; present in Constantinople in 409, when he, Varanes 1 and Synesius 2 calmed an irate mob during a bread riot; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 412. For the correct date, see Fl. Monaxius, in whose urban prefecture the event took place, and cf. Marcell. com. s.a. 409 (cited under Monaxius). Arsacius was probably one *magister militum praesentalis*, the other perhaps being Varanes; cf. *Fasti*.

ARSENIVS (St) 1: PLRE 1.

ARSENIVS 2 *praefectus augustalis et dux Aegyptiaci limitis* 487

Sent by Zeno to Alexandria after the return of Cosmas 3 (in 487) to try to restore religious unity there; he had no success; Zach. *HE* v prol., vi prol., vi 4 ('*Arsenium illuc ὑπαρχον misit rex eique in Romanos quoque dicionem dedit*'), Evagr. *HE* III 22 (*ἡγεμῶν Αἰγύπτου τε καὶ τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ταγμάτων προβεβλημένος*). For the date, see Cosmas 3.

Fl. Arsenius 3

vir gloriosissimus (East) E/M VI

Inscr. 1-3) Scythopolis (Palaestina Prima): *Inscr.* 1) *Echos d'Orient* 1901, 75 = *Rev. Bibl.* (NS) VII (1911), 289 = *AJP* 58 (1937), 83A; *Inscr.* 2) *Quart. Journ. Ant. Pal.* x (1940/42), 166 = *AE* 1948, 140; *Inscr.* 3) *SEG* VIII 34 = *AJP* 58 (1937), 83B.

Full name, *Inscr.* 1-3; Arsenius, *elsewhere*.

A native of Palestine, probably from Scythopolis, and a Samaritan; Cyr. *Scyth. V. Sabae* 70-1, *Proc. Anecd.* 27.6-7. His father was Silvanus 9, *V. Sabae* 70; and he also had a brother who was killed

by Christians together with their father at Scythopolis, *V. Sabae* 70, *Proc. Anecd.* 27.8–9.

VIR INLVSTRIS ET GLORIOSISSIMVS: ὁ ἐνδοξότατος, *Inscr.* 1–3 (for the date, see below); ἰλλουστρίου ἀξίωμα ἔχων, *V. Sabae* 70; ἐς βουλῆς ἀξίωμα ἦλθεν, *Proc. Anecd.* 27.6 (i.e. he became *vir inlustris*, either by holding an actual illustrious office or, more probably, by an honorary grant; membership of the senate by this period was confined to *illustres*, see Jones, *LRE* II 529, 532, with n. 16). The implication of *Proc. Anecd.* 27.6 that he became a senator during Justinian's reign is contradicted by the epigraphic evidence under Justin (see below).

He asked the emperor (Justin) that the walls of Scythopolis be repaired, and obtained his request; the work was carried out in 524/525 (*Inscr.* 1 and 2, dated in a third indiction; this can hardly be 539/540, see below, and 509/10 would be rather early), and either in 522/523 or 525/526 (*Inscr.* 3, dated in either a first or a fourth indiction (ἰωδ. α' or ἰωδ. δ')); presumably 525/526 is correct, but all three inscriptions state that τὸ πᾶν ἔργον τοῦ τείχους ἀνενεώθη).

He was in high favour with Justinian and Theodora and used this to gain more wealth and power; *Cyr. Scyth. V. Sabae* 70, *Proc. Anecd.* 27.6. He was at Constantinople early in the reign and aroused the imperial couple against the Christians of Palestine on behalf of his co-religionists; *V. Sabae* 70. He fell from favour after the Samaritan rising of April 529; according to Cyril of Scythopolis he was condemned to death by Justinian and only escaped by going into hiding, *V. Sabae* 71; but Procopius claims that he was not punished though he was denied access to the palace, *Proc. Anecd.* 27.10.

To restore his fortunes he accepted Christianity, *Proc. Anecd.* 27.7; and visited St Sabas at Constantinople with all his family to receive baptism, *V. Sabae* 71. He seems then to have devoted himself to the study of theology and become an ardent supporter of orthodoxy, which annoyed Theodora whose own religious views were monophysite; *Proc. Anecd.* 27.12–13.

In 537 he was sent to Alexandria with the new patriarch Paul the Tabennesiote to enforce orthodoxy on the monophysites of Egypt; *Proc. Anecd.* 27.11. He was there implicated with Rhodon (*praefectus augustalis*; *PLRE* III) in the death under torture of the deacon Psoes; *Proc. Anecd.* 27.14, *Liberat. Brev.* 23 (consilio cuiusdam prioris civitatis nomine Arsenii). He, Rhodon and Paulus were accused by Justinian of the murder; *Proc. Anecd.* 27.16. He was condemned by Liberius 3 and, with the approval of Theodora, executed;

Proc. *Anecd.* 27.19, Liberat. *Brev.* 23 (prior ille civitatis Arsenius homicidii illius auctor inventus morte multatus est).

Possibly Justinian had sent him to Alexandria with the post of *πρωτεύων* of Alexandria ('prior civitatis'); cf. Liberat. *Brev.* 23 (cited above). But cf. also Strategius 9 ad finem.

After his execution his property was confiscated by Justinian; Proc. *Anecd.* 27.19 (Procopius asserts that he was innocent of all charges except association with Paul).

According to Procopius he was a very bad character (*μαρώτατος ὢν*); Proc. *Anecd.* 27.6.

ARTABAS

?cubicularius (East) 431

On the name, cf. Justi, p. 33, p. 37 (s.n. Ἀρτάμης).

One of the influential persons at the court of Theodosius whom Cyril of Alexandria bribed to support his interest in 431; *ACOec* I iv, pp. 223, 225 (styled 'magnificentissimus'). He was possibly a *cubicularius* since he received the same bribe as Scholasticus 1.

ARTABAZACES

praeses Libyae Superioris c. 395/396

On the name, cf. Justi, pp. 38–9 (s.n. Artawazdah), and, for the affix 'ak' cf. p. 47 s.n. Aspūrak.

Recently governor of Libya Superior (*τοῦ μικρῶ πρότερον δυναστεύσαντος Ἀρταβαζάκου*) in c. 396; he acquired property in the province and sent his agent Poemenius to take charge of it; Syn. *Ep.* 134 (dated c. 396 by Druon).

ARTACIVS

comes (East) 450/457

On the name, cf. Justi, p. 33 (s.n. Artaces).

Κόμης; he and Constantinus 7 helped Auxentius the monk with money at Constantinople under the reign of Marcian; *V. Auxentii* 16(34).

Artaxes

PSC (East) 442

Artaxes; *Codes. ACOec.* (the Latin version sometimes gives 'Artaxerxes'). On the name, cf. Justi, pp. 36–7 (s.n. Ἀρταξίας).

PSC (East) a. 442 April 9, *CJ* III 26.11^a; presumably eastern, since he otherwise appears only in the East.

In 451 he was present at four sessions of the Council of Chalcedon, on Oct. 8, *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55; Oct. 10, II i.ii, p. 70; Oct. 17, p. 84; and Oct. 25, p. 139 (Latin version, II iii.i, p. 28) (*ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ πραιποσίτων*).

Artemia wife of Rusticus c. 407

Wife of Rusticus 2; she went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and asked Jerome to write to her husband urging him to come also; *Jer. Ep.* 122 (a. 407).

ARTHEMIDORVS 1 v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 67 n. 1. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Possibly identical with Artemidorus 3.

Artemidorus 2 bucellarius (of Trocundes) 484

Styled ὁ Τροκούδου ὑπασπιστής; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214.5.12. In 484 when Illus 1 and Leontius 17 revolted, he was sent by Illus with Papimus, apparently as envoys to Zeno; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214.5. After the revolt was crushed in 488 he was executed by Zeno for his part in it; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214.12.

Artemidorus 3 PVR 509–510

He was of noble family and a native of the eastern part of the empire; *Cass. Var.* 1 42 (non minus genitalis soli fortuna resplendet quam gloria stemmatis et virtutis ornaris), 1 43 (cited below). He was connected by marriage with the emperor Zeno; *Cass. Var.* 1 43 (cited below).

Sent by Zeno with Phocas 2 in 479 as an envoy to Theodericus 7, whom he persuaded to negotiate; *Malch. fr.* 18.

He subsequently left the East to live under Theoderic in Italy (presumably after c. a. 490); *Cass. Var.* 1 43 (hic est enim vir, qui genitalis soli relicta dulcedine nobis maluit inhaerere, et licet esset clarus in patria, nostram tamen elegit subire fortunam, superans gratiae magnitudine vim naturae, qui principe Zenone non tam benivolo quam affine gaudebat).

He served under Theoderic for many years with distinction; *Cass. Var.* 1 43 (cited below), 1 44 (diu nostris obsequiis eruditus), III 22 (qui longa nobiscum aetate versatus es). However, he apparently chose to serve as *tribunus voluptatum* rather than to hold higher offices at court (see below).

?TRIBVNVS VOLVPTATVM: he undertook the organization of the public games; *Cass. Var.* 1 43 (qui tanta se animi puritate clarificavit ut cum apud nos mereretur aulicas dignitates spectaculorum ordinationem laetissimam sibi militiam vindicaret).

PVR a. 509–510: he was appointed PVR for the third indiction

(509 Sept. 1-510 Aug. 31); Cass. *Var.* I 42 (a. 509; addressed 'Artemidoro v.i. p.u.'; nunc te per indictionem feliciter tertiam ad praefecturae urbanae culmen erigimus), I 43 (a. 509; Artemidoro illustri viro urbanae praefecturae fasces indulsumus). He was appointed in order to restore public order in Rome; Cass. *Var.* I 44 (a. 509/510). He was instructed to see that money in the building fund at Rome was not diverted to other uses; Cass. *Var.* II 34 (a. 509/510; addressed 'Artemidoro praefecto urbis').

He also received Cass. *Var.* III 22 (a. 507/511, perhaps a. 510/511 after he left office; addressed 'Artemidoro v.i.'), inviting him to attend at court at Ravenna.

Arthemisia

E V

Daughter of Lectorius; originally a Jewess, she became a Christian; Severus Maioricus, *Epistula de Iudaeis* (= PL 20, 744).

Arthur!

ruler (?emperor) in Britain L V/E VI

Commander of the late fifth-century British (*dux bellorum*) and victor in a dozen battles, the last named 'in monte Badonis' (the list of battles may be an epitome of a lost poem in twelve stanzas); Nennius 56. Gildas, who wrote c. 540, described the wars of the British against the Saxons as continuing 'usque ad annum obsessionis Badonici montis', forty-four years before he wrote (i.e. about the mid 490s) (*de exc. Brit.* 26) and ending with 'postrema patriae victoria' (*de exc. Brit.* 2). The *Annales Cambriae* (of the tenth century) insert Badon under 516 (between Irish entries under 501 and 521) and the death of Arthur at the battle of Camlann 21 years later (these are its only British entries between 454 and 562, the other nine all being taken from Irish sources). These dates are probably arbitrary and cannot be preferred to the testimony of Gildas, but the interval of twenty-one years could be correct.

Allusions to Arthur as a great warrior of the past occur first in two seventh-century poems: *Canu Aneirin* 1242 (for the date, see Sir Ifor Williams, *Canu Aneirin*, intro., xiiff. (in Welsh), also K. H. Jackson, in *Antiquity* 13 (1939), 29, *The Gododdin*, 56ff.) and *Marwnad Cynddylan* (*Canu Llywarch Hen* 13) 47 (for the date, see Sir Ifor Williams, *BBCS* 6 (1932), 134 (in Welsh), also Jackson, *The Gododdin*, 62).

The name, probably the Latin name Artorius, is not recorded to have been used by any earlier Briton, but was conferred on their sons by several sixth-century rulers (see J. Morris, *The Age of Arthur*, 558-9); thereafter it does not reappear until the eleventh century

(see Ordericus Vitalis 7, 13, and *Domesday Book*, Yorks. 5, 25; 9, 48; 28, 1; 30, 7 = cols. 308*b*, 316*a*, 329*d*, 330*c*, Lincs. 3, 16 = col. 341*a*).

Arvandus

PPO Galliarum 464-468

He is known mainly from Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 1 7.1-13 (a. 469).

He was of humble origins; *Ep.* 1 7.3 (his jealousy of *optimates*). 11 (plebeiae familiae non ut additus sed ut redditus).

PPO GALLIARVM a. 464-468: he was PPO twice in Gaul, *Ep.* 1 7.4-5; for five years in all, *Ep.* 1 7.11 (cited below); from 464 to 468 (his trial was in 469, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 469, Paul. Diac. *Hist. Rom.* xv 2 — see below). His first prefecture was so successful that he was immediately reappointed, but the second was a disaster; *Ep.* 1 7.3 (praefecturam primam gubernavit cum magna popularitate consequentemque cum maxima populatione). 11 (privilegiis geminae praefecturae, quam per quinquennium repetitis fascibus rexerat, exauguratus). He was heavily in debt and his second office was marred by extortion and by the arrogance of his conduct (pariter onere depressus aeris alieni metu creditorum successuros sibi optimates aemulabatur); he was finally arrested and sent to Rome to stand trial (prius cinctus custodia quam potestate discinctus, captus destinatusque pervenit Romam); *Ep.* 1 7.3.

He was kept under guard at Rome on the Capitol by his friend Fl. Asellus, 'qui adhuc in eo semifumantem praefecturae nuper extortae dignitatem venerabatur'; his accusers from Gaul (legati provinciae Galliae) were Tonantius Ferreolus, Thaumastus 1 and Petronius 5; *Ep.* 1 7.4. Among other charges they accused him of treason on the strength of a letter which he had written to the Visigothic king Euric encouraging him to break with the emperor Anthemius, extend his power north of the Loire and divide up Gaul with the Burgundians; *Ep.* 1 7.5. Arvandus refused to take the charges seriously and freely admitted authorship of the letter at his trial; *Ep.* 1 7.6-7.10. Sidonius attributes his conduct to his belief that only those who aimed at the imperial purple could be guilty of treason, and he learnt his error only when his guilt was pronounced and he was stripped of the privileges of his rank and taken off to prison to await sentence; *Ep.* 1 7.11. After two weeks the death sentence was pronounced and he was incarcerated on the Insula Tiberina to await the statutory lapse of thirty days before sentence could be carried out; *Ep.* 1 7.12. Sidonius' letter was written during this period and refers to the pleas by Arvandus' friends for a commutation of the sentence; *Ep.* 1 7.13. The sentence was subsequently

commuted to one of exile; Cass. *chron.* s.a. 469 (Arabundus (sic) imperium temptans iussu Anthemii exilio deportatur), Paul. Diac. *Hist. Rom.* xv 2 (sequenti anno (= a. 469) Servandus (sic) Galliarum praefectus imperium temptans invadere iussu Anthemii principis in exilium trusus est).

His friends at Rome who tried to help him included Sidonius Apollinaris and Auxanius; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* i 7.6.

Ascalc client of Thorismodus 453

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 32.

Client, and enemy, of the Visigothic king Thorismodus, whom he murdered in 453; Jord. *Get.* 228.

Ascanius in Spain 460

Ascanius and Ospinio, styled 'delatores', spread alarm among the Gothic army after it had defeated the Sueves at Lucus, and caused it to withdraw; soon afterwards they incited Frumarius to attack Aquae Flaviae, where he captured the bishop and chronicler Hydatius, and to ravage the district; Hyd. *Lem.* 201 (s.a. 460). Perhaps they were local Roman notables in Gallaecia, as they were apparently neither Suevian nor Gothic. Their names however are not recorded elsewhere in Spain.

Asclepiades (*Patr. Const.*, p. 64.13 = 193.24): see Asclepiodorus.

ASCLEPIADES 1 comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* ii 270 (addressed Ἀσκληπιάδη κόμητι).

Asclepiades 2 philosopher (at Alexandria) M/L V

Father of Fl. Horapollon 2; *P. Cairo* iii 67295 (ed. J. Maspéro, in *Bull. Inst. Franç. d'Arch. Or.* xi (1914), 163ff.) (cited as *Pap.*). Probably son of Horapollon 1 and brother of Heraiscus; cf. Fl. Horapollon 2 and Dam. *V. Isid.*, ed. Zintzen, p. 135 n. See stemma 31. His career was spent teaching at Alexandria; *Pap.* i 15-16 (μου πατρι Ἀσκληπιάδη. [τ]ῷ [πο]νήσαντι τὸν πάντα αὐτοῦ βίον τοῖς Μουσείοις, νέους κατὰ τὴν [πάλαιαν διδάξαντι παιδείαν]). He taught his son; *Pap.* i 15-16. Also teacher of Isidorus 5; Dam. fr. 160. He and his brother shared a common household, bringing up their children together, and had a common interest in philosophy; *Pap.* i 18-19. Owner of a house at Phenebythis, which was inherited by his son Fl. Horapollon; *Pap.* i 26.

ASCLEPIODORVS

He lived in Egypt where he studied Egyptian letters (presumably hieroglyphics) from his youth; he was more learned in Egyptian lore than was Heraiscus, though less able and learned in general; author of hymns to the gods of Egypt and of a treatise in which he tried to harmonize all theologies; he also wrote a work on the ancient Egyptians going back at least 30,000 years; *Dam. fr.* 160, 161, 164 = *Suid. H* 450. After Heraiscus died, Asclepiades had him mummified in the traditional manner; *Dam. fr.* 174, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 107. He once visited Mt Lebanon and Heliopolis; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 94. Also mentioned *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 93 (he witnessed strange events in the Nile).

He was dead by c. 493 (perhaps by c. 485); *Pap.* 1 15, 26, and see Maspéro, *op. cit.* p. 180.

ASCLEPIADES 3 dux Palaestinae ?484

Ὁ δούξ Παλαιστίνης; he attacked, defeated and killed the Samaritan rebel leader Iustasas; *Joh. Mal.* 382 (= *exc. de ins.*, p. 162, fr. 34), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 484. The date given by the *Chronicon Paschale* is unreliable but the revolt was under Zeno (cf. e.g. *Proc. Aed.* v 7.5-9).

FL. DOMITIVS ASCLEPIADES 4: comes et praeses (Thebaidis) L IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

FL. ASCLEPIADES . . . 5: ?governor in Egypt IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Asclepigeneia 1 daughter of Plutarch E/M V

Daughter of the philosopher Plutarchus (*PLRE* 1); she studied under him the Chaldaean lore which he learnt from Nestorius (*PLRE* 1) and, by then the only person with this knowledge, she in turn taught it to Proclus 4; *Marin. V. Procli* 28. Presumably mother of Archiadas 1; see stemma 35.

Asclepigeneia 2 wife of Theagenes M/I. V

Daughter of Archiadas 1 and Plutarche, wife of Theagenes; marvellously cured of a dangerous illness during childhood as a result of the prayers of Proclus 4; *Marin. V. Procli* 29. See stemma 35.

Asclepiodorus philosopher L V/E VI

Ὁ φιλόσοφος, at Constantinople in the reign of Anastasius; *Patr. Const.* 1, p. 64.13 = Π, p. 193.24 (a dubious source). A textual variant of his name is Ἀσκληπιᾶδης.

Asclepiodotus 1

PPO (Orientis) 423-425; cos. 423

CSL (East) a. 422 April 29, *CTh* vi 30.23^a dat. Cpli.

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 423 Feb. 14-425 Feb. 1: 423 Feb. 14, *CTh* vii 4.35^a; 423 Feb. 15, *CTh* xv 3.6^a + xvi 8.25^a; 423 March 7, *CTh* vii 15.2 (addressed 'Asclepiodoto ppo et cons. ordinario'; see below); 423 March 9, *CTh* vii 6.5^a; 423 March 30, *CTh* iv 18.2^a + xi 30.67^a + 31.9^a; 423 April 9, *CTh* xvi 5.59^a + 8.26^a + 9.5^a + 10.22^a; 423 May 18, *CTh* vi 35.14 (= xii 1.184)^a + viii 4.28^a; 423 May 31, *CTh* i 34.3^a; 423 June 8, *CTh* xvi 5.60^a + 8.27^a + 10.23^a + 10.24^a; 423 Aug. 8, *CTh* xvi 5.61^a; 423 Aug. 9, *CTh* xii 3.2^a (refers to Osrhoene); 424 Feb. 14, *CTh* ii 19.7^a = iv 4.7^a; 424 May 13, *CTh* xi 20.5^a; 424 Nov. 14, *CTh* ii 12.7^a + iv 14.1^a; 425 Feb. 1, *CTh* xv 5.5^a. All 'ppo'.

CONSVL (East) a. 423 with Fl. Avitus Marinianus 3 (West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 637, *CIL* iii 3104, *CTh* vii 15.2 (cited above).

He may be identical with Asclepiodotus, a correspondent of Synesius; *Syn. Ep.* 126 (c. a. 412).

He is to be identified with 'Asclepiades', the maternal uncle of the empress Eudocia, 'a great ὕπαρχος in the days of the emperor Theodosius and of Ioannes bishop of Antioch', who 'sympathized with the pagans and Jews and hated Christians'; he issued an edict ordering the restitution of synagogues; *V. Sym. Styl.* (Syr.) 130. Said to have been eventually dismissed in disgrace for this after Symeon wrote to the emperor; *V. Sym. Styl.* (Syr.) 131. John of Antioch was bishop from 429 to 442, but the 'edict' of Asclepiades is identifiable with *CTh* xvi 8.25, dated 423 Feb. 15 and issued to the PPO Asclepiodotus (see above), which confirms the identification. The same story occurs in Evagrius, *HE* i 13, where Asclepiodotus, not named, is alluded to simply as ὁ ὕπαρχος. Cf. C. G. Torrey, *JAmOrSoc.* 20 (1899), 254-7. See stemma 2.

Asclepiodotus 2

M/L. V

Native of Aphrodisias in Caria, he received 'honours and dignities' from the emperor and held first place in the senate there; his daughter Damiana married Asclepiodotus 3; *Zach. I. Sev.*, p. 17, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 160. He was given a statue at Aphrodisias in recognition of the honour he had brought to his native town; Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 115 = (in part) *Anth. Gr.* ix 704 (inscription from Aphrodisias). Possibly he was appointed *pater civitatis* at Aphrodisias and granted

an honorary title. Which emperor is alluded to is not known, but the date is approximately fixed by his son-in-law's career.

Asclepiodotus 3 philosopher (at Alexandria and Aphrodisias) L V
Native of Alexandria; Dam. fr. 185 = Suid. A 4174.

From boyhood he was acute and well-informed, showing especial interest in natural science and the crafts; he learned about paints, dyes and woods, and studied rocks and plants, worrying the experts by his persistent questions; animal and plant life particularly fascinated him; Dam. fr. 183 = Suid. A 4174. He studied medicine under Iacobus 3 at Alexandria and in some respects surpassed him; later on when he practised, he revived a forgotten remedy, white hellebore, and won fame by the unexpected cures he achieved by it; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 128. Of contemporary doctors he praised only Iacobus and of the ancients, Hippocrates apart, only Soranus; Dam. fr. 201 = Suid. Σ 852, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 128, 129. He was interested in music and took great pains to improve his singing; Dam. fr. 198 = Suid. K 1537, Dam. fr. 199, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 127. He studied at Athens under Proclus 4 and was later regarded by Simplicius (*PLRE* III) as having been Proclus' best pupil; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 139. Probably at Athens, in his youth he met the elderly Domninus 4 with whom he was on good terms until they disagreed on a mathematical problem (presumably therefore he also studied mathematics at Athens); Dam. fr. 228 = Suid. Δ 1355. He remained ignorant of Egyptian mystical doctrines; Dam. fr. 197. He was not well informed about the more arcane mysteries, which he found hard to understand, but was well trained in natural science and would try to penetrate the secrets of the mysteries by comparing them with known facts; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 126.

After leaving Athens he sailed to Seleucia in Syria to study people; afterwards he claimed that he only met three truly good men, Hilapius, Maras and Domninus 4; Dam. fr. 221 = Suid. M 815.

He married Damiana; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 130. His father-in-law was Asclepiodotus 2, a native of Aphrodisias in Caria, where he lived with his wife for some years before going to Alexandria; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 17-18, 22, 36, 41, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 160. At the time they were childless; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 16-19. Subsequently however he had daughters; Dam. fr. 189 = Suid. A 4174.

Philosopher at Alexandria and Aphrodisias; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 16-18, 22, Dam. fr. 185 = Suid. A 4174, Dam. fr. 201 = Suid. Σ 852, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 139.

At Alexandria he attempted to pass off another's baby as his

wife's, claiming the birth as a pagan miracle; *V. Sev.*, pp. 17-18, 22, 36. When the truth came out he fled back to Asia (not before 482, since Peter Mongus, 482-489, was patriarch of Alexandria); *V. Sev.*, p. 36. He was already back in Aphrodisias when the rebel Illus 1 was overthrown (a. 484/88); *V. Sev.*, p. 41.

He was a keen pagan; *Zach. V. Sev.*, pp. 16-18, 22, 36, 41. Known as a magician; *V. Sev.*, p. 17. He was very pious and at first was so respectful to the gods that he refused to sacrifice or take part in mysteries, considering such activities suitable only for the gods themselves; *Dam. fr.* 202 = *Suid. Δ* 368. Said to be as pious as his father but a better philosopher; *Dam. fr.* 185 = *Suid. A* 4174. Under his influence there was a revival of pagan worship at Aphrodisias, and he introduced local rites (*τὴν ἀπόρρητον θέμν*) to other cities, those of Osiris to Alexandria and of the *magi* to the East in general; *Dam. fr.* 204 = *Suid. A* 4174. From his youth on he was a great inventor of mechanical devices for use in religious ceremonies; he also adorned images and composed hymns; *Dam. fr.* 209 = *Suid. A* 4174. He was thought to have divine powers after once being supposedly saved from drowning in the Maeander with Isidorus 5 after uttering a magic formula (*τὴν ἀπόρρητον*); *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 116. Once when ill and told to eat flesh, he refused to touch it unless it had been offered to idols; *Dam. fr.* 216.

He was frugal and a skilful farmer; on his father's death he settled his outstanding debts; nevertheless, although his income was good, he incurred heavy expenditure through his religious activities and the civic ambitions which were normal for his family and unavoidable, and so he left his property to his daughters encumbered by debt; *Dam. fr.* 189 = *Suid. A* 4174.

He was an acquaintance of Damascius 2 of long standing; *Dam. fr.* 185 = *Suid. A* 4174. Damascius visited him at Aphrodisias; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 131. He once taught Isidorus 5; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 116. He was much better off in worldly goods than Isidorus; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 160. Possibly addressee of a letter from Isidorus; *Dam. fr.* 233 (*πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Καρία δύο φιλοσόφους*; the identity of the other is unknown).

Described as having been good company; *Dam. fr.* 219, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 135. He had exceptionally good eyesight and claimed to be able to read in the dark; *Dam. fr.* 234, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 139. He once saw a dragon in the sky; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 140. While at Aphrodisias he once observed a celestial phenomenon, a full moon when none was due; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 117. Cf. Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 119.

Asclepius 1: poet, M IV or later; *PLRE* I.

Asclepius 2 E V

Manager of the Sicilian estates of Constantius 17 and Placidia 4 (ὁ τῶν ἐν Συκελίᾳ κτημάτων Κωνσταντίου καὶ Πλακιδίας διοικητής); he destroyed an ancient statue at Rhegium believed to protect Sicily from volcanic eruptions and barbarian invasions; *Olymp.* fr. 15.

Asclepius 3 grammaticus E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* III 24 (addressed Ἀσκληπίῳ γραμματικῷ).

Asclepius 4 sophist E/M V

Addressee of several letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* III 23, IV 28, 31, V 76, 344, 458, 465, 546-8 (all addressed Ἀσκληπίῳ σοφιστῇ or similar). One letter, V 458, recommends Harpocras 2 for sophist of his city.

Asclepius 5 advocate L V/E VI

Father of Theodorus 54; he amassed a fortune by his practice in the law-courts; he was dead by 511 and his fortune came to his son; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* X 3 (a. 508/11).

Asclepius 6 bishop of Edessa 522-525

Asclepius bar Malāḥe was the brother of the ὑπαρχοὶ Andreas 8 and Demosthenes 4 and became bishop of Edessa; he was bishop in April 525; *Zach. HE* VIII 4. He had a brother (i.e. Demosthenes) in Constantinople who was PPO (ὑπαρχος d-prwtr'y'), and who was instrumental in sending Pharesmanes 3 to expel Paul bishop of Edessa (July 522); *Ps.-Dion. Chron.* II, p. 25. He himself became bishop of Edessa on Oct. 23, 522; *Chron. Edess.* 88. He died on June 27, 525; *Chron. Edess.* 91 (in the earthquake at Antioch according to *Chron.* 819 s.a. 836, p. 9 = 5). See Jansma, in *Orient Syrien* X (1965), 210-26.

ASCONIVS: proconsul Africae I. IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Ascyla mother of Theodemer I. IV/E V

Wife of Richimer 1, mother of Theodemer 1; murdered together with her son; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 9.

Asella 1: possibly sister of Marcella; *PLRE* I.

Asella 2 (*ILAlg.* II 1996); *PLRE* 1.

Asellus 1: officialis before 397; *PLRE* 1.

Fl. Eugenius Asellus 2

PVR after 468

Full name; *Inscr.* Flavius Asellus; *Sid. Ap.*

CSL (West) a. 468/469: he was entrusted with the custody of his friend Arvandus during the latter's detention and trial in 468/469; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* 17.4 (in Capitolio custodiebatur ab hospite Flavio Asello, comite sacrarum largitionum, qui adhuc in eo semifumantem praefecturae nuper extortae dignitatem venerabatur).

PVR after 468: v.c., praef. urb., v(ice) s(acra) i(udicans); VI 1668 (undated).

ASIATICVS

dux Phoenices Libanensis 512/518

Τὴν στρατιωτικὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς ἐν Φοινίκῃ Λιβανησίας ἐπιτραπεῖς; ordered by the emperor Anastasius to expel the bishops of Epiphaneia and Arethusa for insulting Severus of Antioch; *Evagr. HE* III 34. These two towns were in fact in the civil province of Syria Secunda.

Asouades

phylarch 503

Φύλαρχος; served under Areobindus I in 503 in the war against Persia; *Theoph. AM* 5997. Presumably an Arab.

Aspalius

brother of Illus; died 478

He was the brother of Illus 1 (and of Fl. Appalius Illus Trocundes); he died in 478 and was buried in Isauria; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 211.2. Perhaps the correct form of his name was 'Appalius', as in his brother Trocundes' name. The family was Isaurian. See stemma 32.

Fl. Ardabur Aspar

MVM (East) (?424-)431-471; cos. 434

Inscr.) XI 2637 = D 1299 (a round silver shield, found at Cosa in Italy, commemorating his consulship).

Full name; *Inscr.* (also to be restored on *P. Oxy.* 1879). Fl. Aspar; *Rossi* I 682, *P. Flor.* III 315. Aspar; *elsewhere*. On the name, see *Justi*, p. 46, *Schonfeld*, p. 33.

An Alan; *Candidus* = *Phot. Bibl.* 79. Called a Goth; *Jord. Get.* 239, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 69 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242.

His father was Fl. Ardabur 3; *Olymp. fr.* 46, *Philost.* XII 13, *Soc.* VII 23.8, *Prisc. fr.* 11, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 195, *Theoph. AM* 5915. He married three times; *Candidus*. One wife was perhaps a daughter of

Plinta, to whom Aspar was related; *Inscr.* Another was an aunt (or perhaps a sister) of Theodericus 5 Strabo; Theoph. AM 5964 (sister), 5970 (aunt). Aspar had three sons, Ardabur 1 iunior, Patricius 15 and Herminericus; for Ardabur, see Candidus, *V. Dan. Styl.* 55, 66, *V. S. Marcelli* 34, *Inscr.*, Prisc. fr. 20, *V. Sym. Styl.* (Syr.) 133, Marcell. com. s.a. 471, *Jord. Get.* 239, *Rom.* 336, 338, *Proc. BV* 1 6.27, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 471, *Evagr. HE* II 16, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 206, *Joh. Mal.* 369, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 31, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, Theoph. AM 5963, 5964, *Zon.* XIV 1.3, *Suid.* A 4201; for Patricius, see Candidus, Marcell. com. s.a. 471, *Jord. Get.* 239, *Rom.* 338, *Evagr. HE* II 16, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 470, 471, *Joh. Mal.* 371, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 31, Theoph. AM 5963, 5964; and for Herminericus, see Candidus, *Dam. fr.* 303 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214.4, Theoph. AM 5964. He also had two daughters (whose names are not recorded); Candidus. See stemma 4.

He began his military career in his youth; Candidus (*ἐκ νεαρᾶς στρατευσάμενος ἡλικίας*).

COMES ET MVM (East) a. 431 (424)–471: *στρατηγός*, in 424; *Philost.* XII 13, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 195 (the MSS have ‘Ardabur’, cf. *Exc. de ins.*, p. 123, fr. 82, but the emendation ‘Aspar’ is probably correct), Theoph. AM 5938: in 431; *Proc. BV* 1 3.35, Theoph. AM 5931, 5943: and in 449; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 94). V(ir) inl(ustris), comes et magister militum, in 434; *Inscr.*: in 441, March 6; *Nov. Theod.* 7.4 (dat. Cpli). Magister militiae, in 441; Marcell. com. s.a. 441. Magister militum, in 458, July 6; *CJ* IV 65.31 + XII 35.15 (dat. Cpli). *Στρατηλάτης*, in c. 458, *Zach. HE* IV 7: in 459; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 459: in 464; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464: in 471; *Zach. HE* III 12. Also called *ὁ ἡγεμῶν των Γότθων*; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 69 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242 (in 471). Although no source calls him *magister militum* before 434, it is probable that he bore the title when sent to Africa in 431 (see below) and perhaps already in 424 when sent to Italy (see below) (the word *στρατηγός* often denotes a *magister militum*). He is directly attested in office (see below) from 424 to 425, 431 to 434, in 441, 443 and 449, and from the start of Leo’s reign until his own death in 471. It is possible that he held the title of MVM continuously from his first appointment until his death. At his death he was certainly one of the *magistri militum praesentales* (cf. *Malch. fr.* 2, and see Theodericus 5 Strabo). He had probably been a *praesentalis* from the accession of Leo at least and may have been appointed already in the reign of Marcian, when there is a lacuna in the list of *praesentales*. There is no evidence which post he held in his earlier career; he may have been a *praesentalis* for some of the time (e.g.

he may have succeeded Plinta) and a *vacans* for the rest of it (e.g. when in Africa in 431 to 434). Cf. *Fasti*.

In 424 he accompanied his father Fl. Ardabur 3 and Candidianus 3 to Italy to overthrow the usurper Ioannes 6; Olymp. fr. 46, Philost. xii 13, Proc. *BI* 1 3.8, Joh. Mal. 356, John of Nikiu 84.46, Joh. Ant. fr. 195. While his father went by sea, he himself took the cavalry overland from Salona; Philost. xii 13. In spite of the capture of Ardabur, he continued the war and in 425 defeated and captured Ioannes at Ravenna; Soc. vii 23.8.10, Philost. xii 13, Marcell. com. s.a. 425, Jord. *Rom.* 328, Joh. Mal. 356, Joh. Ant. fr. 195, Theoph. AM 5915, 5938, 5943 (under AM 5938 and 5943 Theophanes has confused the usurper Ioannes with Ioannes 13 the Vandal). Soon afterwards Aspar fought a battle in Italy with Aetius 7 and his Hun allies; Philost. xii 14.

In 431 he was sent with an eastern army to Africa to help Bonifatius 3 against the Vandals; they were defeated (probably in early 432); Proc. *BI* 1 3.35-6, Evagr. *HE* II 1, Theoph. AM 5931, 5943, Zon. xiii 24.12 (the expedition probably left in 431; cf. *ACOec.* I iv, p. 76, a letter written during the Council of Ephesus which mentions a current war in Africa involving Theodosius II). Aspar apparently stayed on in Africa after Bonifatius returned to Italy in 432; he was still in Carthage when he became consul (see below) on Jan. 1, 434; *Lib. de prom.* iv 6.9 (= *PL* 51, 841) (*Aspero v.i. co(n)-s(ule) Carthagini constituto*). He then returned to the East; Proc. *BI* 1 3.36, Evagr. *HE* II 1.

CONSVL (West) a. 434 with Fl. Ariobindus 2 (East): *Fasti, Inscr.* (cons. ord.), Rossi I 682-3, *AE* 1912, 40, *CIL* v 6201, 6740, *P. Oxy.* 1879, *P. Flor.* III 315. He was proclaimed consul at Carthage (see above); because of this and because his name precedes that of Ariobindus in western sources and follows it in eastern, he was evidently the nominee of the western court. Mentioned as a former consul in *Nov. Theod.* 7.4 (*ex consule ordinario*) and *Theod. Ep.* 140 (*ὑπατικός*).

Following the triumphant campaign by the Huns in 441, Aspar negotiated with Attila a year's truce for 442; Marcell. com. s.a. 441. In 443 when the war was resumed he was one of the Roman generals whom Attila defeated (the others were Ariobindus 2 and Arnegisclus); Theoph. AM 5942. He and Ariobindus 2 were said by Maximinus 11 while envoy to Attila in 449 to be without influence on Theodosius II; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 95).

He was present in 450 when Theodosius II on his death-bed named Marcianus 8 as his successor; Joh. Mal. 367, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450,

Cedr. I 603. Marcianus had formerly been the *domesticus* of Aspar; Proc. *BI* I 4.7, Theoph. AM 5943.

PATRICIUS: already *patricius* in early 451; Theod. *Ep.* 140 (addressed Ἀσπάρὶ ὑπατικῶ καὶ πατρικίῳ; he was then present at court). Patricius, in 457; Leo, *Ep.* 149–51, 153, Jord. *Rom.* 335: in 467; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467, Zon. xiii 25.31.33: in 471; Joh. Mal. 371, Joh. Mal. fr. 31, Mich. Syr. ix 4. Called 'primus patriciorum'; Marcell. com. s.a. 471, Jord. *Get.* 239. The title 'patricius' in Joh. Mal. 356 (on the events of 424) is anticipation.

In 457 he was powerful enough to get his own candidate, Leo 6, made emperor in succession to Marcian; Candidus, Prisc. fr. 20, Jord. *Rom.* 335, Proc. *BI* I 5.7, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Theoph. AM 5961, Zon. xiii 25.34, Suid. A 4201. Perhaps now, if not already, he was made MVM *praesentalis*; see above.

In 459 he began the construction of a reservoir near the old wall (i.e. the wall of Constantine) at Constantinople; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 459.

In 465 when a disastrous fire occurred at Constantinople on Sept. 2, Aspar encouraged the populace to fight it by words and promises and by personal example; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 465, Candidus, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 394 = Theoph. AM 5954, Evagr. *HE* II 13, Zon. xiv 1.16, cf. Theod. Lect. (above) and Marcell. com. s.a. 465 (for the date).

In c. 466 he advised Leo not to intervene in a war between the Sciri and the Goths but was overruled by the emperor, who favoured the Sciri; Prisc. fr. 35. In 466 he was unable to prevent the dismissal of his son Ardabur I from the post of MVM *per Orientem* for treachery; *V. Dan. Styl.* 55.

In 466/467(?) however, when the Romans had to face the Goths and the Huns, Aspar was one of the generals commanding Roman forces in Thrace (for the others, see Ostrys); Prisc. fr. 39.

After the failure of the Vandal expedition under Basiliscus 2 in 468, Aspar was suspected of having induced Basiliscus to betray it; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 399, Theoph. AM 5961. He was thought to be planning to replace Leo with Basiliscus; Proc. *BI* I 6.3–4, Theoph. AM 5961. One source, Hyd. Lem. 247 (s.a. 469), says that he was dismissed at this time for aiding the Vandals, but this is doubtless an error, as he was still in office at his death (see p. 165); possibly the story in Hydatius, attributed to envoys who had visited the imperial court, is a garbled version of the disgrace of Aspar's son, Ardabur, for treasonous communications with the Persians.

In 469 he suborned soldiers to murder the Isaurian general Fl. Zeno 7 (whose influence with Leo had increased as his own declined), but the attempt failed; Theoph. AM 5962, *V. Dan. Styl.* 65.

He and Leo quarrelled; Candidus. In 471 he and his son Ardabur were murdered on Leo's orders on suspicion of plotting against him; Candidus, *V. Dan. Styl.* 66, Hyd. Lem. 247, Marcell. com. s.a. 471, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 471, Jord. *Get.* 239, *Rom.* 338, Zach. *HE* III 12 (wrongly placed in year three of Leo instead of year thirteen), Vict. Tonn. s.a. 471, Proc. *BV* I 6.27, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Joh. Mal. 371, Joh. Mal. fr. 31, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 69 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242, Theoph. AM 5963, 5964, Mich. Syr. IX 4, Zon. XIV 1.6.

At the time of his death he was the senior member of the senate (i.e. the eldest surviving former consul) at Constantinople (*πρώτος τῆς συγκλήτου*); Joh. Mal. 371, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467.

In religion he was an Arian; Zach. *HE* IV 7, *V. S. Marcelli* 34, Marcell. com. s.a. 471, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 378, Proc. *BV* I 6.3, Joh. Mal. 372, Cedr. I 607, Zon. XIII 25.33, XIV 1.4, Theoph. AM 5943, 5952, 5961. In 451 he was thanked by Theodoret of Cyrrhus for helping to end Theodoret's exile; Theod. *Ep.* 140. He gave protection to Timothy Aelurus (monophysite patriarch of Alexandria), and also to Amphilochius (monophysite bishop of Side); Theoph. AM 5952 (Timothy), Zach. *HE* IV 7 (Amphilochius).

He and his son Ardabur conducted a feud with the pagan Severianus 2; Dam. fr. 304 = Suid. Σ 180.

His inheritance and his office were both claimed after his death by Theoderic 5 Strabo; Malch. fr. 2.

On one occasion the senate of Rome is said to have offered him the imperial throne but he refused it; *Acta synhod. habit. Rom. v* = *MGH(AA)* XII, p. 425 (aliquando Aspari a senatu dicebatur, ut ipse fieret imperator: qui tale refertur dedisse responsum: 'timeo ne per me consuetudo in regno nascatur'). Nothing is known about the circumstances of this offer, though a date, if it was made, between the death of Marcian and the accession of Leo is probable; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* I 353-4.

Owner of a dwarf called Zercon given him in Africa; the dwarf, captured in Thrace, lived among the Huns as a favourite of Bleda, and after Bleda's death was sent by Attila as a gift to Aetius 7; Aetius restored him to Aspar; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 92), fr. 11 = Suid. Z 29.

An inscription from Augusta Traiana (Stara-Zagora) in Thrace, sometimes referred to this Aspar (*SEG* III 553, [τ]ὸν κρατερὸν πολέ- [μ]οισι καὶ ἄτρομον [ἀ]σπιδιώτην [Ἄ]σπαρα χαλκείῃ [εἰ]κόμῃ τῆσδε πόλις), is

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dated by a recent editor (G. Mihailov, *IGBulg.* III 1580) to the third century, on the evidence of the lettering.

Aspar Alypius Constantinus

Asparacius v.inl., ?Mag. Off. (West) 452/453

The name is not in *Justi*, but cf. p. 47, s.n. Aspūrak.

Rodanus 2, 'subadiuva' and 'domesticus filii nostri viri illustrissimi Asparacii', delivered a letter of Pope Leo to Iulianus the bishop of Cos some time before June 453; Leo, *Ep.* 125 = *ACOec.* II iv, pp. 78-9 (dated 453 June 25; this letter refers to the earlier one delivered by Rodanus).

Since Asparacius had a *subadiuva* and a *domesticus* and was a *vir illustris*, he will have held one of the great offices of state. It is uncertain which, but the fact that Rodanus travels widely suggests that he could have been an *agens in rebus*; the *subadiuuae* of the *magister officiorum* were drawn from the *schola agentum in rebus* (see Jones, *LRE* II 579 with n. 35). Asparacius may therefore have been *magister officiorum* in the West.

Aspebedus Persian negotiator 506

He was the Persian general who negotiated the seven year peace with Celer 2 in 506; *Proc. BP* I 9.24 ('*Ἀσπεβέδου τοῦ Πέρσου*), *Theoph.* AM 5998 ('*Ἀσπέτιος*). He had two sons, Vindoes and Vestam (*PIRE* III); *Theoph. Sim.* IV 3.5. The Greek sources have converted into a proper name the Persian name of an office, viz. 'astabedh'; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 98 with n. 3, p. 99 n. 5, and see also *Justi*, p. 306 n. 3 (s.n. Spādapati) for this man.

Aspebetus *qui et Petrus* phylarch of the Saracens (in Arabia)
420/430

On this man and his name, see *Justi*, p. 306, s.n. Spādapati, n. 2.

Father of Terebon 1; he was originally a pagan and was phylarch of the Saracens subject to the Persians; when a persecution of Christians broke out towards the end of Isdigerdes' reign (c. 420), he disapproved and helped many Christians to flee to the Roman empire for safety, finally taking his family and fleeing there himself; he was greeted on arrival by the MVM *per Orientem* Anatolius 10 and was made phylarch of the Saracens in Arabia subject to the Romans (thus the source, but Anatolius was not MVM at this time; either the name of the general is wrong, or the reference is to the appointment as phylarch, not of Aspebetus but of his son Terebon); subsequently his son Terebon was cured miraculously by St Euthymius

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and Aspebetus then became a Christian and was baptized and christened Petrus; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Euth.* 10. He later became bishop of the Saracens, being consecrated by Juvenal bishop of Jerusalem; *V. Euth.* 15 (the date was before 431, when he attended the Council of Ephesus, *V. Euth.* 20).

He died before 451; *V. Euth.* 27.

Asphalius relative of Synesius I. IV/E V

A relative of Synesius I; he was involved in a legal dispute over the terms of his father's will; Syn. *Ep.* 42. For the date of this letter (?412), see Cledonius 1 (to whom it was addressed).

Aspianus censor (at Pelusium) E/M V

A native of Pelusium; he obtained the post of *censor* in his native city by flattering the governor, and proceeded to oppress his fellow-citizens; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 1 275 (καλὰ λαμβάνει τροφεΐα παρὰ Ἀσπιανοῦ τὸ Πηλοῦσιον· καλοῖς μισθοῖς τὴν θρεψαμένην ἀμείβεται· ὑποψιθυρίσας γὰρ τῇ εὐηκόω ἀκοῇ τοῦ κρατοῦντος συκοφαντίαν, ἔλαβε παρ' αὐτοῦ τῶν ἐνταῦθα κηναιτορίαν).

ASPRENAS v.c., scholasticus (East) V/VI

+ ὄροι τεθέντες ὑπὸ Ἀσπρήνα λαμπροτ(άτου) σχο(λαστι)κ(οῦ); *IGLS* III 734 near Kosrik Haimasekisi, near Arsus in the Amanus range (Syria).

ASTANIA (vii 20908): *PLRE* 1.

Astat Ostrogothic chief c. 473

For the name Aštāt, see Justi, p. 47, Schönfeld, p. 33.

He and Invidia 'comites' accompanied Theodericus 7 during an Ostrogothic invasion of Illyricum in c. 473 under Theodemir 2; Jord. *Get.* 285ff.

Asteria wife of Illus I. V

Wife of Illus I; sent by him in 484 to Cherris (= the Fort of Papi-rius, a stronghold in Isauria); Joh. Ant. fr. 214.5 = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 137 fr. 98. After his capture in 488, she and their daughter Thecla 2 were taken unharmed to Tarsus and lodged in a convent; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.10-11. Presumably mother of Anthusa 2 also. She was sister of Matronianus 1 (and so a native of Antioch); Joh. Ant. fr. 211.2. See stemma 32.

ASTERIUS 6

ASTERIUS 1 comes Orientis 397-398

397 Nov. 1, *CTh* xv 1.36^a + *CTh* xv 2.7^a; 398 Feb. 14, *CTh* iii 9.1^a. In 398 he seized John Chrysostom and sent him to Constantinople to be bishop; *Soz.* viii 2.15 (Ἀστέριος ὁ τῆς ἕως ἡγουμένος), cf. *Pall. Dial.*, p. 30 (τὸν κόμητα Ἀρτιοχείας, unnamed).

Asterius 2 exceptor (of the PPO) (East) 399/402

Native of Syria; member of a *συνμορία* of *ταχυγράφοι* (?*schola exceptorum*) at Constantinople serving the PPO; he lived near the palace of Placidia; *Syn. Ep.* 61 (a. 399/402). He was probably a member of one of the fifteen *scholae* of *exceptores* of the praetorian prefecture (cf. Jones, *LRE* ii 388 with n. 60). Cf. Marcus 1.

ASTERIUS 3 (v.c.) E V

Son of Turcius Apronianus and Avita (both in *PLRE* 1), brother of Eunomia (see *PLRE* 1 1147, stemma 29); received baptism at the same time as his father while still a child and became one of a group of Christians of noble birth at Nola; *Paul. Nol. Carm.* xxi 313-25.

Asterius 4 patricius (West) 420/422

COMES HISPANIARVM a. 420: Asterius, 'Hispaniarum comes', forced the Vandals in Gallaecia to abandon the siege of the Sueves 'in Nerbasis montibus'; *Hyd. Lem.* 74 (a. 420), cf. *Hyd. Lem.* 71 (a. 419) (for the site). Cf. Maurocellus.

PATRICIUS a. 420/422: cum autem Asterius codicillis imperialibus patriciatum sortitus fuisset; *Greg. Tur. HF* ii 9 (from Renatus Prefuturus Frigeridus). The date is after the Spanish campaign of 420 but before the expedition of Castinus to Spain in 422; see Castinus 2.

Perhaps identical with the 'ornatissimus iuuenis' Asterius mentioned by Symmachus; *Symm. Ep.* ix 90 (date unknown).

Asterius 5 exceptor (East) 449

Ὁ καθωσσωμένος ἐκσκέπτωρ; read documents concerning Eutyches to a meeting at Constantinople in 449; *ICOec.* ii i.i, p. 156ff. (Latin version 'devotissimus exceptor', *ICOec.* ii iii.i, p. 140ff.).

Asterius 6 sophist (East) L V

One of the most outstanding pupils of the sophist Lachares 2; *Suid.* A 165.

Asterius 7 tribunus numeri Dacorum (in Syria) V/VI

+ 'Ενθάδε κίται Ἀστέριος τριβούνος νομέρου Δακῶν; *IGLS* IV 1356
Apamea (Syria). A *cohors prima Vlpia Dacorum* was stationed at
Claudiana in Syria; *Not. Dig. Or.* xxxiii 33.

ASTERIVS 8 comes pistorum (at Rome) V/VI

Asterius comes pictorum (read 'pistorum'; see note in Rossi) et
Syræ cum suis votu(m) solver(unt); *ILCV* 1906A = Rossi II, p. 102
n. 27 Rome (Via Salaria). Possibly head of the bakers' guild; cf.
Florentius 'pater pistorum regis Theoderici' at Ravenna, xi 317 =
ILCV 622. The inscription of Asterius was a dedication to the martyr
Felicitas.

ASTERIVS 9 (v.c.), advocate LV/EVI

Father of Marcianus 13; an advocate (*causidicus*) and a senator;
he was well-to-do; he was dead by 506; *Ennod. Ep.* v 2 (early 506).

Possibly husband of Stephania; *Ennod. Ep.* viii 17 (August 510).
See stemma 23.

Asterius 10 former PVC; a *secretis* (East) 512/517;
referendarius 516/526; patricius 526

Former PVC: perhaps an honorary title (see below).

A *SECRETIS* (East) a. 512/517: mentioned in a letter of Severus of
Antioch written in 516 or 517; *Sev. Ant. Ep.* 46 ('afterwards (i.e.
after 512), when innumerable attacks were made upon me, inso-
much that the glorious Asterius, the ex-prefect ('ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν') of
the city, who held the office called a *secretis* ('ἀσηκρήτης'), was sent
after me, I was not in the least frightened . . .') (i.e. Asterius had
been sent to Antioch).

REFERENDARIUS (East) a. 516/526: he is described as 'the former
referendarius and city eparch' in 526; *Joh. Mal. (slav.)*, p. 132.

Asterius was secretary to the emperor's consistory (a *secretis*)
between 512 and 517, an official normally appointed either from
the *memoriales* or from the *agentes in rebus*. He was probably given
the status of *illustris* during this period by the grant of the honorary
title of city prefect. He was later promoted to the higher post of
referendarius, which was usually given to a *tribunus et notarius*. See
Jones, *LRE* II 574 with n. 22, 575 with n. 24.

PATRICIVS a. 526: after an earthquake destroyed Antioch in 526,
Asterius, ὁ πατρικός, ὁ ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν, was sent by the emperor Justin
with money to help with rebuilding; *Theoph. AM* 6019. He was

sent with Carinus 5 and Phocas 5; Joh. Mal. 422 (where he is given no title), Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 132 (where he is called *patricius*).

Fl. Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius 11 PVR; cos. 494;
patricius

Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius; *subscription* of a MS of Vergil's *Eclogues*, *Poetae Latini Minores* v, p. 110 (ed. Baehrens).
Turcius Rufius Asterius; *subscription* of a MS of Sedulius' *Carmen Paschale*, ed. J. Huehmer (*CSEL* x), p. vii. Rufius Turcius Apronianus; VI 32203. Fl. Asterius; IX 1377 = *ILCV* 1276. Asterius; *consular inscriptions*.

His titles are given in the *subscription* to Vergil: v.c. et inl(ustris); EX COMITE DOMEST(ICORVM) PROTECT(ORVM)^(a); EX COM(ITE) PRIV(ATARVM) LARGIT(IONVM)^(b); EX PRAEF(ECTO) VRBI^(c); PATRICIVS^(d); ET CONSVL ORDIN(ARIVS)^(e); legi et distincti codicem fratris Macharii v.c. non mei fiducia set eius, cui si et ad omnia sum devotus arbitrio XI kal. Mai. Romae.

He was clearly from his names a descendant of the fourth-century Turcii Aproniani (see *PLRE* I) and was connected with the Rufii; Macharius 4 was probably not his real brother but a contemporary, friend and senator.

In c. 476/483 his name was inscribed on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32203 (v.c. et inl(?)). For the date, see Aggerius.

(a) This office was honorary, being conferred on senators in this period to give them the status of *illustris*, cf. Cass. *Var.* VI 11.

(b) This title may be equivalent to CRP. He could, however, be the head of a new department. The *privatae largitiones* was formerly a department of the *res privata* (*Not. Dig. Occ.* XII). By this date, however, it had apparently been given independent status and made into a separate department of state under a *comes* of *illustris* rank. It was perhaps combined with the *domus divina* to form what under Theoderic was the *patrimonium*; cf. Jones, *LRE* I 255 (the *patrimonium*), 412 (the *privatae largitiones*).

(c) Before 494.

(d) Also *subscription* to Sedulius (cited below); he was already *patricius* in 494.

(e) CONSVL (West) prior a. 494 with Fl. Praesidius 2 (West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 904-8, *CIL* IX 1377 = *ILCV* 1276, XII 591, 2059, 2060, *subscription* to Sedulius.

During his consulship he read a manuscript of Vergil's *Eclogues* belonging to Macharius 4; *subscription* to Vergil (cited above; the lemma is dated April 21). He also edited and published, perhaps

also in 494, a manuscript of the *Carmen Paschale* left unpublished by Sedulius; *subscription* to Sedulius (hoc opus Sedulius inter char-tulas dispersum reliquit, quod reollectum adunatumque ad omnem elegantiam divulgatum est a Turcio Rufio Asterio v.c., consule ordinario et patricio).

Author of verses accompanying his copy of Vergil, in which he declares that the work was completed in spite of the distraction of giving the consular games; *PLM* v, p. 110 = *Anth. Lat.* I i 3.

FL. ASTERIVS 12

v.c. V/VI

Fl. Asteri v.c.; *Not. Scav.* 1903, p. 462 = *AE* 1904, 46 named on waterpipes at Rome between the piazza Venezia and the via dei Fornari (near the Forum Traiani).

Astius Mustelus

ASTRION

(?c.f.) (East) L IV/E V

A noble and rich lady (τῶν εὐπατριδῶν τις γυνή καὶ λίαν εὐπορωτάτων); wife of Avodianus; she went out of her mind and was cured by the holy man Macedonius (who lived near Antioch); *Theod. HR* 13.

!Asturalius!

prefect (East) ?M V

'And Astûrâlĵûs the prefect wrote a letter establishing the one nature of Christ'; John of Nikiu 92.15. Not mentioned elsewhere. John apparently dates him about the time of the Council of Chalcedon and the overthrow of Dioscorus.

ASTVRIVS

(v.c.) L V/E VI

Addressee of two letters of Ennodius; *Ennod. Ep.* I 24, II 12 (both summer 503). He was a senator and a man of learning, related to Ennodius, whose home had long been in the neighbourhood of the Alps; *Ep.* I 24 (senator et doctus), II 12 (styled 'sublimitas tua').

Astyagius

?grammaticus (?in Africa) ?V

Cited twice on pronouns by Pompeius I; Pompeius, *Commentum artis Donati* (= *Gramm. Lat.* v, pp. 209. 1, 211.8). Presumably a *grammaticus*; possibly a personal acquaintance of Pompeius. See Schanz-Hosius IV 2, p. 210.

Fl. Astyrius

MVM (West) 441-443; cos. 449

Inscr.) XIII 10032. 2 = D 1300 ivory diptych at Liège, commemorating his consulship.

ATHALARICVS

Full name: *Inscr.*, Rossi 1 745 (spelt 'Asturius'). Astyrius (Asturius); *elsewhere*.

Father-in-law of the poet Fl. Merobaudes; Hyd. Lem. 128.

His full titles in 449 are given on the diptych: v.c. et inl(ustris); COMES; EX MAG(ISTRO) VTRIVSQ(VE) MIL(ITIAE)^(a); CONS(VL) ORD(INARIVS)^(b).

(a) MVM (West) a. 441-443: dux utriusque militiae; he went to Spain in 441 and defeated the Bacaudae in Tarraconensis; Hyd. Lem. 125 (s.a. 441). Magister utriusque militiae; he was succeeded in Spain in 443 by his son-in-law Fl. Merobaudes; Hyd. Lem. 128 (a. 443). He presumably remained in Spain from 441 to 443.

(b) CONSVL (West) a. 449 with Fl. Florentius Romanus Proto-genes (East): *Fasti*, Rossi 1 745, 747, SB 9515, Leo, *Ep.* 23-4, 27-40, 42, 44-5, 47-51, 54. He entered on his consulship in Gaul (probably at Arles since he was apparently at the seat of the praetorian prefecture), and the panegyric on him was delivered by Fl. Nicetius 2; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 6.5.

Atakam

Hun 438/440

He and Mama were related to Attila (τοῦ βασιλείου γένους); they fled to the Romans for refuge but were surrendered to Attila following the treaty of Horreum Margi and promptly executed; Prisc. fr. 1. For the date of this treaty, see Epigenes.

On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 406.

Athalaricus

king of the Ostrogoths 526-534

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 33-4.

Grandson of Theoderic 7, son of Eutharic and Amalasuintha, brother of Matasuintha (*PLRE* III); Jord. *Get.* 81, 251, 304, *Rom.* 367, Anon. Val. 16.96, Proc. *BG* I 14.5-6, *BG* I 2.1, Joh. Mal. 385, Evagr. *HE* IV 19. Cousin of Amalaric; Proc. *BG* I 13.4. See stemma 37.

Born in 516 or 518; Jord. *Get.* 304 (a. 516), Proc. *BG* I 2.1 (a. 518), Jord. *Rom.* 367 (a. 518).

KING OF THE OSTROGOTHS a. 526-534: successor of Theoderic as king; Jord. *Get.* 304, *Rom.* 367, Proc. *BG* I 2.1, Anon. Val. 16.96. Because of his youth his mother administered the government; Proc. *BG* I 2.3. Her attempts to provide him with a Roman-style education were frustrated by her fellow-Goths, and he was allowed to pursue a life of debauchery; Proc. *BG* I 2.6-19. As a result his health was undermined and he fell ill; Proc. *BG* I 3.10. He died of his illness; Proc. *BG* I 4.4, Jord. *Get.* 81, 251, 305, Cass. *Var.* x 1-2. His death

occurred on Oct. 2, 534; Agnellus 62. His reign had lasted barely eight years; *Jord. Get.* 305.

ATHANASIUS 1

v.c. L IV/E V

Recommended by Symmachus to Patroinus, who was asked to prevent the breach of a marriage contract promised to Athanasius; *Symm. Ep.* VII 120 (probably written in 398/401, cf. Patroinus; Athanasius is styled 'v.c.'). The request was apparently favourably received; *Symm. Ep.* VII 125 (written soon after VII 120; Athanasius was 'bonis artibus clarus').

Athanasius 2

sophist (at Alexandria) ?L IV/E V

Sophist of Alexandria; author of a commentary on Hermogenes, among other rhetorical works; *RhM* 62 (1907), 586, 64 (1909), 548 (cited under Zosimus 1). He also wrote a commentary on Aelius Aristides; *Christ-Schmid-Stählin*, VII 2, p. 708.

Possibly identical with Athanasius, a friend of Synesius 1, living at Alexandria and one of the circle around the philosopher Hypatia 1; *Syn. Ep.* 4, 16.

Athanasius 3

defensor (civitatis) (East) E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* 1 288, 317 (both addressed 'Αθανασίῳ ἐκδικίῳ), 318 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Athanasius 4

rhetor E/M V

A native of Egypt; a rhetor and a Christian, he was praised by Theodoret for his abilities and for his freedom from the brashness (*θρασύτης*) of his race; *Theod. Ep.* 19 (date unknown), 20 (date unknown), 22 (?443/8).

Athanasius 5

law-student; (later) monk L V

Native of Aphrodisias in Caria; he had three brothers, Demochares, Paralius and Proclus 5, all pagans, but was himself a Christian; Athanasius studied law in Phoenice (at Berytus) but then visited Alexandria where he met the sophist Stephanus 6 with whom he entered a monastery and abandoned a career as an advocate; *Zach. I. Sev.*, p. 14.

Athaulfus

king of the Visigoths 410-415

His name is variously spelt: Athaulfus (*Prosp. Tiro, Marcell. com.*), Ataulfus (*Chron. Gall., Chron. Pasch., Zos.*), Adaulfus (*Soz., Proc.*),

ATHAVLFVS

Atavulfus (Jord., *Chron. Gall.*, Hyd. Lem.), Atiulfus (Paulin.). On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 35-6.

He was brother-in-law of Alaric, who married his sister; Olymp. fr. 10, Soz. IX 8.2, Oros. VII 40.2, Zos. V 37.1, Marcell. com. s.a. 410 (propinquus suus), Jord. *Get.* 158. He married Galla Placidia in Jan. 414 at Narbo; Olymp. fr. 24, Philost. XII 4, Oros. VII 40.2, 43.2, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 416, Hyd. Lem. 57 (s.a. 414), *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 77, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 559, Marcell. com. s.a. 410, Jord. *Get.* 159, *Rom.* 323. They had a son, Theodosius 5, who died soon after birth; Olymp. fr. 26. See stemmata 1 and 40.

In 408 he was in Upper Pannonia leading a force of Huns and Goths when Alaric summoned him to Italy; Zos. V 37.1. He crossed the Alps into Venetia in 409 and advanced through Italy to Pisa where he encountered a force of Huns under Olympius 2 and was defeated with heavy losses; Zos. V 45.5-6.

COMES DOMESTICORVM EQVITVM (under Attalus) a. 409-410: appointed ἡγεμῶν τῶν ἰππέων δομεστικῶν καλουμένων by Priscus Attalus 2; Soz. IX 8.2.

He and Alaric were invited by Iovius 3 to attend discussions about peace at Ariminum in 409; Zos. V 48.1. He led a full-strength army against his personal enemy Sarus, who had only three hundred men with him, in Picenum (in 409); Zos. VI 13.2.

KING OF THE VISIGOTHS a. 410-415: he succeeded Alaric as king of the Visigoths when Alaric died in late 410; Olymp. fr. 10, Paulin. *Euch.* 311, Oros. VII 43.2, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 412, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 69, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 554, Hyd. Lem. 45 (s.a. 409), Cass. *chron.* s.a. 412, Jord. *Get.* 158, Proc. *BVI* 2.37.

He remained in Italy in 411; Jord. *Get.* 159, Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* I 39-42. In 412 he led his people into Gaul; Jord. *Get.* 160, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 412, Proc. *BVI* 2.37. He took with him both the usurper Attalus and the empress Galla Placidia; the latter, captured at Rome in 410, was detained until she agreed to marry him (see above); Jord. *Get.* 159, Olymp. fr. 17, 20-2. He supported the usurper Iovinus 2 but was induced by the PPO Dardanus to abandon him (in early 413); Olymp. fr. 17, 19, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 69. He waged war for three years (413-415) against the Vandals in Spain; Jord. *Get.* 163, 166. In warfare against the Romans he was wounded by Bonifatius 3 at Marseilles in late 413; Olymp. fr. 21. Constantius 17 drove him from Narbo and he withdrew to Spain; there he was murdered in summer 415 by one of his servants; Olymp. fr. 26, Oros. VII 43.2.8, Philost. XII 4, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 415, Hyd. Lem. 60 (s.a. 416), *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 77, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 562, Jord. *Get.*

163. His death was announced in Constantinople on Sept. 24, 415; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 415.

ATHELAAS comes (?rei militaris) (East) E/MV

Brother of Zoanes who took him for treatment to the monk Hypatius when he suffered from demonic possession; he recovered and later, when Zoanes died, succeeded him as 'comes' (*γέγονεν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ κόμης*); Callin. V. *Hypatii* 22.15–20 = 81.

His brother was a military *comes* and Athelaas presumably succeeded to his post.

Athenais: see Aelia Eudocia.

Athenius (v.inl.) MV

Homo litium temporumque varietatibus exercitatus; present at Arles in 461 at a banquet given by Majorian and described by Sidonius Apollinaris; in the order of precedence he ranked below the former PPO Paeonius 2 and above the *vir inlustris* Gratianensis (he was therefore himself *vir inlustris*); Sid. Ap. Ep. 1 11.10.12.

Athenodorus 1 philosopher (at Athens) M/LV

He had a natural aptitude for philosophy, which he pursued while Proclus 4 remained alive, winning a reputation for his skill in exegesis; praised for his fiery enthusiasm by Sallustius 7, who nevertheless persuaded him to abandon philosophy; Dam. fr. 145 = Suid. A 735. Proclus died in 485.

Athenodorus 2 (v.inl.?) Isaurian rebel 492–497

Son-in-law of Ioannes 43 the patrician; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 449, Theoph. AM 5987. He was a member of the senate (*εἰς τῶν συγκλητικῶν*); Theoph. AM 5985. He was probably therefore a *vir inlustris* (see Jones, *LRE* II 529 with n. 16).

Styled ὁ νεώτερος; Joh. Mal. 393.

Banished from Constantinople in 491/2 with Longinus 3 by Anastasius, he was sent to Isauria; Joh. Ant. fr. 214b 3.

He was a commander of the Isaurian rebel army defeated at Cotyaeum in 492; Theoph. AM 5985, Joh. Ant. fr. 214b 5. He was one of the leading rebels from 492 to 497, when he was captured and beheaded; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 449 (*εἰς τῶν ἐξαρχόντων τῶν Ἰσαύρων*), Marcell. com. s.a. 497 (*Isaurorum primus*), Vict. Tonn. s.a. 495, Theoph. AM 5987 (*ὁ ἐξαρχος τῆς τυραννίδος*), AM 5988, Joh.

ATTALVS I

Mal. 393 = fr. 37 (*Exc. de ins.*, p. 167). His head was exhibited at Tarsus; Marcell. com. s.a. 497.

See Theodorus 34 (perhaps the same man).

Athenodorus 3

Isaurian rebel 492

He was with the Isaurian army that rebelled against Anastasius (in 492); Joh. Ant. fr. 214b 5 (he is called Ἀθηνόδωρος ἕτερος to distinguish him from Athenodorus 2).

GREGORIUS ATTALVS I

comes civitatis Augustoduni
c. 466-c. 506; bishop of Langres
c. 506-c. 539

Gregorius; Avit., Councils (*MGH (Conc.)* I, pp. 29, 34, 70ff., 84, 86), Greg. Tur., Ven. Fort. Attalus; Sid. Ap.

Of senatorial family; Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* 7.1 (ex senatoribus primis), Ven. Fort. *Carm.* IV 2, v. 5 (nobilis antiqua decurrens prole parentum). Husband of Armentaria, by whom he had some sons; Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* 7.1. One son was Tetricus (*PLRE* III) who succeeded his father as bishop of Langres; Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* 7.4. Grandfather of Armentaria (the mother of Gregory of Tours; *PLRE* III); Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* 7.2. Grandfather also of Attalus and Euphronius (*PLRE* III); Greg. Tur. *HF* III 15, IV 15.

He was born c. 450 (for all his dates, see *MGH (Scr. rer. Mer.)* I, p. 688 n. 3; Gregorius was alive in 538 but Tetricus must have succeeded him in 539 or 540, since Tetricus' successor Pappolus was already bishop in 573 and Tetricus held the see for thirty-three years).

He received a good education (bene litteris institutus); Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* 7.1.

COMES CIVITATIS AVGVSTODVNI c. 466-c. 506: congratulated on his appointment by Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 18 (Haeduae civitati te praesidere coepisse libens atque cum gaudio accepi). He held the post for forty years marked by his stern administration of justice; Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* 7.1 (Gregorius . . . Augustodunensis civitatis comitatum ambivit; in comitatu autem positus regionem illam per quadraginta annos iustitia comitante correxit: et tam severus et districtus fuit in malefactoribus, ut vix ei ullus reorum posset evadere), cf. Ven. Fort. *Carm.* IV 2, vv. 7-8 (arbiter ante ferox, dehinc pius ipse sacerdos quos domuit iudex fovit amore patris). He was subject to the Burgundian kings; see Stroheker, pp. 98-9.

Bishop of Langres c. 506/7–539/40: after his wife's death he took up a religious life and was chosen as bishop of Langres; Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* 7.2 (post mortem uxoris ad Dominum convertitur, et electus a populo Lingonicae urbi episcopus ordinatur), cf. *V. Patr.* 7 praef. (qui de excelsa senatorii ordinis potentia ad illam se humilitatem subdidit). Bishop of Langres; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 15, 19, Ven. Fort. *Carm.* IV 2 (his epitaph), *MGH(Conc.)* I 29 (at Epaon in 517), 34 (at Lyons in 516/23), 70 (at Clermont in 535), 84–6 (sent a representative to Orléans in 538), Avit. *Ep.* 64. He died aged 90 after 32 years as bishop; Ven. Fort. *Carm.* IV 2, v. 9 (triginta et geminos pie rexit ovile per annos), Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* 7.6 (obiit autem episcopatus sui anno XXXIII, aetate nonagenarius). He was buried near Dijon; Greg. Tur. *HF* V 5.

Priscus Attalus 2

usurper 409–410, 414–415

Full name; Coins (Cohen VI, p. 497). Attalus; *elsewhere*.

He was a native of Asia; Philost. XII 3 (Ἴων τὸ γένος) (the word Ἴων must refer to Ionia, sc. Asia; cf. e.g. Claud. in *Eutrop.* II 238–9). He was a leading member of the Roman senate; Olymp. fr. 3 (εἰς τις τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπιδόξων).

Father of Ampelius 1; Zos. VI 12.3. Perhaps related to Publius Ampelius (*PLRE* I) (perhaps his son; cf. Chastagnol, *Les Fastes*, 266–7).

He probably held some office (proconsulship or vicariate?) before 394, by which date he had the rank of *spectabilis*; Symm. *Ep.* II 82 (filius noster Attalus spectabilis vir; introduced to Flavianus the elder = *PLRE* I, Flavianus 15).

In 398 he was a member of a senatorial embassy to Honorius seeking relief for senators from an order to provide recruits; Symm. *Ep.* VI 58, VII 54, 113, 114 (all March 398). The embassy was successful; Symm. *Ep.* VI 62.

He was again sent on a senatorial embassy to Honorius in early 409 with Caecilianus 1 and Maximianus 2 after Alaric's first siege of Rome; Zos. V 44.1.

CSL a. 409: the embassy achieved no results but Attalus was appointed CSL through the influence of Olympius 2; Zos. V 44.2 (Ἀτταλον προεστάναι τῶν θησαυρῶν ἔταξεν). Shortly afterwards he was sent back to Rome; Zos. V 45.2. There he dismissed Heliocrates 1 who had been slow to carry out his orders to confiscate the property of Stilicho's supporters; Zos. V 45.3. He probably continued the work more vigorously himself until his own successor as CSL, Demetrius 1, arrived; Zos. V 46.1.

ATTICA

FVR a. 409: appointed ὑπαρχος at Rome by Honorius; Zos. v 46.1. He still held this office when in late 409 Alaric had him proclaimed emperor; Zos. vi 7.1 (ὑπαρχος τῆς πόλεως), Philost. xii 3 (τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ἑπαρχος), Soz. ix 8.1 (ὑπαρχος τότε τῆς πόλεως), Olymp. fr. 3 (τὴν ἐπαρχότητα τότε διέπων), Oros. ii 3.4 (praelectus), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 411 (ἑπαρχος πόλεως).

AVGVSTVS a. 409-410: he was proclaimed emperor by Alaric at Rome after the second siege of Rome in late 409; Zos. vi 7.1, Olymp. fr. 3, Oros. ii 3.3ff., vii 42.7ff., Philost. xii 3, Soc. vii 10.5, Soz. ix 8.1, Phot. *Bibl.* 98, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 409, Proc. *BV* i 2.28. Details of his reign are given in Zos. vi 7.2-6, 9.2-3, Olymp. fr. 13, Soz. ix 8.2-10, Proc. *BV* i 2.29-30.

He was deposed by Alaric when the latter was reconciled to Honorius in summer 410; Zos. vi 12.1-2, Olymp. fr. 13, Philost. xii 3, Soz. ix 8.10, Phot. *Bibl.* 98, Proc. *BV* i 2.36. He and his son Ampelius were detained by Alaric; Zos. vi 12.3, Soz. ix 8.11, Proc. *BV* i 2.36. After Alaric's death he remained with the Visigoths and accompanied Athaulfus into Gaul where in 412/413 he urged Athaulfus, without success, to join the usurper Iovinus 2; later at the marriage of Athaulfus and Galla Placidia at Narbo in January 414 he delivered an *epithalamium*; Olymp. fr. 17.

AVGVSTVS (II) a. 414-415: in 414 he was again proclaimed emperor by the Visigoths, but they abandoned him when they retreated to Spain in 415; he fell into the hands of Honorius, who had him mutilated and exiled to the Lipari islands; Olymp. fr. 13, Philost. xii 4-5, Oros. vii 42.9, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 414-415, 417, Marcell. com. s.a. 412, Joh. Mal. 350. His overthrow was celebrated at Constantinople on 28 June 416; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 416. He was led in triumph by Honorius at Rome; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 417 (perhaps also in June 416), Philost. xii 5.

A pagan; Philost. xii 3. Interested in soothsaying; Zos. vi 7.5. However he allowed himself to be baptized during his first reign by a bishop who was an Arian and a Goth; Soz. ix 9.

Addressee of Symm. *Ep.* vii 15-25. He acquired a villa at Tibur shortly before 397; *Ep.* vii 15, 19, 20. There he constructed a bath to a novel design; *Ep.* vii 18. He also owned a town house on the Mons Caelius; *Ep.* vii 19. His acquaintance with both Greek and Latin literature and his literary interests are mentioned by Symmachus; *Ep.* vii 18.

ATTICA

c.f. M/L V

Wife of Magnus Felix 21; she paid for work done in the Church of

St Lawrence in Damaso at Rome; Rossi II, p. 151 n. 25, *vv.* 9–10 (Attica Felicis Magni clarissima coniunx sumptibus hoc propriis aedificavit opus). She is mentioned but not named in Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 6 together with their children. See stemma 15.

Attila king of the Huns c. 435/440–453

On the name 'Attila', cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 386–7, Schönfeld, pp. 274–5.

Son of Mundiuch; Prisc. fr. 12, Jord. *Get.* 180, 257, Theoph. AM 5942. Nephew of Octar and Rua; Jord. *Get.* 180. Nephew of Oebar-sius; Prisc. fr. 8. Brother of Bleda (see below). Father of several sons including Dengizich and Ernach; Prisc. fr. 36, Marcell. com. s.a. 469, Jord. *Get.* 272, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 468. His eldest son was Ellac; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 89), Jord. *Get.* 262. See stemma 47.

KING OF THE HUNS c. 435/440–453: he became king in succession to Rua; Prisc. fr. 1 (on the date, see Maenchen-Helfen, *The World of the Huns*, 91–4). He was co-ruler with his brother Bleda; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 444, Marcell. com. s.a. 442, Prisc. fr. 1, Jord. *Get.* 180–1, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 131 (s.a. 446), Cass. *chron.* s.a. 444, Theoph. AM 5942, Suid. Z 29. He made the treaty of Horreum Margi with the Romans (for the date, after Feb. 438, cf. Epigenes); Prisc. fr. 1. He waged war on the Romans in 441, accepting a truce for 442; Prisc. fr. 3, Marcell. com. s.a. 441, 442, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 442. Probably in 445 he murdered Bleda and became sole ruler of the Huns; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 444, 451, Marcell. com. s.a. 445, Jord. *Get.* 181, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 131 (s.a. 446), Cass. *chron.* s.a. 444, Theoph. AM 5942 (for the date, cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 88 n. 3). In 447 he again waged war on the Romans; Marcell. com. s.a. 447, Jord. *Rom.* 331, Theoph. AM 5942. One of these wars, probably the first, was ended by a treaty negotiated with Anatolius 10 (in 443), which revised in Attila's favour the terms of the treaty of Horreum Margi; Prisc. fr. 5. Anatolius seems to have negotiated a second treaty with Attila in 448; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 80) (cf. Thompson, p. 97). In 450 a third treaty on terms surprisingly favourable to the Romans was negotiated by Attila with Anatolius and Nomus 1; Prisc. fr. 13–14.

MVM (West) (honorary) a. 449: in 449 Attila was στρατηγός Ῥωμαίων and received the normal pay of a *magister militum* from the Romans; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 90) (Νῦν μὲν γὰρ τὸ χρυσίον κομίζεσθαι παρ' αὐτῶν τῆς ἀξίας ἔνεκα . . . ἦν δὲ ἀξία, τῆς ὁ Κωνσταντιῶλος ἐπεμίσθη, στρατηγοῦ Ῥωμαίων, ἧς χάριν ὁ Ἀττήλας παρὰ βασιλέως ἐδέδεκτο τοῦ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς χορηγουμένου τὰς συντάξεις ἐκπέμπεσθαι). Priscus

learnt of this from western envoys at Attila's court in 449; the title will therefore have been conferred by the Western emperor, Valentinian III. The date and circumstances of the appointment are not recorded.

In 449 or 450 the sister of Valentinian III, Iusta Grata Honoria, asked for Attila's help and sent him her ring; Joh. Ant. fr. 199, Marcell. com. s.a. 434, Jord. *Get.* 224. Attila declared that she was now betrothed to him and demanded her surrender, along with half the Western Empire as dowry; Prisc. fr. 15-16, Jord. *Get.* 223.

In 451 Attila attacked and ravaged much of Gaul but was finally checked at the battle of the Catalaunian Plains by the combined armies of the Visigoths and Romans and their allies and withdrew from Gaul; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 451, Jord. *Get.* 197-213, Hyd. Lem. 150 (s.a. 451), Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 15.1, *Carm.* vii 327-8, Cass. *Var.* iii 1.1, *chron.* s.a. 451, *Chron. Gall.* 452 nos. 139, 141, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 615 (s.a. 451), Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 7, *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 450, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 449, Theoph. AM 5943, Joh. Mal. 358.

In 452 he invaded Italy and took several cities, notably Aquileia and Milan, before agreeing to withdraw after meeting an embassy which included Pope Leo; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 452, Prisc. fr. 19, Jord. *Get.* 218-24, *Rom.* 328, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 452, Agnellus 42, *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 452, Anon. Val. 8.38, Marcell. com. s.a. 452, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 452, *Chron. Gall.* 452, no. 141, *Chron. Gall.* 511, no. 617 (s.a. 451), Hyd. Lem. 153 (s.a. 451), 154 (s.a. 452), Vict. Tonn. s.a. 449, Proc. *BV* i 4.30-5, Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 7, Theoph. AM 5945, Suid. K 2123, M 405. For this campaign, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 131-41.

He died in 453 of a haemorrhage; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 453, Marcell. com. s.a. 454, Jord. *Get.* 254-8, Hyd. Lem. 154 (s.a. 452), Cass. *chron.* s.a. 453, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 622 (s.a. 454), Vict. Tonn. s.a. 453, Joh. Mal. 359, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450, Theoph. AM 5946. His sons immediately began quarrelling over the succession; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 453, Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 11, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 453.

Jordanes (*Get.* 182) gives a description of his physical appearance: *forma brevis, lato pectore, capite grandiore, minutis oculis, rarus barba, canis aspersus, semo nasu, teter colore, originis suae signa restituens.*

ATTIVS(?) . . .

v.c. 2476/483

Names on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre read as follows: Atti////tis et G////ani; VI 32104. For the date and rank, see Aggerius.

Restoration of the names is wholly conjectural; possibly 'Atti

Nepotis et Graniani', though the *nomen* in the singular creates difficulties for any restoration. If two persons were named, as appears to be the case, the plural 'Attiorum' is required, but that leaves no room for the first *cognomen*. Possibly 'Atti. . . .tis' was itself a *cognomen*, though what it could be is obscure.

Attius G. . . .anus

Attius Philippus

Attius Sabinus

Attius Septimius

Auchenius Bassus

Anicius Auchenius Bassus

Fl. Anicius Auchenius Bassus

Audax 1

poet E V

Author of verses which he sent to Augustine for his comments; a Christian; *Aug. Ep.* 260, 261. Augustine addresses him as 'dominus dilectissimus et in Christo praedicandus nimiumque desiderabilis frater'; *Ep.* 261. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, 462.

Audax 2

grammarian L IV/VI

Author of an elementary work of grammar, *De Scauri et Palladii libris excerpta*, one of whose sources was Victorinus (*PLRE* I); *Gramm. Lat.* VII, pp. 320-62. He cited Albinus *de metris* (= Albinus 4, in *PLRE* I); p. 339. See Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 214-15.

Castalius Innocentius Audax 3

PVR 474/475

Inscr. 1) III 6335 = XV 7110a-e = D 814 bronze tablets; *Inscr.* 2) VI 1663.

Full name; *Inscr.* 2. Audax; elsewhere.

Of distinguished family; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VIII 7.3 (cited below).

PVR a. 474 June/475 Aug.: v.c. praef. urbis, vice sacra iudicans; *Inscr.* 2. V.c. praefectus urbi; *Inscr.* 1. Under Iulius Nepos; *Inscr.* 1. Undated; *Inscr.* 2. He restored what had been damaged in a barbarian invasion (*barbarica incursione sublata restituit*); *Inscr.* 2. He received from Sidonius Apollinaris a letter of congratulations on his appointment; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VIII 7 (*tu vero inter haec macte, qui praefecturae titulis ampliatus, licet hactenus e prosapia inlustri compu-*

tarere, peculiariter nihilo segnus elaborasti, ut a te gloriosius posteritui numerarentur).

Audefleda wife of Theoderic 7 I V

Audefleda; Jord. Audofleda; Greg. Tur. Augoflada; Anon. Val. On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 36-7.

Sister of Chlodovechus (= Clovis), wife of Fl. Theodericus 7; Anon. Val. 12.63 (de Francis), Greg. Tur. *HF* III 31, Jord. *Get.* 295-6 (wrongly called daughter of Clovis). Presumably mother of Amalasuintha; cf. Jord. *Get.* 297 (Theoderic already had two daughters, Areagni and Theodegotha, 'antequam de Audefledam subolem haberet'; his only other recorded offspring was Amalasuintha). See stemmata 37 and 43.

AUDENTIA 1 (c.f.) M/L V

Mother of Avitus 4 and Fuscina and two other children; Avit. *Carm.* VI 19. She was therefore wife of Hesychius 11; one other of her children was Apollinaris 5 (bishop of Valence). See stemma 18.

Quenia Audentia 2 IV/VI

Wife of C. Papirius Constantius 18 v.c.; XI 1728 = *ILCV* 175 Florence.

AUDENTIVS v.c., advocate (at Salona) 443

Depos(ito) b(onae) m(emoriam) Audenti adul(escentis) c(larissimi) tog(ati) fori Dalm(atiae); buried on Nov. 28, 443, at the age of 23; III 2659 = *ILCV* 245 Salona (Dalmatia). He was presumably an advocate at the court of the *praeses Dalmatiae*.

Aventinus vir honoratus (West) E/M V

Vir honoratus Aventinus; born in 422, died aged 40, buried at Tarraco in Dec. 459; *AE* 1938, 27 = J. Vives, *Inscriptiones cristianas*, no. 192 Tarraco.

Augarus: see Abgarus.

Augusta 1 (*M.A.M.A.* VII 566): *PLRE* 1.

Augusta 2 I V

Wife of Adeodatus, she outlived him and was eventually buried in the same grave; VI 37278 = *ILCV* 482a = *AE* 1907, 210.

AVGVSTINA

c.f. L IV

C.f.; buried at Salona on July 4, 395; III 9523 = 12861 = *ILCV*
184 Salona.

Augustinus 1

tribunus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* 1 225 (addressed *Ἀδύγουστίνῳ τριβούνῳ*). Perhaps he was a *tribunus et notarius*.

Aurelius Augustinus 2

bishop of Hippo 395–430

Full name; Oros. *Lib. Apol.* 1 4, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 430, Claud. Mam. *de statu animae* 2.9, also MSS of Augustine's works.

Native of Thagaste (in Numidia); Aug. *Conf.* II 3.5, Poss. *V. Aug.* 1 1. His father was Patricius; *Conf.* IX 9.19, 13.37. His mother was Monnica; *Conf.* IX 13.37, *Anth. Lat.* 1 670. The family was not wealthy but belonged to the local *curia*; *Conf.* II 3.5 (Patricius was 'municeps Thagastensis admodum tenuis'), *Sermo* 356.13, Poss. *V. Aug.* 1 1 (de numero curialium). Augustine was born on Nov. 13, 354; *de vita beata* 1 6 (idibus Novembribus mihi natalis dies erat). The year is inferred from his death aged 76 in 430; Poss. *V. Aug.* XXXI 1 (and see below).

Brother of Navigius; *de vita beata* 1 6, *Conf.* IX 11.27. He also had a sister, who was widowed and became head of a convent, dying in c. 423; Aug. *Ep.* 211.4, Poss. *V. Aug.* XXVI 1. He had two cousins, Lartidianus and Rusticus, who were with him at Milan in 386; *de vita beata* 1 6. He also had some nephews and nieces, of whom one nephew, Patricius, entered the church at Hippo under Augustine; *Sermo* 356.3. He himself had a son, Adeodatus, born to him in c. 373 by the concubine he took in 372; *de vita beata* 1 6, *Conf.* IV 2.2, IX 6.14 (cf. below).

His early education, which he hated, was apparently at Thagaste; *Conf.* 1 9.14–15. His mother was already having him brought up as a Christian; he did not receive baptism, though once when very ill he asked for it, but recovered first; *Conf.* 1 11.17. He was sent to study grammar and rhetoric to the *grammatici* at Madaura until he reached his sixteenth year, when he returned to Thagaste for a year until his father could save enough to send him to Carthage to finish his education; *Conf.* II 3.5 (et anno quidem illo intermissa erant studia mea, dum mihi reducto a Madauris, in qua vicina urbe iam coeperam litteraturae atque oratoriae percipiendae gratia peregrinari, longinquioris apud Karthaginem peregrinationis sumptus parabantur). He enjoyed the study of Latin literature but hated

having to learn Greek; *Conf.* I 13.20, 14.23. His education was the normal secular one; *Poss.* I. *Aug.* I 1 (saecularibus litteris eruditus apprime, omnibus videlicet disciplinis imbutus, quas liberales vocant).

His sixteenth year was spent at home with his family in idleness enforced by domestic poverty; *Conf.* II 3.6 (sexto illo et decimo anno interposito otio ex necessitate domestica feriatu ab omni schola cum parentibus esse coepi).

He then went to Carthage to continue his studies in rhetoric; there, in spite of his intoxication with the delights of love and the theatre, he proved a keen and ambitious student who enjoyed a sense of superiority over the other students; *Conf.* III 1.1 (veni Karthaginem et circumstrepebat me undique sartago flagitiosorum amorum), 2.2 (rapiebant me spectacula theatra plena imaginibus miseriarum mearum et fomitibus ignis mei), 3.6 (habebant et illa studia, quae honesta vocabantur, ductum suum intuentem fora litigiosa, ut excellerem in eis . . . et maior iam eram in schola rhetoris et gaudebam superbe et tumebam tyfo), 4.7 (inbecilla tunc aetate discebam libros eloquentiae, in qua eminere cupiebam). His father had died when he was seventeen (in 371) and his education at Carthage was paid for by his mother; *Conf.* III 4.7, c. *Acad.* II 2.3 (he also received assistance from a local notable, Romanianus). When he was nineteen he was greatly influenced by reading the *Hortensius* of Cicero, an exhortation to philosophy, and his thoughts now turned away from pursuing success as an orator to seeking to understand God and nature; *Conf.* III 4.7, *de vita beata* I 4. At the age of twenty, he read and understood without the need of explanations the *Categories* of Aristotle; *Conf.* IV 16.28.

He read the Scriptures but was repelled by the style and did not understand the content; *Conf.* III 5.9. He then fell in with the Manichees and was converted to their beliefs; *Conf.* III 6.10ff., *Poss.* I. *Aug.* I 4. He remained a Manichee for nine years, from the age of nineteen until he was twenty-eight; *Conf.* III 11.20, IV 1.1 (per idem tempus annorum novem ab undevicensimo anno aetatis meae usque ad duodetricesimum, seducebamur et seducebamus), V 6.10, *de utilitate credendi* I 1.2.

He became a teacher and first taught at Thagaste, but after barely a year, on the death of a close friend, he went back to Carthage; *Conf.* IV 4.7 (in municipio, quo natus sum, docere coeperam; (his friend died) cum vix explevisset annum in amicitia mea), 7.12 (minus enim eum quaerebant oculi mei, ubi videre non solebant, atque a Thagastensi oppido veni Karthaginem), VI 7.11 (studuerat – sc. Alypius – apud me, cum in nostro oppido docere coepi et postea

Carthagini), *c. Acad.* II 2.3 (he again had help from Romanianus), *Poss. I. Aug.* I 2 (nam et grammaticam prius in sua civitate et rhetoricam in Africae capite Carthagine postea docuit).

At Carthage he taught rhetoric; *Conf.* IV 2.2 (docebam in illis annis artem rhetoricam et victoriosam loquacitatem victus cupiditate vendebam), V 7.13 (eas litteras, quas tunc iam rhetor Karthaginis adulescentes docebam; this alludes to 383), VI 7.11 (cum . . . ego autem rhetoricam ibi professus publica schola uterer), *Poss. I. Aug.* I 2 (cited above). He contended successfully for rhetorical prizes at Carthage; *Conf.* IV 1.1 (popularis gloriae sectantes inanitatem usque ad theatricos plausus et contentiosa carmina et agonem coronarum faenearum et spectaculorum nugas), 3.5 (the proconsul Helvius Vindicianus (in 379/82, *PLRE* I) – manu sua coronam illam agonisticam imposuerat non sano capiti meo). When aged 26 or 27 (in *c.* 380), he wrote a book *de pulchro et apto* and dedicated it to Hierius, a rhetor at Rome (*PLRE* I), whom he knew only by repute; *Conf.* IV 13.20–14.21, 14.23, 15.27 (eram aetate annorum fortasse viginti sex aut septem, cum illa volumina scripsi). At this time he would have nothing to do with the practice of magic and refused an offer of help from a soothsayer (haruspex) to win a theatrical contest, but he believed in astrology and regularly consulted astrologers in spite of criticism from his friend Nebridius (*PLRE* I) and the *proconsul* and doctor Vindicianus (see above); *Conf.* IV 2.3 (recolo etiam cum mihi theatri carminis certamen inire placuisset, mandasse mihi nescio quem haruspicem, quid ei dare vellem mercedis, ut vincerem), 3.4 (illos planos, quos mathematicos vocant, plane consulere non desistebam), *cf.* 3.5–6 (for Vindicianus and Nebridius). By 385 he had abandoned his belief in astrology; *Conf.* VII 6.8 (iam etiam mathematicorum fallaces divinationes et impia deliramenta reieceram).

In his twenty-ninth year (383) he met Faustus the Manichee, who however failed to resolve the doubts which troubled Augustine about Manichaeism; thereafter Augustine lost his faith in Manichaean doctrines; *Conf.* V 3.3, 6.10–7.13.

He now left Carthage and sailed to Rome, against the wishes of his mother; *Aug. Conf.* V 8.14–15. There he stayed with some Manichees; on arrival at Rome he fell dangerously ill and nearly died; *Conf.* V 9.16–10.18. He began to teach rhetoric at Rome; there he discovered that although the students were less unruly than in Carthage they were adept at avoiding paying their fees; *Conf.* V 8.14, 12.22 (sedulo ergo agere coeperam, propter quod veneram, ut docerem Romae artem rhetoricam, et prius domi congregare aliquos,

quibus et per quos innotescere coeperam. Et ecce cognosco alia Romae fieri, quae non patiebar in Africa . . .), *Poss. V. Aug.* 12. Following his disillusionment with Manichaeism, while at Rome (383/4) he followed the Academics and adopted a sceptical attitude towards philosophy; *Conf.* v 10.19 (suborta est etiam mihi cogitatio, prudentiores illos ceteris fuisse philosophos, quos Academicos appellant, quod de omnibus dubitandum esse censuerant nec aliquid veri ab homine comprehendi posse decreverant), *de vita beata* 14, *c. Acad.* III 20.43.

In 384 he applied for and obtained through the PVR Symmachus (*PLRE* 1) an official appointment as rhetor at Milan; *Aug. Conf.* v 13.23 (itaque posteaquam missum est a Mediolano Romam ad praefectum urbis, ut illi civitati rhetoricae magister provideretur inper-tita etiam evectioe publica, ego ipse ambivi per eos ipsos mani-chaeis vanitatibus ebrios . . . ut dictione proposita me probatum praefectus tunc Symmachus mitteret. Et veni Mediolanium ad Ambrosium episcopum), VIII 6.13, *Poss. V. Aug.* 12. He was appointed by Jan. 1, 385, when he delivered a panegyric on the consul Bauto; *Aug. c. litt. Petil.* III 25.30. He also wrote a panegyric on the emperor Valentinian II; *Conf.* VI 6.9 (cum pararem recitare imperatori laudes, quibus plura mentirer).

He was joined at Milan by his mother Monnica; *Conf.* VI 1.1. She arranged a marriage for him, now aged 30 (perhaps in summer 385), with a bride who was still two years under age; *Conf.* VI 13.23. To facilitate the marriage, he had to send back to Africa the concubine with whom he had lived since 372, though their son Adeodatus remained with him; he took however another concubine until it should become time for his marriage in two years; *Conf.* VI 15.25.

At Milan he heard bishop Ambrose's teaching and came to realize the significance of interpreting Scripture in a spiritual sense; *Conf.* VI 3.4ff., *Poss. V. Aug.* 13. He was determined to research more deeply into the doctrines of Christianity; *Aug. Conf.* VI 11.18. It was at this time that he became acquainted with the writings of the Neo-Platonists; he was impressed by the affinity of some of their ideas with Christian doctrines and was helped by them towards resolving his intellectual difficulties with Christianity; *Conf.* v 14.25, VII 9.13-20.26, VIII 2.3, *de vita beata* 14. He now conceived the wish to serve God but was as yet unable to break away from worldly habits; *Conf.* VIII 5.10. He continued to give lessons in rhetoric but found them wearisome and a distraction from attending at church; *Conf.* VIII 6.13. The climax came with a visit from Ponticianus

(*PLRE* 1), who told Augustine and his companions about the Egyptian monk, St Antony, and about others who had given up the world; *Conf.* VIII 6.14–15. This opened Augustine's eyes to his own nature and character, and he describes how he retired to the garden of the house he lived in at Milan to be alone and to undergo a period of intense spiritual stress, at the conclusion of which he announced his conversion and his resolve to renounce the world and follow a life of continence devoted to religion; *Conf.* VIII 7.16–12.29. He was now aged 31; *Conf.* VIII 7.17.

He decided to complete the current term as a teacher and then quietly to retire from his official post as rhetor; *Conf.* IX 2.2 (*et placuit mihi in conspectu tuo non tumultuose abripere, sed leniter subtrahere ministerium linguae meae nundinis loquacitatis . . . et opportune iam paucissimi dies supererant ad vindemiales ferias, et statui tolerare illos, ut sollemniter abscederem et redemptus a te iam non redirem venalis*), 4.7 (*et venit dies, quo etiam actu solverer a professione rhetorica, unde iam cogitatu solutus eram*), 5.13 (*renuntiavi peractis vindemialibus, ut scholasticis suis Mediolanenses venditorem verborum alium providerent*), *Poss. V. Aug.* II 4. He had experienced chest and stomach pains during the previous summer which had affected his performance as an orator, and as well as his conversion he gave them as a reason for his retirement; *Conf.* IX 2.4, *c. Acad.* I 1.3, III 7.15, *de vita beata* I 4, *de ordine* I 2.5.

He withdrew in the company of a few relatives, friends and private pupils to the villa of Cassiciacum near Milan, owned by his friend Verecundus (*PLRE* 1), and there began to write; *Conf.* IX 3.5. He wrote at this time his books *contra Academicos*, *de vita beata*, *de ordine* and the *Soliloquia*. He was now a catechumen and studied the psalms with Alypius and Monnica; *Conf.* IX 4.8. Among the company were two private students, Trygetius and Licentius, whom he continued to instruct in Vergil; *c. Acad.* I 5.15, II 4.10, *de ordine* I 8.26, *de vita beata* I 6, *de quantitate animae* 31.62. The company also included Adeodatus, Navigius, Lartidianus and Rusticus; *de vita beata* I 6.

He was baptized along with Alypius and Adeodatus, now aged 14, by bishop Ambrose at Milan at Easter in 387; *Conf.* IX 6.14–7.15, *Poss. V. Aug.* I 5.

Later this year he set off with his relatives to return to Africa; *Conf.* IX 8.17. At Ostia where they rested from their long journey before undertaking the voyage, Monnica fell ill and died; *Conf.* IX 8.17–11.28. She was 56 and Augustine 33; *Conf.* IX 11.28. Augustine then seems to have returned to Rome, probably because of the

military situation arising from the invasion of Italy by the emperor Maximus; he there wrote more works, an attack on the Manichees called *de moribus ecclesiae catholicae et de moribus Manichaeorum*, and a book on the soul, *de quantitate animae*; he also began his work *de libero arbitrio*; *Retr.* I 6(7), 7(8), 8(9). While Augustine was at Rome, his friend Verecundus died at Milan; *Conf.* IX 3.5.

He returned to Africa after the death of Maximus (Aug. 28, 388; cf. *PLRE* I 588); *c. litt. Petil.* III 25.30. He remained at Carthage for a few days only, staying with Innocentius (*PLRE* I); *Civ. Dei* 22.8. He then went back home to Thagaste where he formed a monastic community; *Poss. V. Aug.* III 1-2, *Aug. Ep.* 10. He sold his family estate; *Aug. Ep.* 126.7, 157.4.39. He continued in this way of life as a layman for three years; *Poss. V. Aug.* III 1-2. He composed several works in this period, *de magistro*, *de Genesi contra Manichaeos*, and *de vera religione*; *Retr.* I 9(10), 11(12), 12(13). He also finished working on the *de musica*, begun in 387 at Milan; *Retr.* I 5(6), 10(11).

After three years, in 391, while on a visit to Hippo he was forcibly ordained priest at the inspiration of bishop Valerius; *Poss. V. Aug.* III 3-v 1, *Sermo* 355, *Ep.* 21. He was able to transfer his monastic community to the grounds of the church at Hippo; *Poss. V. Aug.* v 1. Then probably in 395 at Valerius' request Augustine was consecrated as bishop of Hippo assisting Valerius; he became sole bishop on Valerius' death in 396; *c. litt. Petil.* III 16.19, *Poss. V. Aug.* VIII 1-4. He remained bishop until his death, after a period of illness, on Aug. 28, 430, when Hippo was under siege from the Vandals; *Poss. V. Aug.* XXXI 2-5, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 430. He was then aged 76; *Poss. V. Aug.* XXXI 1.

On his life, see further G. Bonner, *St Augustine of Hippo*, chapters 2-3, and P. Brown, *Augustine of Hippo, A Biography*, passim.

Romulus Augustus

A VIA

(?c.f.) V/VI

Daughter of Eugenia I (*quam subolis labsam bes senis inclita lustris condedit hic lacrimis Avia maesta piis (sic)*); XII 481 + p. 813 = *ILCV* 179 Marseilles.

Avianus (author of fables); see Avienus.

Avienus I

author of fables E V

Author of a collection of Aesopian fables which he dedicated to 'Theodosius' (= Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius 20); Avianus,

Fabulae, praef. To be identified with Avienus, youthful interlocuter in the *Saturnalia* of Macrobius.

For the spelling of his name ('Avienus', not 'Avianus'), his date, and other details, see A. Cameron, in *CQ* 1967, 385-99, and cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 32-5.

Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus iunior 2 cos. 502; PPO 527-528

Full name; *Acta synhod. habit. Rom.* II 1, 2, 6 (= *MGH(AA)* XII, pp. 420, 422, 426). Avienus iunior; Rossi I 926-7. Fl. Avienus; *papyrus from consulship*. Avienus; *elsewhere*.

He was a native of Rome; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 32 (habet de origine eius Roma iactantiam).

Grandson of Gennadius Avienus 4 (cos. 450); Ennod. *Ep.* I 18 (ut avum nomine, ita patrem redde doctrina). Son of Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus 9; Ennod. *Ep.* I 5, II 10, VI 7, IX 11, 32. Nephew of Stephania; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 18. Brother of Fl. Ennodius Messala 2; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 12. He was related to Liberius 3; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 7. See stemma 23.

He received his education in Liguria; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 32. He was learned in both Greek and Latin; Ennod. *Ep.* I 5. Named with his father as an example of eloquence; Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 408, 14ff. (cited below). Possibly a pupil of Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* II 10-11.

CONSVL (West) a. 502 with Probus 8 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 926-7, *P. Ross.-Georg.* V 31.1, *Acta synhod.*, Ennod. *Ep.* I 5 (novellus consul). He was still a young man (adulescens; eius primordiis; tener) and this was his first appointment (quem coepisse videmus a fascibus); Ennod. *Ep.* I 5. On the date of the *Acta synhod.*, cf. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, 95ff., 205ff.

He was in Rome in 503 when he fell ill; Ennod. *Ep.* II 10. In winter 507/508 he was at Ravenna with his parents; Ennod. *Ep.* VI 7. He may have been in office then and in 510; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 18 (on behalf of Vicarius; in Aug./Sept. 508), *Ep.* VIII 2 (early 510). He certainly held an office at court in early 512; Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 408, 14ff. (Faustum et Avienum, saeculi nostri beatitudinem et Latiaris flumen eloquii, aulicis districtos teneat sors secunda consiliis; (also) istis in bono publico desudantibus).

During 512 he returned to Rome for his marriage; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 11-12 (summer 511; to be married), IX 31 (late 512; his marriage), IX 34 (early 513; now married). His wife was of noble family; IX 34 (Deus . . . qui vos non solum nobili, sed, quantum fama nuntiat, sancta moribus uxore donavit).

PPO (in Italy) a. 527-528: appointed successor of Abundantius 3 by Athalaric for the sixth indiction; Cass. *Var.* VIII 20 (addressed 'Avieno v.i. ppo'; praefecturae tibi fasces per sextam feliciter indictionem deo auxiliante conferimus).

Still alive in 534 when Pope John II wrote to him as first among the senators (?possibly *caput senatus*); Mansi VIII 803 = PL 66, 20.

He received many letters from Ennodius between early 502 and early 513; *Ep.* I 12, 18, III 26, 27, 30, 31, V 17, VI 7, 11, 32, VII 3, 9, 17, 18, VIII 2, 6, 26, 42, IX 7, 24, 31, 34. Mentioned in *Ep.* I 5, II 10-11, IX 11-13, 15, 18, 32.

Fl. Avienus iunior 3

cos. 501; patricius

Full name; *Acta synhod. habit. Rom.* III (= MGH(4.4) XII, p. 438).

His brother was an Albinus and in 507/509 they were ordered to assume the patronage of the Green party in place of their dead father and to elect a pantomime; Cass. *Var.* I 20, 33 (see Albinus 9). He was probably a member of the family of the Decii, son of Fl. Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius 12 (cos. 480), and brother of Albinus 9 (cos. 493), Fl. Theodorus 62 (cos. 505) and Fl. Inportunus (cos. 509). See stemma 26.

CONSVL (West) a. 501 with Pompeius 2 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 925 (unless = a. 502), Avit. *Ep.* 33, *CIL* XII 930, *Acta synhod.* III. His consulship is mentioned; Ennod. *Ep.* II 28 (nobis ergo verecundia, consuli nostro emendatione prospeximus).

In 504 he received a letter from Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* III 8.

PATRICIVS: he was 'vir inlustris atque patricius' by 509; Cass. *Var.* I 20 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Albino et Avieno vv. ii. atque patriciis'), 33 (a. 507/509; patricius vir).

Gennadius Avienus 4

cos. 450

Full name; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* I 9.2. Avienus; *elsewhere*.

His family is said to be the Corvini; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* I 9.4 (Corvinae familiae Deciana praeferebatur). Perhaps he traced his ancestry back to M. Valerius Messala Corvinus (cos. 59 A.D.). He seems to have had brothers, sons and sons-in-law; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* I 9.3. One son was Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus 9 (cos. 490), Ennod. *Ep.* I 5; a daughter was Stephania, Ennod. *Ep.* IX 18; a grandson was Rufius Faustus Magnus Avienus 2 (cos. 502), Ennod. *Ep.* I 18. See stemma 23.

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 450 with Valentinianus Aug. VII: *Fasti*, Rossi I 717, 748-751, *CIL* IX 1369, 1370, XII 930, *AE* 1969/70, 83b, 85, Leo, *Ep.* 60-1, 66-7, 69-71, 73-4; according to Sidonius, his good fortune brought him the consulship, Sid. *Ap. Ep.* I 9.3 (Avienus ad

consulatum felicitate . . . pervenerat). Called 'consularis' in 452, Prosp. Tir. s.a. 452; and in 468, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 9.2.5.

In 452 he accompanied the Pope Leo I and Trygetius I on an embassy to Attila to ask him not to attack Rome; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 452.

He seems to have acquired several dignities fairly quickly (dignitatum in Avieno iucunda velocitas . . . praedicabatur) and to have held at least one actual civil office (cinctus Avienus); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 9.3-4. Apart from the consulship, nothing further is known about these.

When Sidonius Apollinaris came to Rome in 467, he learnt that Gennadius Avienus and Caecina Basilius II were the two most influential men, apart from the military (i.e. Ricimer), in the senate after the emperor; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 9.2 (duo fastigatissimi consulares) (written early in 468). His qualities as a potential patron are compared by Sidonius with those of Basilius; he used his influence mainly for his own relatives and had less time for outside applicants than had Basilius; what Avienus would give in office (cinctus) to kinsmen, Basilius would give while out of office (discinctus) to others; he was open-hearted and hospitable but his friendship could not be relied on to produce results, whereas Basilius was reserved but more helpful; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 9.3-4. Sidonius decided to continue frequenting his company but to rely on Basilius for promotion of his interests; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 9.5.

Valerius Messalla Avienus

AVITA: wife of Turcius Apronianus 4; *PLRE* I.

AVITIANVS

(?v.c.) E V

Father of Adventius; a pagan; Evod. *de mirac.* II 2. Probably of noble family.

AVITVS I

Gallic senator M V

Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 1 (?a. 471).

A relative (?cousin) of Sidonius Apollinaris 6; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 1.1 (their mothers were close relatives, perhaps sisters – matribus nostris summa sanguinis iuncti necessitudo). He had two sisters, one of whom was dead by 470/471; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 1.3. See Anonymae 13. See stemma 14.

He owned property at Cottion (site unknown); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIV 75-6. He also had an estate called Cuticiacum near to Clermont

AVITVS 4

which he donated to the church there soon after Sidonius became bishop; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 1.2-3. About the same time he received an inheritance from Nicetius 1; *Ep.* III 1.3.

He and Sidonius were school friends and contemporaries, grew up together and served together under the same emperors; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 1.1 (Avitus may therefore have been a *tribunus et notarius* under Majorian, cf. Sidonius Apollinaris).

In c.a. 471 he apparently undertook to negotiate a settlement with the Visigoths; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 1.5 (*vestra auctoritas pro dignitate sententiae sic partem utramque moderabitur ut et nostra discat quid debeat negare cum petitur et poscere adversa desinat cum negatur*).

Avitus 2

poet ?V

Author of a poem ('adlocutio sponsalis' of five lines) preserved in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* I 29. Possibly fifth-century, like most authors in this collection; cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 71-4.

AVITVS 3

(v.c.) (West) E VI

Addressee of several letters from Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* IV 31, v 5 (early 506); v 20-1 (late 506); v 25 (winter 506/507); VI 13-14 (early 508).

His mother was Helisea, a relative of Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* v 5. They apparently lived at Aquileia (cf. *Ep.* IV 29, v 1), where they were involved in a disputed episcopal election in 506 on behalf of an anti-Symmachan candidate; Ennod. *Ep.* IV 31, v 5, 20. A visit to Milan is mentioned in late 506; Ennod. *Ep.* v 21.

He was a high-ranking person; Ennod. *Ep.* IV 31, v 21, 25 (all address him as 'magnitudo vestra' or similar). He is twice addressed as 'culmen tuum', once in late 506, Ennod. *Ep.* v 21, and again in early 508, *Ep.* VI 13. He possibly held judicial office at Milan in 507-508; Ennod. *Ep.* v 25, VI 13 (*in potestate est culminis vestri, in praedicti causa quid iustitia . . . mereatur ostendere*), 14 (*disceptatio vestra*) (all concern the legal difficulties of the son of Sabinus 7).

He may be identical with Avitus *vir inlustris et magnificus*, one of the senators to whom Pope John II wrote in early 534; Mansi VIII 803.

ALCIMVS ECDICIVS AVITVS 4

(v.c.) bishop of Vienne
c. 494-c. 518

Full name; Avit., *praefatio* to the *Carmina*. Alcimus Avitus; titles and subscriptions of the *Carmina*.

Of senatorial family; Avit. *Carm.* vi 658-9, *Epitaph*, vv. 7-8 (in *MGH(AA)* vi 2, p. 185), *V. Avit.* 1, *Ado, chron.* (= *PL* 123, 105D). Son of Hesychius 11 (bishop of Vienne); *Ado, chron.*, *V. Avit.* 1, cf. Avit. *Carm.* vi 657 (pontificem sacris adsumptum respice patrem). His mother was Audentia 1; Avit. *Carm.* vi 19. Brother of Apollinaris 5 (bishop of Valence); *V. Avit.* 1, Avit. *Ep.* 14, 27, 61, 72, 87-8, *Ado, chron.* His sister was Fuscina; Avit. *Carm.* vi 94. He was a relative of Apollinaris 3 (and therefore of Sidonius Apollinaris and the emperor Eparchius Avitus); Avit. *Ep.* 51-2. See stemma 18.

Perhaps born at Vienne, where bishop Mamertus baptized him; Avit. *Hom.* 6.

Bishop of Vienne c. 494-c. 518: successor of his father as bishop of Vienne; *V. Avit.* 1. Already bishop by 494; Ennod. *V. Epiph.*, 173 (= p. 376). Still alive on Sept. 5, 517 (at the Council of Epaon); *MGH (Conc.)* 1, p. 29. Apparently no longer alive in 519, since he did not subscribe to the Council of Lyons; *MGH (Conc.)* 1, p. 34.

Author of a number of extant letters, homilies and poems; cf. Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 380-9.

Eparchius Avitus 5

Augustus 455-456

Full name; Rossi 1795. Avitus; *elsewhere*.

Native of Clermont; Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 11, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 149, 153-4. Gallus civis; Hyd. Lem. 163 (s.a. 455).

He was of a senatorial family; Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 11. The family was very distinguished; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 154-5, 158-9. Avitus was descended from Philagrius (see *PLRE* 1); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 156-7. He was therefore a relative of Magnus Felix 21; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* ii 3.1. His father's name is unknown (cf. Anonymus 95) but he may have been Agricola 1 since that was the name of one of Avitus' own sons (see below). Avitus' mother (Anonyma 12) was a lady of noble birth; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 164-5. Avitus was related to Theodorus 12; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 218. He was also related to Priscus Valerianus 8; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* viii 1-2. His own children were Papianilla 2, who married Sidonius Apollinaris, Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 21, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiii 430, *Ep.* v 16.3-4; Ecdicius 3, Jord. *Get.* 240-1, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 16.1.3; and Agricola 2, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* ii 12.1-2. See stemmata 14, 15 and 16.

He studied law; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 207 (civilia iura secutus).

Shortly before 421 he was sent as envoy to Constantius 17 to seek tax-relief for his homeland (probably referring to Clermont); his mission was a success; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 207-14 (cf. 208-11 *eligitur primus, iuvenis, solus, mala fractae alliget ut patriae pos-*

catque informe recidi vectigal. Procerum tum forte potentior illic, post etiam princeps, Constantius omnia praestat).

He visited the Visigothic court where his kinsman Theodorus 12 was living as a hostage, probably in 425 or 426 (after the warfare of 425, *Prosp. Tir. s.a.* 425); *Sid. Ap. Carm.* vii 215-20 (cf. 218-20 quem (sc. Theodorum) pro pietate propinqui expetis in media peliti principis aula tutus, Avite, fide). He became a favourite of king Theoderic I; *Carm.* vii 220-6 (see further below). Later on, perhaps in 439 and afterwards (see below), he met Theoderic's son, later Theoderic II, whose education he was able to influence so as to include the Latin poets; *Carm.* vii 481-3, 495-9.

Avitus had already held three posts when he became PPO in 439 (see below); *Sid. Ap. Carm.* vii 462-3 (ex quo militiae post munia trina superbum praefecturae apicem quarto iam culmine rexi). They were all military.

He served under Aetius 7; *Carm.* vii 230-2 (Aetium interea, Scythico quia saepe duello est edoctus, sequeris; qui, quamquam celsus in armis, nil sine te gessit, cum plurima tute sine illo). The first occasion was apparently on Aetius' campaigns against the Iuthungi and Norici in c. 430-431; *Carm.* vii 233-4 (post Iuthungos et Norica bella subacto victor Vindelico) (for the dates, cf. *Hyd. Lem.* 93, 95, s.a. 430, 431). The second was Aetius' campaign against the Burgundians in 436; *Carm.* vii 234-5 (Belgam, Burgundio quem trux presserat, absolvit iunctus tibi) (for the dates, cf. *Prosp. Tiro s.a.* 435, *Hyd. Lem.* 108, s.a. 436). It is not clear what posts he held on these two expeditions but he already ranked as a *vir illustris* after the second one (i.e. by 437); *Carm.* vii 241 (inlustri iam tum donatur celsus honore; the title may however have been honorary).

?MVM PER GALLIAS a. 437: he then returned home to the Auvergne where he held his third military office; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* vii 255 (vir turres portasque tuens). In 437 he won distinction in a battle near Clermont against a band of marauding Huns; *Carm.* vii 244-71, 278-94 (they were Huns under Litorius, perhaps a group who broke away from the main body in 437, cf. *Prosp. Tiro s.a.* 437). In 437 he also helped to relieve the siege of Narbo by Theoderic; *Carm.* vii 475-80 (for the date, cf. *Prosp. Tiro s.a.* 436, *Hyd. Lem.* 107, 110, s.a. 436, 437). His office may now have been *mag. mil. per Gallias* and he was perhaps succeeded by Litorius; cf. *Fasti*.

PPO (GALLIARVM) a. 439: soon afterwards he became PPO of Gaul; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* vii 295-8 (haec post gesta viri . . . intemerata mihi praefectus iura regebat; et caput hoc sibimet solitis defessa ruinis Gallia suscipiens Getica pallebat ab ira), 312-15 (this was his first

civil post), 462-3 (cited above). During this office he negotiated a renewal of the treaty of friendship with the Visigoths; *Carm.* VII 297-311 (the date was 439, *Hyd. Lem.* 117, s.a. 439).

After laying down his prefecture (probably before summer 440, see Albinus 10), he retired to his country estates; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* VII 316-17 (*iam praefecturae perfunctus culmine tandem se dederat ruri*). He remained there until the invasion of Gaul by Attila and the Huns in 451, when he used his influence with Theoderic I to get him to join forces with Aetius and the Romans in face of the invaders; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* VII 318-20, 346-52, 547-9 (for his influence with Theoderic, see *Carm.* VII 340-1, 469-72, 493). He then retired to his estates again until 455; *Carm.* VII 378-81.

MVM (?PRAESENTALIS) a. 455: he was appointed by the emperor Petronius Maximus 22 in summer 455; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* VII 377-8 (*peditumque equitumque magistrum te sibi, Avite, legit*), 432 (*magister*), 464-8, *Ep.* I 3.1. In view of his rank and reputation he was presumably one of the two senior *magistri militum*. Maximus immediately sent him as his envoy to the Visigoths at Toulouse; *Carm.* VII 392-4, 399-402 (*Vesorum proceres raptim suspendit ab ira rumor, succinctum referens diplomate Avitum iam Geticas intrare domos positaque parumper mole magisterii legati iura subisse*), 435-6 (at Toulouse), 464-8 (cf. 467-8 *promptissimus istud arripui officium, vos quo legatus adirem*).

AVGVSTVS a. 455-456: while he was with the Visigoths, news came of the death of Petronius Maximus; Avitus was urged to become emperor first by the Goths at Toulouse, and was then proclaimed officially by the Gallic leaders at Arles on July 9, 455; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* VII 508-9, 520-1, 571-80 (at Viernum, near Arles), *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 455 (July 10), *Addit. ad. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 455 (at Arles), *Hyd. Lem.* 163 (s.a. 455) (at Toulouse and Arles), *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 455.

He was defeated and deposed at the battle of Placentia on Oct. 17, 456, by Ricimer; *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 456, *Hyd. Lem.* 183 (s.a. 456), *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 456, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 628, *Theoph. AM* 5948. He was then made bishop of Placentia; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 11, *Jord. Get.* 240, *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 456, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 456, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 202. He died soon afterwards and was buried at Brioude; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 11, *Evagr. HE* II 7, *Hyd. Lem.* 183 (s.a. 456).

Fl. Avitus Marinianus

AVODIANVS (??c.) (East) LIV/ENV

A man of rank (*ἀνὴρ τῶν ἐν τελει καὶ ἀξιῶματι*); husband of Astrion; Theod. *HR* 13. Perhaps a senator, but possibly only a leading citizen of e.g. Antioch (near which city lived Macedonius, a holy man who cured Astrion).

AVRELIANA (?c.f.) (East) ?V/VI

Called *ἡ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτη*; *IGC* 47 bis, near Adramyttium.

AVRELIANVS 1: proconsul Asiae 395; *PLRE* 1.

AVRELIANVS 2 Vicarius (Quinque provinciarum or Italiae) 399

Addressee of a letter from Symmachus in 399 concerning preparations for the praetorian games of Symmachus' son; Symm. *Ep.* ix 22 (*missurus igitur ad Hispanias meorum aliquos, qui curules quadrigas ex omni gregum nobilitate mercentur, iam nunc in favorem praetereuntium curam tuam provoco, ut illis et velocitas transeundi et evectio praestetur adiectio*). Probably a *vicarius*, since he could issue *evectioes*, and probably in Quinque Provinciae or Italy since he was to help Symmachus' agents en route for Spain; Symmachus' letter to the *vicarius Hispaniarum* was *Ep.* ix 21.

He also received Symm. *Ep.* ix 26 (date uncertain).

Aurelianus 3: ?assessor under various *duces*, ?Mag. Off., ?QSP, PVC 393-394, PPO (Orientis) 399, *cos.* 400, PPO Orientis II 414-416, patricius; *PLRE* 1.

Aurelianus 4 CRP (East) 438 Nov. 4

Nov. Theod. 6^a. He was either temporarily engaged on other work or incapacitated by illness on Oct. 20, 439, when Marcellinus 4 was deputizing for the CRP; *Nov. Theod.* 17.1.

Aurelianus 5 PPO (of Gaul or Illyricum) 473 April 29

Named with Felix Himelco, Dioscorus 5 and Protadius 2 *vv. cc.* pp.' in the heading of a prefectorial edict; Haenel, *Corp. Legum*, p. 260. Since Himelco had the Italian and Dioscorus the Oriental prefectures, the other two had the Gallic and the Illyrian, but there is no evidence to show which had which.

AVRELIANVS 6 son of Ruricius; (?v.c.) I. V/E. VI

Son of Ruricius (bishop of Limoges), brother of Leontius 18; Ruric. *Ep.* II 40 (written when Ruricius was bishop, i.e. c. 485/507). The family was senatorial. See stemma 16.

Aurelianus 7 vir illustrissimus (in Gaul) 501/506

Inhabitant of the Burgundian kingdom; addressee of a letter from Avitus, bishop of Vienne, encouraging him not to despair in the midst of the current disturbances; Avit. *Ep.* 37 (addressed 'viro illustrissimo Aureliano'). The letter alludes to the current respite after recent troubles, perhaps an allusion to the warfare of 500; cf. Gundobad.

Perhaps to be identified with Aurelianus, a friend of Clovis, supposedly sent to the Burgundian court by Clovis when he sought to marry Chrothildis; Fredegarius III 18, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 11-15, *V. S. Chrothildis* 3-4, 6. Gregory of Tours (*IIF* II 28) alludes briefly to the embassies sent by Clovis in this affair, without naming any envoys.

AVRELIANVS 8 relative of Ennodius; bishop c. 512

Relative (propinquus) of Magnus Felix Ennodius 3; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 27. He lived in Gaul; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 35. In 507, having suffered a loss to his family estate through hostile action (nescio quid magnitudini vestrae hostilis malitia de patrimonii ubertate decerpserit), he visited Ravenna to obtain help from Theoderic; Ennod. *Ep.* VI 5. In 510 he was a priest and by 512 had become a bishop; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 13, 35 (a. 510, both addressed 'Aureliano presbytero'), IX 27 (addressed 'Aureliano episcopo'). His see is unknown but perhaps lay in that part of southern Gaul where the Ostrogoths ruled, i.e. in Provence.

In 507 he is styled by Ennodius both 'culmen tuum' and 'magnitudo vestra'; Ennod. *Ep.* VI 5. These expressions signify that he had held a high secular dignity, but it is impossible to determine what it may have been.

Ambrosius Aurelianus 9 Roman-British leader I. V

Leader of the Roman-British resistance to the Saxons in the later fifth century (duce Ambrosio); described as 'vir modestus', he was of Roman descent; his father (Ambrosius 2) had assumed the purple (and presumably therefore ruled as emperor in Britain) but had been killed in the Saxon wars (qui solus forte Romanae gentis tantae

AVRELIVS 4

tempestatis collisione occisis in eadem parentibus purpura nimirum indutis superfuerat); in Gildas' day (c. 540) his descendants are described as inferior to their ancestor (suboles magnopere avita bonitate degeneravit); Gildas 25.

Caelius Aurelianus 10 writer on medicine ?V

He translated several medical works of Soranus into Latin, abbreviating the original and adding remarks of his own; cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 285-9. Styled in the MSS 'Caelius Aurelianus methodicus Siccensis'; i.e. he was a native of Sicca Veneria (in Africa Proconsularis) and belonged to the sect of doctors known as 'methodici'. His translation of Soranus' (lost) *Περὶ ὀξέων καὶ χρονίων παθῶν* is extant as the *Acutae Passiones* in three books and the *Chronicae Passiones* in five. His *Medicinales Responsiones*, another Soranus translation, survives in part. He also translated Soranus' *Περὶ γυναικείων παθῶν*, extant as the *Gynaecia*, and other works now lost. His date is uncertain; probably Cassiodorus alludes to him as 'Aurelius Caelius'; Cass. *Inst. Div. Litt.* xxxi 2. He may be contemporary with Cassius Felix 13, since their styles are similar.

L. Aurelianus 11 v.d., agens in rebus, defensor (of Sardis) 459

Λ. Ἀύρηλιανῶ τῷ θαυμασιωτάτῳ καὶ καθοσιωμ(ένῳ) μαγιστριανῶ καὶ ἐκδ(ίκῳ) τῆς αὐτῆς περιφανοῦς μητροπ(όλεως); *CIG* 3467 = *Wadd.* III 628 = *IGC* 322 = *Sardis* VII 1 n. 18 Sardis, dated a. 459 April 27.

SABINVS AVRELIANVS 12 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32116. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

AVRELIVS 1 (VIII 17411 = *ILAlg.* 18): *PLRE* 1.

Aurelius 2 scholasticus (at Bostra) 513/518

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* VIII 3 (a. 513/518; he is called 'σχολαστικός'). He was at Bostra in Arabia; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* VIII 2, on the same subject, is addressed to Cassian, bishop of Bostra, and Cassian is identified as 'the bishop of your resplendent metropolis' (*Ep. Sel.* VIII 3 *ad fin.*).

CAECINA AVRELIVS 3 v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 72 n. 32. For his date, see Aggerius.

Fl. Aurelius 4: protector domesticus IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

AVRELIVS

Aurelius Augustinus

Fl. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator

Aurelius Ianuarius

Aurelius Ioannes

M. Aurelius Restitutus

Aurelius Anicius Symmachus

Q. Aurelius Memmius Symmachus iunior

Aurelius Theodorus

AVRORA

sp.f. M V

Spectabilis et penetens f(emina); died aged about 60 in 463, buried together with Principius 2 and A. . . ; v 5420 = *ILCV* 1733 Comum.

Ausanius

E VI

Friend of Parthenius 3, who killed him on the groundless suspicion of adultery with his wife Papianilla 3; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 36.

AVSONIVS 1

(?v.c., tribunus et notarius) 406/407

Possibly brother of Iulianus 4; bearer to Iulianus of a letter from Jerome, who describes how the letter was written in haste as Ausonius was on the point of starting his journey (*iam dimisso synthemate equus publicus sternebatur et nobilem iuvenem punicea indutum tunica balteus ambiebat*); Jer. *Ep.* 118.1 (a. 406/407; cf. Cavallera I 310, II 52, 163). He was a young man, perhaps of senatorial rank (*nobilis*), and evidently had an official position which entitled him to use the *cursus publicus* and presumably involved wide travel. In view of his probable rank, he was more likely a *tribunus et notarius* than an *agens in rebus* or an army officer. Since he was travelling from Bethlehem and would deliver a letter to Dalmatia, he could have held office either in the East or in the West.

AVSONIVS 2

corrector (Augustamnicae) E/M V

Auxonius; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 220. Ausonius; *elsewhere*. See also Ausonius Dionysius 12.

CORRECTOR (AVGVSTAMNICAЕ) in E/M V: addressee of letters from

AVXANIVS

Isidore of Pelusium, το Αύσονίω κορρικτόρι; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* i 115, 395 (awarded a gilt statue by the emperor), ii 25 (concerning a petition to him from the people of Pelusium (in Augustamnica) and praising his mild and generous rule), 120, iii 220, 263 (καλῶς ἄν, ὡ ἐλλογιμώτατε, διοικήσειας τὴν ἀρχὴν, εἰ τοῦ μὲν δικαίου φύλαξ ἀκλυῆς γένοιο), 264, 315, 359, 396, v 212 (on behalf of a farmer wrongly accused before his court), 228, 418 (held in esteem by his ἀρχομένοι), 419, 420, 428 (asked to show mercy to a man appearing in his court).

He received one letter after laying down his post; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* i 165 (addressed Αύσονίω; σὲ δὲ ἐκ τῶν θρόνων τῆς εὐαρχίας αἱ οὐρανοὶ παραδέχονται τάξεις . . . κατοπιν πάντα τοῦ δικαίου τιθέμενος). He perhaps received also Isid. Pel. *Ep.* v 204, 354.

Ausonius 3 sophist (East) M V

Sophist; contemporary of Nonnus 2 to whom he addressed letters and other works; Suid. A 4460.

Ausonius 4 vir inlustris (West) 465

Vir inlustris; reported to the emperor Libius Severus a complaint from the provincials (cunctorum . . . provincialium querella) concerning intermarriage between their *coloni* and slaves and members of the public *corpora* of Rome and elsewhere; *Nov. Sev.* 2 (a. 465 Sept. 25).

Ausonius Dionysius

AVSPICIA (?c.f.) E/M V

Wife of Fronto, mother of Frontina and Anonyma 14, grandmother of Aper, whom she brought up at Clermont after his mother died; a native of Clermont; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 21.4.

AVVLVS (?v.c.) LV/E VI

Son of a 'nobilis vir provincialis'; taken as a hostage to Ticinum by the *comes* Betancus; after four years Avitus, bishop of Vienne, wrote to Maximus, bishop of Ticinum, for aid in securing his release and return home; Avit. *Ep.* 12. For the date, possibly c. 512, see Betancus. Avulus was presumably a native of Gaul.

AVXANIVS (v.c.) 468

Friend of Sidonius Apollinaris 6 and of Arvandus; the attempt by him and Sidonius in 468 at Rome to help Arvandus against a charge of treason was rudely rejected with the remark that they were unworthy of their prefect fathers (abite degeneres et praefectoriis

patribus indigni); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 7.6-7 (he is called 'praestantissimus vir'). His father (= Anonymus 7) must have been either PPO or PVR.

He may be identical with the Auxanius who became abbot of the monastic community of St Abraham near Clermont after Abraham died in 477, but Sidonius' language about the abbot (sanctus Auxanius . . . plusculum iusto et corpore infirmus et verecundus ingenio eoque parendi quam imperandi promptior) does not sound like the friend of Sidonius at Rome in 468; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 17.4.

AVXENTIA 1 (c.f.) (East) E/M VI

Ἡ λαμπροσάτῃ; widow of Sergius 3 and mother of Martha (*PLRE* III); she remarried and had two children, and defrauded Martha of her father's property, which was at Antioch; Just. *Nov.* 155 (a. 533 Feb. 1).

PETRONIA AVXENTIA 2: c.f. (*ILCV* 159); *PLRE* I.

Auxentius 1 L IV/E V

Friend of Symmachus, who commended him to Promotus (see *PLRE* I); Symm. *Ep.* III 77 (before 392). In 401 Symmachus asked his help in a lawsuit for Euscus (Symmachus' agent); Symm. *Ep.* IX 5 (a. 401) (tuam circa nos diligentiam privatim litterarum vicissitudo, publice forensis pro Euscio cura testabitur).

Auxentius 2 vir inlustris (East) E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk (containing statements of the Creed); Nil. *Ep.* II 39 (addressed Ἀύξεντίῳ ἰλλουστρίῳ), 40 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Auxentius 3 defensor (civitatis) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 309 (to Ἀύξεντίῳ ἐκδίκῳ). He was probably *defensor civitatis*, not *defensor senatus*, since ἔκδικος seems to be used only of the former.

Auxentius 4 agens in rebus (East) 431

Magistrrianus (i.e. *agens in rebus*); bore a letter from the bishops at Ephesus in 431 to Theodosius II at Constantinople; *ACOec.* I iii, p. 109 (Latin version only).

Auxentius 5 scholaris; (later) monk M V

He served in the *schola quarta* in the East and was in Syria in 'the thirtieth year of Theodosius' (= 431 or 438); he then visited Con-

stantinople and remained to become a monk; *V. Auxentii* II (ed. Clugnet) (ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν βασιλικῶν στρατευμάτων ἔτυχεν ἐκ στρατευῶν σχολῆς). There was no *schola quarta* as such, although there were in the East four *scholae scutariorum*; perhaps Auxentius served in one of these. Cf. also Iacobus 2.

Auxentius 6

PVR 441; PVR II 445

PVR a. 441 Jan. 27, *Nov. Val.* 8.2^a dat. Ravennae.

PVR II a. 445 April 14, *Nov. Val.* 20 (addressed 'Auxentio II p.v.': the law mentions his 'geminae fasces' and concerns the 'corporati urbis Romae').

He could be identical with either Fonteius Litorius Auxentius 9 or Fl. Olbius Auxentius Draucus; and one or other of them may have been the 'iuvenis' Auxentius who in 400 married a daughter of Carterius (*Symm. Ep.* VIII 16, IX 7, a. 400) and who is mentioned with Marianus 1, perhaps his brother, in 401 (*Symm. Ep.* VI 17 – they were 'filii mei pudentissimi iuvenes').

Auxentius 7

father of Severianus M V

Son of Callinicus 2 and father of Severianus 2; his family was among the most important in Damascus but he himself settled in Alexandria; there he brought up Severianus in the study of law, intending him to follow the career of an advocate and opposing his desire to study philosophy at Athens under Proclus 4; *Dam. fr.* 278 = *Suid.* Σ 180.

ÆLIUS AVXENTIUS 8

v.c. (Rome) ? V

Aelius Auxentius v.c. *dedicavit*; VI 829 (undated).

Fonteius Litorius Auxentius 9

PVR ?425/450

Fonteius Litorius Auxentius v.c. *praef. urb. curavit*; VI 1669 (undated). *Salvis dd nn ffl Theodosio et Placido Valentiniano Augg Fonteius Litorius Auxentius v.c. praef. urb.*; VI 31993. If the restorations are correct, he was PVR between 425 and 450, and possibly therefore identical with Auxentius 6. Probably identical with Fonteius 'ex praefectus'; *Mansi v* 1167.

Presumably related to Fl. Olbius Auxentius Draucus.

He was one of the Roman aristocrats present at the enquiry into allegations against Pope Sixtus III; *Mansi v* 1167. This document is a forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus (498-514) but appears

to have used the names of real people; cf. Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* 1, pp. cxxvi-cxxvii.

Fl. Olbius Auxentius Draucus

Auxiliaris 1

PPO Galliarum 435/437

Vir inl(ustris) Auxiliaris pr(ae)f(ectus) praeto(rio) Galliarum; XII 5494 = D 806 Arles, dated after Theodosius II became *cos.* xv (a. 435 Jan. 1) and before he became *cos.* xvi (a. 438 Jan. 1). Auxiliaris etiam regebat tum per Gallias apicem praefecturae; Constantius, *V. Germani* 24 (his wife was cured by Germanus, and in gratitude he gave a remission of taxes to Auxerre; there seems no reason to identify this with the general remission, probably of 439, mentioned by Salvian, *de gub. Dei* v 8.35, but for a contrary view, see E. A. Thompson, *Anal. Boll.* 75 (1956), 135-6).

He had held many other posts but no details are recorded; *Nov. Val.* 8.1 (magna adsertio virtutum multis perennitati nostrae administrationibus conprobata).

In 440 and 441 Auxiliaris 'vir inlustris' was in dispute with Apollodorus 4 over a house at Rome; in 440 the emperor gave judgement in his favour, but in the following year ordered a further inquiry; *Nov. Val.* 8.1 (a. 440 June 9), *Nov. Val.* 8.2 (a. 441 Jan. 27).

Auxiliaris 2

?PVR 445

He was praefect at Rome in 445, when he met both Pope Leo and the priests whom Hilary of Arles had sent to plead his case there; his opinion on the dispute is quoted in the Life of Hilary (Auxiliaris tunc praefecti . . . sententia); *V. Hil. Arel.* 17. Presumably PVR since the PPO Italiae from 443 to 449 was Albinus 10.

Perhaps identical with Auxiliaris 1.

AVXITIVS

comes Orientis V/VI

Ἀδξίτιος κόμ(ης) τῶ (sic) ἐῶ; he spent 3,000 solidi on restoring a bridge in Isauria; G. E. Bean and T. B. Mitford, *Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1964-1968*, n. 251 = *AE* 1972, 655 near Philadelphia (Isauria). The orthography suggests the fifth century or the sixth, rather than the fourth.

Auxonia

a wealthy lady in Egypt 457/474

A wealthy lady (she lent golden ornaments to an acquaintance), resident at Hermopolis Magna; mother of Quirinus Abraamius 3

BACAVDA 1

(παρὰ Αὐξονίας τῆς μητρ[ὸς Κ]υρίνου Ἀβρααμίου); *SB* 9763 Hermopolis Magna (dated in the reign of the emperor Leo I).

Auxonius teacher of law (at Berytus) c. 458

Brother of Eustathius (the bishop of Berytus in c. 458); he lived in Berytus where he was a teacher of law ('qui illo tempore νόμων interpretes erat'), and was an enthusiastic monophysite; *Zach. HE* iv 9 (the name is spelt 'wkswn').

Fl. Axius Arcadius Phlegethius

Babai Sarmatian king c. 472

The Sarmatians 'cum Beuca et Babai regibus suis' joined the Suavi in attacking the Ostrogoths under Theodemir 2 in the late 460s; they were severely defeated and few escaped home; *Jord. Get.* 277. In c. 472 Babai defeated the Roman general Camundus but was then attacked by Theodericus 7 (who advanced across the Danube 'super Babai Sarmatarum rege'), defeated and killed; his slaves and wealth were carried away as booty; *Jord. Get.* 282. Since Theoderic next regained Singidunum from the Sarmatians (*Jord. Get.* 282), Babai's kingdom presumably lay across the Danube north of Singidunum.

BABATIO v.c., notarius (East) V/VI

+ depositio Babationis notarii v.c. Eutropia dyok (sic) in annis xvi †††; *CIL* iii 14203, 39 = *AE* 1900, 12 Thessalonica. The sense of 'dyok' is unknown; presumably Eutropia was Babatio's wife.

Babes protector (East) I. IV/E V

One of four 'protectores' sent from Egypt to court to adore the imperial purple; C. Wessely, *Schrifttafeln zur ält. Lat. Paläogr.* 21. For the date, see Fl. Gaiolus.

Babyilas teacher of law (East) I. V/E VI

Ὁ σοφώτατος; teacher of the law students Zosimus 5 and Macarius 5 (presumably at Berytus); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 153.

Bacauda I PVR (or ?perfectissimus vir) V/VI

Bacauda p(raef.) u(rbi); *III* 15130 = xv, p. 891 bronze tablet at Salona. The expansion of 'p.u.' to 'p(raefectus) u(rbis)' is supported by the parallel tablets found at Rome (see the *Fasti* of PVRs).

However, in view of the place of discovery, 'p(erfectissimus) v(ir)' can not be excluded.

BACAVDA 2 v.sp., tribunus voluptatum (at Milan) 523/526

V(ir) s(pectabilis); an elderly man appointed by Theoderic to be *tribunus voluptatum* at Milan for life; Cass. *Var.* v 25 (a. 523/526) (tua supplicatione permoti designati tribunatus curam in Mediolanensi urbe diligentissime peragendam ad te decernimus pertinere ita ut, quod est in rei publicae militia novum, donec vixeris, numquam tibi successorem tribuat cuiusquam plectenda praesumptio, quatenus in exhibendis voluptatibus officii huius cura, mansuetudinis nostrae beneficio, iugiter perfruaris, habens in utroque, quod tuam consoletur aetatem, loci commodum et laetitiam voluptatum).

He is presumably not to be identified with the PVR of the same name.

Bacchus

?PPO or PVC (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk reminding him that worldly success brings its own troubles and that the nearer he approaches to the imperial court the greater become the risks (καὶ ὄσω μᾶλλον ἐγγίξῃ τοῖς βασιλικοῖς δόμοις, τοσοῦτω πλέον ὑφορῶ κλιμακτῆρας καὶ σκηπτῶς περιστάσεων); Nil. *Ep.* II 258 (addressed Βάκχω ἐπάρχῳ).

No *praefectus* of this name is attested elsewhere, and it may be that the address should be emended to Βάλχῳ ἐπαρχικῶ (see Balchus). Cf. also Olympiodorus 3.

Baderichus

ruler of the Thuringi E VI

Brother of Berthachar and Herminifrid; co-ruler with them of the Thuringi; defeated and killed by Herminifrid with help from the Frank Theoderic (perhaps c. 525/27; cf. Arcadius 7); Greg. Tur. *HF* III 4. Presumably king by 507/511, he was dead by c. 531; cf. Herminifrid. See stemma 44.

Badicharimus

Arabian chief c. 501/502

His Arabic name was Ma'dīkarib; cf. Olinder, *The Kings of Kinda*, 51-2.

Son of Arethas (the Kindite); Theoph. AM 5995. Brother of Ogarus; Theoph. AM 5994. See stemma 50(a).

In c. 501 he made lightning raids on Phoenice, Syria and Palestine, retiring so swiftly that Romanus 7 could not catch him; Theoph.

BARBARA

AM 5994. His father made peace with the Romans in 502 and he stopped raiding; Theoph. AM 5995.

For the Arabic traditions, that he outlived his father (died 528) and eventually went mad, see Olinder, pp. 70-6, 84, 92.

BAEBIANVS: v.c. L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Balbinus rebel (in Cilicia) ?M V

Native of Isauria; rebel under Theodosius I (sic) in Cilicia; captured and killed by the *στρατηλάτης* Rufus; Joh. Mal. 345, Joh. Mal. fr. 29 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 160). No such events or persons are otherwise mentioned under Theodosius I. A date under Theodosius II is more likely; John Malalas has probably confused the two emperors, and Rufus will be identical with Rufus 1. For another instance where John Malalas has confused the two Theodosii, see Antiochus 7 and Rufinus 8.

Balchus praefectianus (East) E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 5 (addressed Βάλχῳ ἐπαρχικῶ), 6-7 (τῶ αὐτῶ). The usual term for *officiales* of the *praefectus augustalis* was ἀγουσταλιανός; Balchus was presumably therefore an *officialis* of the PPO (which would be confirmed if he were identical with Bacchus).

FL. BARALACH v.c., praeses Cariae 427/429

Addressee of a letter on taxation, dated April 9 (with no indication of the year), from the CSL Eudoxius 5; *IGC* 242 = *CIL* III 7152 Mylasa (Φλ. Εὐδόξιος Φλ. Βαραλάχ τῶ λαμπρῶ ἄρχοντι Καρίας). The name is strange, possibly Semitic.

BARBARA (c.f.) E VI

She was a lady of noble birth, living at Rome in 509 and 510; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 29 (late 509; she is called 'domna Barbara'), *Ep.* VIII 16 (summer 510), 27 (autumn 510), *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 409, 17ff. (ed. Hartel) (cited below).

She received two letters from Ennodius; *Ep.* VIII 16, 27.

She was an educated lady with literary tastes. Ennodius asked that his epitaph on Cynegia 2 be shown to her; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 29. He cites her as an example of literary ability (*iam si matronarum delectat aditio, habetis domnam Barbaram, Romani flos genii, quae testimonio vultus patefaciat lucem sanguinis et saporis*); *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 409, 17ff.

In 510 she was invited to take up a position at court and Ennodius wrote to congratulate her and encouraged her to accept; Ennod. *Ep.* viii 16 (promitto mihi etiam et desideriiis meis quod cum felicitate vestra et gaudio ad comitatenses excubias, quae votis meis satisfaciat, dignitas adepta vos evocet. Noli, domna, huic te labori, huic oneri submovere. Videant bona Romanae civitatis provinciae, et quae monitis vix instituuntur per bona, quae vobis deus contulit, formentur exemplis). What her position was is not clear. *Cubiculariae* were of servile origin (cf. *CJ* xii 5.4, §6), and Barbara was an aristocrat. Possibly she was invited to act as tutor to Theoderic's daughter Amalasuintha, on account of her interest in literature.

Barbaria femina illustris 492/496

Inlustris femina; a widow; she venerated St Severinus and after his corpse was taken from Noricum to Italy she built a mausoleum at Castellum Lucullanum (at or near Naples) and interred it there with the sanction of Pope Gelasius; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 46. Presumably her husband had been a *vir inlustris*.

AEMILIVS BARBARIVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32154. For his date and rank, see Aggerius. The letters 'v.c.' occur on the seat above the name 'Aemili' but it is uncertain if they refer to Barbarus or to another man whose name is now lost.

Fl. Barbarus Donatianus

Gabinius Barbarus Pompeianus

Barbarus Probianus

Vibius Barbarus Probianus

Vrbicius qui et Barbatus

Bargus ?tribunus (East) 396

Native of Laodicea in Syria and allegedly a sausage-seller; he fled to Sardis after a number of offences came to light; there he impressed Timasius (*PLRE* 1) with his clever tongue, and was given a military command (Timasius παραχρήμα στρατιωτικῶν τέλων ἐταξεν ἄρχειν) and taken to Constantinople; this incurred disapproval there since Bargus had been expelled from Constantinople for earlier offences, and the eunuch Eutropius 1 suborned him to accuse Timasius of high treason; Zos. v 9.1-4. After the condemnation of Timasius,

Caes.');

for another explanation, however, cf. J. Kent, in *Num. Chron.* 1959, 93–8.

He was compelled to enter the church and was first made a *lector* at Blachernae; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Theoph. AM 5969, Mich. Syr. IX 6, cf. Evagr. *HE* III 24 (ἱερεύς). Later on he became bishop of Cyzicus; Joh. Mal. 381–2, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 484, John of Nikiu 88.46, Theoph. AM 5969, Mich. Syr. IX 6, cf. Evagr. *HE* III 24 (ὑστερον καὶ τῆς ἀρχιερωσύνης ἠξίωτο).

Fl. Basiliscus 2

Augustus 475–476

Full name; v 5685 (consular date). Basiliscus; *elsewhere*.

Brother of the empress Verina (and therefore brother-in-law of Leo I); Prisc. fr. 42, *V. Dan. Styl.* 69, Marcell. com. s.a. 475, Jord. *Rom.* 337, Zach. *HE* v 1, Proc. *BV* I 6.2, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 399, 401, Joh. Mal. 372, 378, Evagr. *HE* II 16, III 3, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 27, Theoph. AM 5956, 5961, 5967, Cedr. I 607, 615, Zon. xiv 1.23, Suid. B 163, 263, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* I, p. 229 = 170. Husband of Zenonis; Malch. fr. 8 (= Suid. A 3968, 3970), Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Marcell. com. s.a. 476, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 402, 412–14, Zon. xiv 2.6, cf. Theoph. AM 5967 and Cedr. I 616 (Zenodia). Their children included a son, Marcus 4 (see below); Candidus, Anon. Val. 9.43, Marcell. com. s.a. 476, Evagr. *HE* III 3, 8, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 476, Joh. Mal. 378, 380, Zon. xiv 2.6, Mich. Syr. IX 5, Theoph. AM 5967, Cedr. I 615. Uncle of Armatus; Malch. fr. 8 (= Suid. A 3970), *V. Dan. Styl.* 69. See stemma 8.

His career was military; *V. Dan. Styl.* 84 (ἡμεῖς βάρβαροι ὄντες καὶ εἰς ἄρμα ἀναστρεφόμενοι – the word βάρβαροι is not used literally here of barbarian origin).

MVM PER THRACIAS c. 464–c. 467/468: successor of Rusticius 5 as στρατοπεδάρχης; Zon. xiv 1.23, Malch. fr. 7 = Suid. B 163. Στρατηγὸς τῆς Θράκης; appointed in c. 464; Theoph. AM 5956, Mich. Syr. IX 1. He had many successes against invading Goths and Huns in Thrace; Prisc. fr. 42 (= Theoph. AM 5961) (Σκύθας πολλάκις νικήσαντα ἐν τῇ Θράκῃ). In 466 or 467, he commanded Roman troops in Thrace in a war against mixed Goth and Hun forces; Prisc. fr. 39 (he was one of several commanders, cf. Anagastes, Aspar, Ostrys).

CONSVL prior (East) a. 465 with Herminericus: *Fasti*, Rossi I 813, 817–19, *CIL* v 5685, Prisc. fr. 42 (= Theoph. AM 5961), Beshevliev, *Spätgr. u. spätlat. Inschr. Bulg.*, n. 206.

PATRICIVS: Beshevliev, n. 206 (this inscription at Philippopolis presumably commemorates one of Basiliscus' successes in Thrace, either between 465 and 467 or possibly in 471 or 472 (cf. below)

(hic est quem cernis equitum peditumque magister consul patricius imperii(ue) parens; ipse triumphator (r)ediit nunc victor ab orbe; gloria Romanis, tu, Basilisce, tuis). Alluded to as *patricius* in 468; Joh. Mal. 372, cf. *Patr. Const.* III 26, 124 (δρουγγάριος καὶ πατρικίος).

MVM (?PRAESENTALIS) a. 468(?-472): he was given command of the expedition against the Vandals in 468; Prisc. fr. 42 (= Theoph. AM 5961) (στρατηγός καὶ ἑξαρχος τοῦ στόλου), Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 399, Jord. *Rom.* 337, Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 43, Joh. Mal. 372, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Proc. *BV* I 6.2, Zon. XIV 1.24, Nic. Call. *HE* XV 27. His office is not named, but he probably ceased to be *magister militum per Thracias* and became *magister militum praesentalis*; cf. *Fasti* and Fl. Zeno 7. The campaign, described by Procopius (*BV* I 6.10-26), ended in defeat and disaster for the Romans. Basiliscus was alleged to have taken bribes from the Vandals; Prisc. fr. 42 (= Theoph. AM 5961), Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 399, Joh. Mal. 372, Zon. XIV 1.24-6. On his return to Constantinople, Basiliscus sought sanctuary in the Church of St Sophia and was saved by the intercession of his sister the empress Verina; Proc. *BV* I 6.26, Nic. Call. *HE* XV 27.

In 471 and 472 he aided Leo first against Aspar and then against Theoderic 5 Strabo (in Thrace); Theoph. AM 5963-4. Possibly he retained his post after his pardon, cf. Zach. *HE* V 1 (Basiliscus, 'qui diebus Leonis στρατηγός cum Zenone erat').

CAPVT SENATVS a. 474: primus senator (in 474); Anon. Val. 9.41. Πρῶτος τῆς συγκλήτου; *V. Dan. Styl.* 69.

AVGVSTVS a. 475 Jan.-476 summer: he plotted against Zeno with Illus 1 and Armatus; *V. Dan. Styl.* 68, Anon. Val. 9.41, Joh. Ant. fr. 210, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 401, Marcell. com. s.a. 475, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 475, Zach. *HE* V 1, Proc. *BV* I 7.18, Evagr. *HE* III 3, Theoph. AM 5967, Cedr. I 615, Zon. XIV 2.4. Proclaimed emperor by Verina; Jord. *Rom.* 341, *V. Dan. Styl.* 69, Anon. Val. 9.41, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 401, Joh. Mal. 378, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 477, Theoph. AM 5967, Zon. XIV 2.4, Suid. B 263. Zeno fled from Constantinople on Jan. 9. 475 (Joh. Ant. fr. 210, Theoph. AM 5967), and Basiliscus presumably reckoned his reign from that date. He proclaimed his son Marcus 4 as Caesar; Jord. *Rom.* 342, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 402, Marcell. com. s.a. 476, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 475, Evagr. *HE* III 3, Zach. *HE* IV 12, V 2, Joh. Mal. 378, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 477, Theoph. AM 5967, Zon. XIV 2.6, Mich. Syr. IX 5, Cedr. I 615. His wife Zenonis became Augusta; Malch. fr. 8 (= Suid. A 3968, 3970), Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 402, Theoph. AM 5967, Cedr. I 616, Zon. XIV 2.6. His reign lasted for twenty months; Proc. *BV* I 7.19 (1 year 8 months), Theoph. AM

5966 (20 months), Anon. Val. 9.42 (2 years), Evagr. *HE* III 8 (2 years), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 477 (2 years) (for the date of his fall, late August 476, see Seeck, *Regesten*, 423, 426).

When Zeno returned to Constantinople, Basiliscus sought sanctuary in church with his family and only surrendered after a promise that they would not be executed; Anon. Val. 9.43, Joh. Mal. 380 (betrayed by Armatus). He and his family were exiled to Limnae in Cappadocia, imprisoned in a dried-up reservoir and allowed to starve to death; Anon. Val. 9.43, Marcell. com. s.a. 476, Joh. Mal. 380. His downfall and death are recorded also in Candidus (= Phot. *Bibl.* 79), Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 412-14, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 476 (who gives the place as Sasima, in Cappadocia), Proc. *BV* I 7.22-5, Evagr. *HE* III 8 (who gives the place as Cucusus), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 477, Theoph. AM 5969, John of Nikiu 88.41-2, Mich. Syr. IX 5, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* I, p. 229 = 170, Cedr. I 617, Zon. XIV 2.17-18, *Patr. Const.* III 26, 124.

He was a monophysite; *V. Dan. Styl.* 70-84, Proc. *BV* I 7.22, Zach. *HE* IV 12. He is described as successful in warfare but slow of understanding and easily deceived; Malch. fr. 7 = Suid. B 163.

Basilius 1: CSL (West) 382-383, PVR 395; *PLRE* I.

Basilius 2 CSL (?East or West) 407 June 11

CTh XI 12.4^a (the subscript adds: *praelata litteris viri in(ustris) com(itis) sacrarum largitionum*); there is nothing to show whether he held office in the East or the West.

Basilius 3 leader of Bagaudae (in Spain) 449

A leader of Bagaudae in Spain; he killed a number of *foederati* in a church at Tyriasso in 449; Hyd. Lem. 141. In July 449 he and the Suevian king Rechiarius plundered Saragossa; Hyd. Lem. 142.

Basilius 4 ex CSL (East) 451

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ κομήτων λαργιτιόνων; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 139 (Latin version, II iii.ii, p. 150). His name is included in the list of former administrators, and his office was probably therefore real rather than titular (*vacans*); cf. *CJ* XII 8.2. He can hardly be identified with the CSL of 407.

Basilius 5 PPO (Orientis) 486

486 July 1, *CJ* IX 5.1^a (concerns Egypt); an undated edict of his

BASILIVS 9

is preserved in Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, p. 265 no. 21, p. 273 no. 21.

Another prefectorial edict was issued either by Basilius or by Basilides (*PLRE III*); Zachariae, p. 261 no. 33 (ἴδικτον Βασιλίδου ὑπάρχου πραιτωρίων), p. 278 no. 33 (τύπος Βασιλείου).

BASILIVS 6

v.c. V/VI

Basilii v.c.; named on bronze plates, one found at Oristano in Sardinia; x 8072.6 = xv, p. 891. He presumably had local connections in Sardinia.

BASILIVS 7

comes (Orientis) 507

Native of Edessa; Joh. Mal. 396, Theoph. AM 5997, 5998.

COMES (East) a. 503: in Sept. 503 Areobindus I gave 'Count Basil' to Cavades, king of Persia, at Edessa as a hostage; Cavades later broke his part of the bargain but refused to hand Basilius back; Josh. Styl. 61, Theoph. AM 5997. In 504/5 when Cavades wanted peace, he returned Basilius 'whom he had taken from Edessa as a hostage' to Celer 2; Josh. Styl. 80, Theoph. AM 5998.

COMES (ORIENTIS) a. 507: he was κόμης at Antioch when faction fights broke out there and was succeeded in 507 by Procopius 6; Joh. Mal. 396.

BASILIVS 8

vir spectabilis E VI

Vir spectabilis; husband of Agapita; his wife had left him and sold property to Probinus 2 but later she repented and returned to him; they then set about reclaiming the property; Cass. *Var.* II 10-11 (507/11). The agents of Probinus complained about his version of events and he was summoned to defend his claim; Cass. *Var.* IV 40 (507/11).

BASILIVS 9

senator (at Rome) 510/511

A senator of Rome; he and Praetextatus 4 were accused of magic and brought for trial before the PVR Argolicus and a commission of five senators; Cass. *Var.* IV 22-3 (a. 510/511), Greg. *Dial.* I 4. They escaped from custody; Cass. *Var.* IV 23. Basilius, the leader (qui in magicis operibus primus fuit), fled in monk's disguise to Amiternum in Valeria and entered a monastery, but was soon detected and expelled; not long afterwards he was burnt alive in Rome; Greg. *Dial.* I 4.

His name suggests that he was a member of the family of the Decii.

Basilivs 10

?palatinus (Italy) E VI

He had once been dismissed from Theoderic's service; subsequently he fell into debt and to restore his fortunes brought charges against Boethius 5; *Boeth. Cons. Phil.* 1 4.16 (Basilivs olim regio ministerio depulsus in delationem nostri nominis alieni aeris necessitate compulsus est). The date was probably late 523 (see Boethius). Possibly a relative by marriage of Opilio 4.

Fl. Caecina Decius Basilivs 11

PPO (Italiae) 458;

PPO (II, Italiae) 463-465; cos. 463; patricius

Fl. Basilivs; Rossi 1 810, *ILCV* 4384. Caecina Decius Basilivs; v 8119.2 = xv 7107 = D 810. Caecina Basilivs; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* 1 9.2. Basilivs; *elsewhere*.

He belonged to the 'gens Deciana'; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* 1 9.5. He was probably father of Caecina Decius Maximus Basilivs 12 (*cos.* 480), Decius Marius Venantius Basilivs 13 (*cos.* 484) and Caecina Mavor-tius Basilivs Decius 2 (*cos.* 486). See stemma 26.

PPO (ITALIAE) a. 458: 458 March 10, *Nov. Maior.* 2^a (acc(epta) Rav(ennae), on March 11); 458 Oct. 26, *Nov. Maior.* 6^a; 458 Nov. 6, *Nov. Maior.* 7^a. P(raef.) p(raet.); v 8119.2 = xv 7107 = D 810 bronze tablet dated under Leo and Majorian Augusti (a. 457/461).

PPO (II, ITALIAE) a. 463-465: 463 Feb. 20, *Nov. Sev.* 1 (styled 'ppo et patricio'; this law mentions his earlier prefecture – *primae praefecturae administratio*); 465 Sept. 25, *Nov. Sev.* 2 (styled 'ppo et patricio').

PATRICIVS: he was already *patricius* in 463, *Nov. Sev.* 1 (see above).

CONSVL (West) a. 463 with Fl. Vivianus 2 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi 1 810 = *ILCV* 1541, 811 = VI 31947 = *ILCV* 246a, *ILCV* 4384.

In 467 Sidonius Apollinaris 6 on his embassy to Rome sought the help of Gennadius Avienus 4 and Caecina Basilivs, 'duo fastigatissimi consulares', whose influence was supreme in the senate (hi in amplissimo ordine seposita praerogativa partis armatae facile post purpuratum principem principes erant); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* 1 9.2-4. He assisted Sidonius and arranged for him to deliver the panegyric on the consulship of Anthemius (a. 468 Jan. 1); *Ep.* 1 9.5-6.

He is perhaps to be identified with the Basilivs named in *CIL* xv 7115-16 (*salvis dd nn Albinus fecit, salvis dd nn Basilivs reparavit*); if so, he will have been descended from the Albinus named (= Albinus 2), who might be identical either with Caecina Decius Albinus

(PVR 402; in *PLRE* I) or with Caecina Decius Aginatus Albinus 7 (PVR 414).

He or one of his sons will have been the 'Caecina Decius' named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32166. For the date (c. 476/83), see Aggerius.

His character and qualities as a potential patron were compared favourably with those of Gennadius Avienus by Sidonius; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* I 9.3-4 (see Gennadius Avienus 4).

Fl. Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius iunior 12 cos. 480; PPO
(Italiae) 483; patricius

Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius; xv 7420. Fl. Basilius iunior; *P. Ital.* 4-5 (B III 4), Rossi I, p. 492. Basilius; *Acta synhod. habit. Rom.* III (= *MGH*(44), XII, pp. 444-5), Anon. Val.

He was probably a son of Fl. Caecina Decius Basilius 11 (*cos.* 463), and brother of Decius Marius Venantius Basilius 13 (*cos.* 484) and Caecina Mavortius Basilius Decius 2 (*cos.* 486). He was father of Theodorus 62 (*cos.* 505); Anon. Val. 12.68. His other sons were therefore Albinus 9 (*cos.* 493), Avienus 3 (*cos.* 501) and Importunus (*cos.* 509). See stemma 26.

CONSVL (West) a. 480 with no colleague in East or West: *Fasti*, Rossi I, p. 492, *P. Ital.* 4-5 (B III 4). He was recognized in the East; cf. e.g. *CJ* v 75.6. vi 23.22.

PPO (ITALIAE) a. 483: sublimis et eminentissimus vir praefectus praetorio atque patricius, agens etiam vices praecellentissimi regis Odovacris, Basilius; *Acta synhod.* III, p. 445 (named in a document cited at Rome in 501, which mentions a meeting of the senate at Rome at which Basilius deputized for Odovacer; the occasion was the papal election of 483).

PATRICIVS: he was already *patricius* in 483; *Acta synhod.* III, p. 445 (cited above).

V(ir) i(n)lustris; owner of a house on the Aventine at Rome; xv 7420 (a waterpipe from Rome, found on the Aventine).

He was a *patronus* of the Green party at Rome; *Cass. Var.* I 20.

He was dead by 501; *Acta synhod.* III, p. 444 (*illustris memoriae Basilius*), cf. *Cass. Var.* I 20 (a. 507/511; *gloriosae recordationis pater vester*).

Either he or his father will have been the 'Caecina Decius ex cons. ord.' recorded on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32164. For the date, see Aggerius.

Decius Marius Venantius Basilius 13

PVR 484; cos. 484;
patricius

Inscr. 1) VI 1716 a, b, c = 32094 = D 5635; *Inscr.* 2) VI 31957.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1. Venantius; *Fasti*, inscriptions from consulate, Felix *Ep.* 6, 8. . . . s Basilius; *Inscr.* 2.

The man referred to on *Inscr.* 1 is called 'Venanti v.c. cos.' and so cannot be identical with Venantius 5 (*cos.* 508), who was always 'Venantius iunior'; nor can he be Venantius 2 (*cos.* 507), whose father was Petrus Marcellinus Felix Liberius 3 and who was therefore not a Decius. Basilius was probably son of Caecina Decius Basilius 11 (*cos.* 463), and brother of Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius 12 (*cos.* 480) and Caecina Mavortius Basilius Decius 2 (*cos.* 486). Perhaps father of Basilius Venantius 5. See stemma 26.

V.C. ET INL(VSTRIS); PRAEFECTVS VRBI^(a); PATRICIVS^(b); CONS(VL) ORDINARIVS^(c); *Inscr.* 1.

(a) PVR a. 484: also *Inscr.* 2 (*praef. urbi*). He presumably held this post during his consulship since he is not styled 'ex PVR'; the first inscription (*Inscr.* 1) records building repairs which he carried out in the Flavian amphitheatre, probably during his term of office as PVR (arenam et podium quae abominandi terrae motus ruina prostravit sumptu proprio restituit). The earthquake is not recorded and was presumably some time before 484.

(b) Not otherwise recorded.

(c) CONSVL (West) a. 484 with Fl. Theodericus 7 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 932, 933, *Inscr.* 2, *CIL* XII 2062, Felix, *Ep.* 6, 8; Rossi I 937-8 might be this year or 508 (in both 484 and 508 the eastern consul was not recognized in the West). He was apparently not recognized in the East; cf. *CJ* I 3.37, XII 21.8.

Basilius Anastasius

Caecina Mavortius Basilius Decius

Vettius Agorius Basilius Mavortius

Basilius Venantius iunior

Basina

mother of Clovis M V

Formerly wife of the Thuringian ruler Bysinus; she married the Frank Childericus I and bore him a son, Chlodovechus (= Clovis); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 12. Clovis was born c. 465. See stemma 43.

Bassiana: sister of Aristaenetus 1 L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

BASSIANVS

governor of Libya E VI

Son of Anonymus 83 and great-grandson of the PPO Marinus 7; he succeeded his father as governor of Libya and surpassed him in the corruption of his administration; they lost all the goodwill originally accorded them as relatives of Marinus; Joh. Ant. fr. 216 = Suid. A 2077 (ὁ δὲ (sc. Bassianus) οἷς ἔπραξε παντοίως τὰς τοῦ πρὸ αὐτοῦ ἄρξαντος ὑπερβαλόμενος ἀσελγείας ἔδωκε Λιβύσιν αἰρεῖσθαι τὰ πρότερα, καὶ ταῦτα τοῖς μὲν πενίας, τοῖς δὲ θανάτου μνήμην καταλείψαντα· οὕτως, εἰ δέοι εἰπεῖν, ἃ̄ τε ἀφ' αἵματος τὴν Μαρίνου παρεντυχήσαντες εὐνοίαν τοῖς Λιβύων διαφερόντως καὶ Αἰγυπτίων ἐνεφορήθησαν κτήμασιν). The reference to Egyptians at the end is curious; perhaps it refers to Egyptians who owned property in Libya.

BASSVS 1: vir spectabilis (Symm. *Ep.*) 396; *PLRE* 1.

BASSVS 2

c.v. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32107. For his date, see Aggerius.

BASSVS 3

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named with Postumius and Rufius Achilius Sividius on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32199. For their rank and date, see Aggerius. They were presumably related.

BASSVS 4

v.c. E VI

Styled 'v.c.'; Ennod. *Ep.* i 20 (late spring 503). He lived in Gaul; Ennod. *Ep.* iv 25 (early 506) (possibly at Arles, since he had been a friend of Ennodius' parents, *Ep.* iv 25, cf. *Ep.* vii 8 for Arles). His wife was called Viola; Ennod. *Carm.* ii 129 (autumn 508). In 503 he went to Rome with a letter from Ennodius asking Faustus (= Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus 9) to help him; Ennod. *Ep.* i 20.

ANICIUS BASSVS 5 (vi 31943 = xv 7155): *PLRE* 1.

(?AVCH)EN(IVS)BAS(SVS?) 6 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 69 n. 15. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Anicius Auchenius Bassus 7

cos. 408

Full name; *CIG* 9478. Euge(nius) Bassus; ix 1364. Anicius Bassus; Rossi 1 583, 586, 587. Bassus; *elsewhere*.

Presumably a son of Anicius Auchenius Bassus (PVR 382) and Tyrrenia Honorata (both in *PLRE* 1); he was also presumably the father of Fl. Anicius Auchenius Bassus 8.

CONSVL (West) prior a. 408 with Fl. Philippus 9: *Fasti*, Rossi I 583, 585-9, *CIL* v 6282 = *ILCV* 2735 adn., ix 1364, *CIG* 9478, *SB* 1540, *Zos.* v 28.1, *Soz.* ix 1.1.

He was the author of verses on the tomb of St Monica; *Anth. Lat.* I 670 (ed. Riese) (versus inlustrissimē memoriē Bassi ex cōsule scripti in tumulo scē memorie Munice matris scī Agustini). Monica died in 387, and the verses were composed while Augustine, apparently, was still alive (he is not 'sanctae memoriae'); they were therefore written between 387 and 430. The consul of 408 is the only man who could be the author. He died before 430 (since Augustine was still alive when the title cited above was composed).

He may be the addressee of *Epigr. Bob.* 70 (verses 'in Romulum', to Bassus).

Fl. Anicius Auchenius Bassus 8 PPO (?Italiae) 426; cos. 431;
PPO (II, ?Italiae) 435

Anicius Auchenius Bassus; Rossi I 666, 673, cf. 671 adn. for the identity of this Bassus. Auchenius Bassus; VI 1791, Rossi I 671-2. Anichius Eugenius Bassus; VI 31943 = xv 7154 (this might be the consul of 408). Flavius Bassus; x 7168 = *ILCV* 2933B, *ACOec.* I i.iii, p. 69. Anicius Bassus; Rossi I 669. Bassus; *elsewhere*.

Presumably son of Anicius Auchenius Bassus 7. Perhaps father of (Auch)en(ius) Bas(sus) 6. Cf. Anonymus 3.

CRP (West) a. 425: 425 Aug. 6, *CTh* XVI 5.64^a dat. Aquil(eiae); 425 Oct. 8, *CTh* XVI 2.47^a dat. Aquil(eiae).

PPO (?ITALIAE) a. 426: 426 March 6, *CTh* x 26.1^a + *CJ* XII 1.14^a; 426 March 30, *CTh* IV 10.3^a; 426 April 7, *CTh* XVI 7.7^a; 426 April 8, *CTh* XVI 8.28^a; all 'dat. Ravennae'. 425/428, *CTh* IV 6.7^a (a law of Valentinian III, to be dated before IV 6.8 of Feb. 20, 428).

CONSVL (West) a. 431 with Fl. Antiochus 7 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 666-7, 669-76, *CIL* x 7168 = *ILCV* 2933B, *CIL* III 9516 = *ILCV* 745A. *Viri inlustris* ex consule ord. *Anici* Auchenii Bassi v.c.; VI 1791. Called 'ex consul'; Mansi v 1163, 1167.

PPO (II, Italiae) ?a. 435 Aug. 3: *ACOec.* I i.iii, p. 69 (Greek) = I iii, p. 182 (Latin) (a letter from the praetorian prefects Fl. Anthemius Isidorus 9 (in Oriens), Fl. Simplicius Reginus 4 (?in Illyricum) and Fl. Bassus (?in Italy; the PPO Galliarum being omitted), perhaps the same date as a law, *CTh* XVI 5.66, to Leontius 9 *p.u.* on the same subject).

Said to have brought accusations against Pope Sixtus III which led to an enquiry at Rome; Mansi v 1163ff. (used by *Lib. Pont.* 46) (this document is probably a forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus but it apparently made use of genuine information; cf. Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* i, cxxvi-cxxvii).

(I) VLVIS BASSVS 9 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32182. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Fl. Bassus Herculanus

BATHANARIVS comes Africae 401-408

He married a sister of Stilicho (*PLRE* 1) (= Anonyma 28); Zos. v 37.6.

COMES AFRICAE a. 401-408: in office a. 401 July 13, *CTh* ix 42.18^a. Comes Africae; Aug. *Civ. Dei* 21.4 (see below). Τῶν ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ Λιβύῃ στρατιωτῶν (ἡγούμενος); he was executed on Honorius' orders in 408 after the death of Stilicho and was replaced by Heraclianus 3; Zos. v 37.6.

Augustine described a party-trick once performed by Bathanarius (quondam comes Africae) with a magnet in the presence of Severus bishop of Milev, Augustine's informant; Aug. *Civ. Dei* 21.4.

Baudo rebel (under Theodosius II) E/M V

Baudo and Danielus 2 were exiled by Theodosius II for rebellion (ὡς τυραννίδι ἐπιθεμένους); Joh. Ant. fr. 199.1 (MS Βάνδων; cf. *Exc. de ins.*, p. 124, fr. 84). Nothing further is recorded about them. The name is Germanic; see Schönfeld, p. 48 (s.n. Bauto).

Bauto conductor regiae domus (in Italy) 508

For the name, see Schönfeld, p. 48.

Regiae domus conductor; involved in a dispute with the *cartarius* Epiphanius 3; he owed 64 solidi from a former indiction but claimed he could not pay as he had given 40 solidi to Epiphanius for a service (suffragii nomine) which had never been performed; the matter was to be settled by questioning Proiectus 3 about the nature and performance of the service, after which the money was to be restored by Epiphanius; Ennod. *Ep.* vii 1 (July 508).

Gunthigis *qui et* Baza

Be. . . v.d., comitiacus L V/E VI

Depositio Be. . . v.d., comitiaci, di. . . ; *CIL* III, Suppl., p. 2328, 126, adn. 9556 = D 9046 Salona (Dalmatia). The *comitiaci* were officials in the Ostrogothic kingdom, probably members of the *officium* of the *magisterium militum praesentale* (cf. Jones, *LRE* I 254-5 with n. 43; for a contrary view, that they were the *agentes in rebus*, see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 122-3 with 123 n. 1). This man might have been *princeps officii* of the *comes Dalmatiae*; cf. Cass. *Var.* VII 25 (formula epistulae, quae ad commendandos principes comiti destinatur).

BEATVS (v.c.) 509-512

He was a young man of noble family; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 38 (sublimis adulescens), 39 (nobilissimus adulescens). His home was probably in North Italy, perhaps at Milan; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 39, IX 6. He was a student at Rome from 509 to 512, where he received several letters from Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 29 (late 509; containing a copy of Ennodius' epitaph on Cynegia 2), VIII 21 (August 510), 28-9 (late August 510), IX 6 (summer 511). In 512 Ennodius sent a work of instruction to him and Ambrosius 3; Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica Ambrosio et Beato*. Commended in 511 to Pope Symmachus and the deacon Hormisdas; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 38-9.

Bedeulfus v.subl., maior domus regiae (under Theoderic) 502

For the name, see Schönfeld, p. 48.

Theoderic sent Bedeulfus, Gudila and Arigernus to Rome in 502 with his instructions to the bishops there assembled to settle the disputes over the papal elections; while in Rome they witnessed the extent of violence arising from the matter; *Acta synhod. habit. Romae* (= *MGH(AA)* XII), pp. 422.8 (Gudilam et Bedeulfum sublimes viros maiores domus nostrae; a. 502 Aug. 27), 422.20 (per maiores domus Gudilam et Bedeulfum sublimes viros), 425.27 (Arigernus, Gudila et Bedeulfus sacramenta ei praestabunt), 429.4 (sublimes viri Gudila et Bedeulfus maiores domus regiae; a. 502 Oct. 25).

Belisarius ('Bellesarius') poet and scholasticus L V/VI

Author of verses on the poems of Sedulius (M V) (versus Bellesarii scolastici); *Anth. Lat.* I 492. See Liberatus and cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, p. 373.

BENEDICTVS 3

Belleridus domesticus (of Sarus) 412

For the name, see Schönfeld, p. 49.

He was the *δομέστικός* of the Goth Sarus and it was his unavenged murder that led Sarus to abandon Honorius in 412; Olymp. fr. 17.

Iunius Valerius Bellicius PVR 408/423

Inscr. 1) VI 31959 + *AE* 1897, 55 = VI 37114 = D 5523; *Inscr.* 2) VI 31419 + *AE* 1941, 62.

Full name: *Inscr.* 1-2.

PVR a. 408/423: v.c., praef. urb. vice sacra iudicans (or similar); *Inscr.* 1-2. 408/423; *Inscr.* 2 (under Honorius and Theodosius Augusti). Undated; *Inscr.* 1. Both inscriptions record repairs performed by Bellicius to the buildings of the urban prefecture adjoining the Templum Telluris; see Chastagnol, *La préfecture urbaine*, 245-7.

He may possibly be identical with the Valerius to whom Symmachus wrote in 396; *Symm. Ep.* VIII 47, 57 (a relative of Fl. Pisi-dius Romulus, *PLRE* I). Perhaps identical also with Augustine's correspondent Valerius 3 'vir inlustris, comes'. He is probably identical with, or a relative of, the Bellicius with whom St Ambrose corresponded; *Amb. Ep.* 79-80.

Benagius I melloproximus scrinii (East) 416

Named first of the three (current) *melloproximi* of the *scrinia* exempted from the provisions of *CTh* VI 26.17, issued at Constantinople on Feb. 6, 416. He was probably *melloproximus* of the *scrinium memoriae*, which is named first of the *scrinia* in this law.

CLODIVS ABLABIVS BENAGIVS 2 senator (at Rome)
?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32169. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Benedictus I (VIII 22656 n. 24); *PLRE* I.

BENEDICTVS 2 (VI 31960 = *ILCV* 137) (= Benedictus 3): *PLRE* I.

BENEDICTVS 3 v.c. V/VI

Locus Benedicti v.c. et Iulianetis c.f.; VI 31960 = *ILCV* 137 Vatican. Presumably husband and wife.

BENEDICTVS 4 (v.sp.) 507/511

He held an office in *civitas Pedonensis* when he died and was succeeded by Ferriolus *vir spectabilis*; his sons were ordered to be given *civilis tuitio*; Cass. *Var.* I 36 (a. 507/511). The office was probably *defensor civitatis* or *curator civitatis* (see Ferriolus).

BENENATVS v.sp. 507/511

He was ordered by Theoderic to recruit twenty-one new *dromonarii* to replace twenty-one dead ones; Cass. *Var.* IV 15 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Benenato v̄.5.').

TVRRANIVS DECENTIVS BENIGNVS v.c., com. ord. pr.,
vic. urbis Romae 399-400

Inscr.) *AE* 1968, 123 = *Epigraphica* xxx (1968), 136-7 n. 7 with photograph, p. 135 Beneventum (Campania).

Full name; *Inscr.* Benignus; Symm., *Codes*.

?PRAESES SARDINAE, before 399: in office in Sardinia; Symm. *Ep.* IX 42 (Benignus, v.c., filius meus, rei frumentariae negotium pervigili animo et puris manibus executus . . . nihil enim de Sardinia reportavit nisi bonam conscientiam et malam valetudinem, horreis autem tantum frugis invexit, quantum illi provinciae anni fortuna contulerat).

V.C., COMES ORDINIS PRIMI, VICARIUS VRBIS ROMAE a. 399-400: v.c. comes ordinis primi a(gens) v(icem) pp(raefectorum) p(raetorio); *Inscr.* 399 Dec. 1, *CTh* IX 30.5^a + *CTh* XII 1. 162^a; 400 June 8, *CTh* XII 6.26^a. Styled 'vic. urb. Romae' in the *Codes*.

Patron of Beneventum, honoured by the *ordo* after his retirement (*iam privatus*); *Inscr.* (therefore to be dated after 400 June 8).

Bennafer protector (East) L IV/E V

One of four 'protectores' sent from Egypt to court to adore the imperial purple; C. Wessely, *Schrifttafeln zur ält. lat. Palaogr.* 21. For the date, see Fl. Gaiolus.

Beorgor king of the Alans 464

Rex Alanorum; defeated and killed near Bergamum by Ricimer 2 on Feb. 6, 464; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 464, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 464, Marcell. com. s.a. 464, Jord. *Get.* 236, Paul. Diac. *Hist. Rom.* xv 1.

Beremud Ostrogothic noble E/M V

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 49-50.

BERTHACHARIUS

Son of the Ostrogothic king Thorismud; father of Veteric; an Amal; he left the Ostrogoths when they were subject to the Huns and lived among the Visigoths in Gaul, serving under king Theoderic I (a. 418/451); *Jord. Get.* 81, 174-5, 251, 298. See stemma 37.

Bergantinus comes patrimonii (in Italy) c. a. 527; patricius 538

V(ir) i(n)lustris), comes patrimonii; he served under Athalaric; addressee of Cass. *Var.* VIII 23 and IX 3 (both c. a. 527).

In 536 he was sent by the Gothic king Vittigis with other senators as hostages to Ravenna; he escaped from there in early 537 shortly before Vittigis ordered the hostages to be killed; Bergantinus fled to Liguria with **Reparatus** 1; *Proc. BG* I 26.1-2.

He was a leader of resistance to the Ostrogoths in Liguria in 537-538; *Ep. aev. Mer. et Carol.* I 132 (= *MGH(Epistulae)* III (a letter dated c. Sept. 538 from the Frankish king Theodebert to Justinian).

PATRICIUS a. 538: styled *patricius* in Theodebert's letter (above).

He was in Milan during the siege of June 538 to March 539, and escaped with his followers when the city was taken; he made his way through Venetia to Dalmatia, and from there to Constantinople, where he gave Justinian the news of the fall of Milan; *Proc. BG* II 21.41.

Possibly father or grandfather of Virgentinus (*PLRE* III); *Greg. Ep.* V 6 (c. 594).

Berich (Βερύχ)

Hun leader 449

A Hun of noble birth, one of Attila's chief followers (ἀνὴρ τῶν λογάδων); he ruled over a number of villages (πολλῶν ἐν τῇ Σκυθικῇ κωμῶν ἄρχων); present at the court of Attila in 449 when **Maximinus** 11 and **Priscus** 1 were there; he accompanied them back to Constantinople as Attila's envoy; *Prisc. fr.* 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 91, 94). On the name, see Maenchen-Helfen, p. 406, Schonfeld, p. 50.

Beronicianus; see **Veronicianus**.

Bert. . .

inl.f. M V

Inlustris femina; she outlived her husband and three of her four sons and died aged 52; XIII 5657 = *ILCV* 220 near **Lingones**. The inscription is dated either in 461 or 482 ('Severino vcl.s.').

Berthacharius

ruler of the Thuringi E VI

Brother of **Baderich** and **Herminifrid**; co-ruler with them of the Thuringi; murdered by **Herminifrid**, he left several children, among

them Radegund (*PLRE III*); Greg. Tur. *HF III* 4, cf. 7 (father of St Radegund). Presumably he was already king by 507/511; cf. Herminifrid. See stemma 44. See also p. 0000.

Besas protector (East) L IV/E V

One of four 'protectores' sent from Egypt to court to adore the imperial purple; C. Wessely, *Schrifttafeln zur ält. lat. Paläogr.* 21. For the date, see Fl. Gaiolus.

Bessas MVM vacans (Italy) 535-546; MVM per Armeniam 550-554; patricius 551

On the name, probably not Germanic, see Schönfeld, p. 51.

A Goth, whose family, long settled in Thrace, had remained behind there when Theoderic 7 left for Italy in 488; Proc. *BP I* 8.3, *BG I* 16.2 (Γότθος μὲν ἦν γένος τῶν ἐκ παλαιοῦ ἐν Θράκῃ ὠκημένων), cf. *BG I* 5.3 (ἐκ τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρίων). His family was a noble one; Proc. *BP I* 8.3. According to Jordanes he came from a mixed settlement of Sarmatians, Cemandrians and Huns at Castra Martis in Illyricum; Jord. *Get.* 265. His knowledge of the Gothic language proved useful to Belisarius in 536; Proc. *BG I* 10.10.

He was born shortly before 480; Proc. *BG IV* 11.40 (in 550 he was over 70 years old).

In 503 when he was already experienced in war he served as an officer in the Roman army against Persia; Proc. *BP I* 8.3.

Probably identical with the *comes* Bessas to whom Jacob of Serugh (died 521) addressed a letter; Jacob of Serugh, *Ep.* 35.

DVX MESOPOTAMIAE a. 531: in summer 531 he was appointed *dux* at Martyropolis (in Mesopotamia) ('et Bessa dux (dwks) factus est in urbe Maipherqat, et tempus fuit aestatis huius ἐνάρου'); he led 500 cavalry in an attack on a force of invading Persians and defeated them, killing their leader and capturing a relation of one of the Persian nobles; after this success he raided Persian territory, doing much damage and carrying off a number of prisoners; Zach. *HE IX* 5, 6. For a time in Sept./Oct. 531 he was besieged in Martyropolis by a strong force of Persians; Zach. *HE IX* 6, Proc. *BP I* 21.5 (his fellow-commander was Buzes (in *PLRE III*)). After the siege was raised, an army of Huns allied to Persia invaded Roman territory; Bessas attacked them on their way back, destroyed them and recovered a lot of booty, with which he enriched himself; Zach. *HE IX* 6.

‡MVM VACANS (in Italy) a. 535-546: one of three ἄρχοντες λόγμοι sent under Belisarius (*PLRE III*) to reconquer Sicily and Italy in 535; Proc. *BG I* 5.3 (the other two were Constantinus and Peranius (*PLRE*

III); they are distinguished from officers who commanded units of cavalry and infantry and were probably *magistri militum vacantes*. Στρατηγός; Proc. *BG* I 16.3, III 17.2. Ἀρχων; Proc. *BG* I 5.3, 18.34-5.

He was present with Belisarius at the fall of Naples (early Nov., 536; Bury, *LRE*² II 177 n. 1); Proc. *BG* I 10.2, 10.5, 10.10-12, 10.20. In early 537 he captured Narnia on the orders of Belisarius; Proc. *BG* I 16.2-3. Soon afterwards he was recalled to Rome; while he lingered over his departure, the vanguard of the approaching Gothic army arrived at Narnia; there was a skirmish in which Bessas defeated the Goths, and he then hastened to Rome to inform Belisarius of their approach; Proc. *BG* I 17.1-6. During the siege of Rome by the Goths (March 537-March 538) he was placed by Belisarius in command at the Porta Praenestina; Proc. *BG* I 18.35, 19.15, 22.10, 23.13. He was once sent out with 1,000 picked men against a special force of 500 Goths, most of whom were killed in the fight; Proc. *BG* I 27.18-20. On another occasion he showed courage in a skirmish outside Rome; Proc. *BG* II 1.3. Early in 538 he helped save Belisarius when Constantinus tried to assassinate him; Proc. *BG* II 8.15.

In 540 when Belisarius planned to enter Ravenna, he sent away to various places in Italy those commanders whom he suspected of ill-feeling towards himself, among them Bessas; Proc. *BG* II 29.29.

PATRICIVS: perhaps at this date, if not before, he received the title *patricius*; *Marcell. com. addit. ad a. 540.6*. Also called 'patricius'; *Marcell. com. addit. ad a. 542.3*, *Jord. Get.* 265.

After the recall of Belisarius later in 540, Bessas and Ioannes (*PLRE* III) with the other commanders remained in Italy, with no one in supreme command; Proc. *BG* II 30.2 (ἐπιμελείσθαι δὲ Ἰταλίας Βέσσων τε καὶ Ἰωάννην ξὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐκέλευε). He went from Ravenna to Placentia against the new Gothic king Ildebad; *Marcell. com. addit. ad a. 540.6*.

In late 541 after Totila became king, Justinian wrote to rebuke the Roman generals in Italy (τοὺς ἐνταῦθα τοῦ στρατοῦ ἀρχοντας), and they gathered in Ravenna, Bessas included, for a conference; Proc. *BG* III 3.1-2. With Cyprianus (*PLRE* III) and Ioannes he led an army from Ravenna to the relief of Iustinus (*PLRE* III) in Florence in spring 542; Proc. *BG* III 5.4. The Goths withdrew and the Romans followed but were shortly afterwards defeated and routed, scattering in different directions; Proc. *BG* III 5.5-18. Bessas was wounded but escaped; *Marcell. com. addit. ad a. 542.3*. He fled to Spolegium and remained in command there; Proc. *BG* III 6.8 (he was there in summer 542).

Early in 545 he was in command of the defences of Rome; Proc.

BG III 11.37, *Marcell. com. addit.* ad a. 545.3. During the siege of Rome by Totila in 546 he and Conon (*PLRE* III) were the Roman commanders in the city (οἵπερ τοῦ ἐν Ῥώμῃ φυλακτηρίου ἦρχον); *Proc. BG* III 17.8, cf. 17.2 (οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως στρατοῦ ἄρχοντες). He followed a policy of military inactivity, remaining within the walls and refusing to sally out even when ordered to do so by Belisarius; *Proc. BG* III 13.2, 15.2-6, 19.12-14. He grew neglectful in his duty to maintain the watchfulness of the city's defences; *Proc. BG* III 20.1-2. The reason alleged for his carelessness is that he had hoarded a large amount of corn and was selling it to the starving population at a huge profit to himself, ignoring all appeals from the people; *Proc. BG* III 17.2-8, 17.10, 17.16, 19.14, 20.1. His personal bodyguards are mentioned (οἱ ὑπασπισταί); *Proc. BG* III 17.12. Late in 546 he was informed by prisoners of plans by some Isaurians to betray the city to Totila, but ignored them; *Proc. BG* III 20.10-12. He fled from Rome when Totila entered it; *Proc. BG* III 20.18.20 (the date of the fall of Rome was Dec. 17, 546, *Marcell. com. addit.* ad a. 547.5). All the wealth accumulated by him was left behind and fell into the hands of Totila; *Proc. BG* III 20.18.26.

By 550 he had returned to Constantinople; *Proc. BG* IV 9.4.

MVM PER ARMENIAM a. 550-554: appointed στρατηγός Ἀρμενίων in 550, in succession to Dagisthaeus (*PLRE* III); *Proc. BG* IV 9.4. Στρατηγός; *Proc. BG* IV 11.44, 12.15, 12.32, 13.13, *Agath.* II 18.8. He was already over 70 years old; *Proc. BG* IV 11.40. He was sent in 550 to command the army in Lazica; *Proc. BG* IV 9.4. He himself sent an army against the Abasgi; *Proc. BG* IV 9.12-13. He undertook the siege of Petra and displayed considerable personal courage during attacks on the walls, in spite of his age; *Proc. BG* IV 11.11-62. The fortress was captured in March or April, 551; *Proc. BG* IV 11.62, 13.1-2. He tried to persuade the surviving defenders in the acropolis to surrender, and when they refused he had it set alight; they preferred to remain inside and were burnt alive; *Proc. BG* IV 12.1-16. He then sent the prisoners taken at Petra to the emperor, and razed the walls of the city to the ground; *Proc. BG* IV 12.28.

By this success he re-established his military reputation. Before the capture of Rome in 546 he had a reputation as a vigorous and effective general; *Proc. BG* I 16.2-3 (δραστήριος δὲ καὶ ἀγαθὸς τὰ πολέμια. στρατηγός τε γὰρ ἦν ἄριστος καὶ αὐτουργὸς δεξιός), cf. IV 12.31 (ἀνδρειότατος). He lost this after the capture of Rome, and Justinian was strongly criticized for appointing an old dotard (τυμβογέρων) to high command, but the fall of Petra re-established him; *Proc. BG* IV 12.29-33, 33.24.

BIGELIS

After the fall of Petra, however, he failed to secure his victory by occupying the passes leading to Persia; instead he retired to Armenia and Pontica and turned his attention to the financial administration of the area of his command; *Proc. BG* iv 13.11–13, *Agath.* iii 2.6.

In 554 he was sent with Martinus and Buzes (*PLRE* III) as his fellow-generals back to Lazica; *Agath.* ii 18.8. The Lazic king Gubazes (*PLRE* III) made accusations against him, *Agath.* iii 2.3; and Justinian, already annoyed at his failure to secure his victory after Petra, removed him from office (*παραλύσας τὸν Βέσσαν τῆς ἀρχῆς*), confiscated his property, and exiled him among the Abasgians; *Agath.* iii 2.7 (a. 554/555).

Besson

?*praepositus castrorum* (East) 489

Ἐπὶ Βέ[σ]σωνος φροῦράρχου?); *IGLS* iv 1924 Tell ed-Dahab, south-east of Jebel Ala (Syria Prima) (dated to year 801 of the Seleucid era, in the month Hyperberetaeus, = 489 A.D.).

BETANCVS

comes (in Italy) E VI

Mentioned in a letter from Avitus, bishop of Vienne, to Maximus, bishop of Ticinum; he had carried off as hostage a certain Avulus, son of a Gallic noble, and had detained him for four years; Maximus is requested to intercede for the bearer of the letter to obtain the release of the hostage from Betancus (a comite Betanco); *Avit. Ep.* 12. Avitus was bishop from c. 494 to 518 and Maximus died c. 513; the letter was therefore written between c. 494 and c. 513. Perhaps the incident referred to occurred when Theodoric gained control of part of southern Gaul in 508, in which case the date of the letter would be c. 512.

Beuca

Sarmatian king c. 465/470

In the late 460s the Sarmatians 'cum Beuca et Babai regibus suis' joined forces with the Suavi in an attack on the Ostrogoths under Theodemir 2; in the ensuing battle they were slaughtered and few escaped; *Jord. Get.* 277.

Bigelis

Gothic king c. 466/471

Getarum rex; killed by Ardabur I for the emperor Leo; *Jord. Rom.* 336. The date was presumably after Ardabur left the East in 466; he himself was killed in 471. Nothing further is known of Bigelis. Perhaps he ruled one of the independent groups of Ostrogoths left after the collapse of Attila's empire.

Bigerrus at court at Arles 461

At Majorian's court at Arles in 461, he and Paeonius 2 tried to trick Catullinus 2 into incriminating Sidonius over the matter of an anonymous satire; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 1 1.3. Nothing further is known of him.

Bigilas: see Vigilas.

Bilimer MVM per Gallias 472

Galliarum rector; defeated and killed near Rome in July 472 in an attempt to relieve the emperor Anthemius, under siege by Ricimer 2; Paul. Diac., *Hist. Rom.* xv 4. He was probably appointed *magister militum per Gallias* in place of Gundobadus 1, when the latter joined Ricimer against Anthemius; cf. *Fasti*.

His name recalls those of Valamer and Videmer 1 and 2 and he may have been like them an Ostrogoth. He is not to be identified with any of them, however; Valamer was dead before 472 and Videmer 1 and 2 were both still alive in 473.

Blases: see Valas

Bleda Hun king c. 435/440-445

On the name 'Bleda', cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 387-8, Schönfeld, p. 51.

Son of Mundiuch, brother of Attila; Theoph. AM 5942 (he was the elder brother), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 444, Marcell. com. s.a. 442, s.a. 445, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 131 (s.a. 446), Jord. *Get.* 180-1. See stemma 47.

KING OF THE HUNS c. 435/440-445: successor of Rua in c. 435/440; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 116 (for the date, see Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 91-4). Joint ruler of the Huns and the subject peoples with Attila; Prisc. fr. 1, fr. 11 = Suid. Z 29, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 444, Marcell. com. s.a. 442 (they were 'multarum gentium reges'), s.a. 445, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 131 (s.a. 446), Jord. *Get.* 180-1, Theoph. AM 5942. After the treaty of Margus with the Romans in c. 438/440, they made war on the Sorosgi in Scythia; Prisc. fr. 1. They attacked Thrace and Illyricum in 441; Marcell. com. s.a. 442, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 442. Bleda was murdered by Attila in 445; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 444, Marcell. com. s.a. 445, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 131 (s.a. 446), Jord. *Get.* 181, Theoph. AM 5942 (for the date, see Thompson, *Attila*, 88 with n. 3).

Owner of the dwarf Zercon for a time; Prisc. fr. 11 = Suid. Z 29. One of his wives is mentioned; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* iv, p. 84).

BLESILLA

(c.f.) 509

In a letter to **Beatus** at Rome, **Ennodius** asked him to greet **Cethegus** and his sister **Blesilla** for him (*domnum Cethegum et domnam Blesillam sororem eius*); *Ennod. Ep.* vii 29 (late 509). **Cethegus** is identical with **Fl. Rufius Petronius Nicomachus Cethegus** (*cos.* 504), the son of **Petronius Probinus 2** (*cos.* 489); the names **Cethegus** and **Blesilla** recall the family of **St Paula** (*PLRE* 1), whose mother was a **Blesilla** and, according to **Jerome**, descended from the **Gracchi**, while a **Cethegus** is attested in the fourth century as father of a **Furius Maecius Gracchus** (see *PLRE* 1). See stemma 21.

BLIVILA

dux (Libyae Pentapoleos) L V/E VI

On the name, see **Schönfeld**, p. 275.

Brother of **Froila**; they came from a mixed settlement of **Sarmatians**, **Huns** and **Cemandrians** at **Castra Martis** in **Illyricum**; **Blivila** became 'dux Pentapolitanus' (i.e. *dux* of **Libya Pentapolis**); *Jord. Get.* 265. They were perhaps in fact **Goths**, like **Bessas** (who came from the same community), and they apparently belonged to the generation before **Jordanes** (who describes **Bessas** as 'nostri temporis' but not **Blivila** and **Froila**).

Blossius Aemilius Dracontius

Boethius 1

PPO (Italiae) 454

Praefectus praetorio; murdered by **Valentinian III** in the palace at Rome with his friend **Aetius 7** in 454; *Fast. Vind. Post.* s.a. 455, *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 454, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 454, *Addit. II ad Prosp.* s.a. 454, *Hyd. Lem.* 160 (s.a. 454), *Marcell. com.* s.a. 454, *Cass. Chron.* s.a. 454, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 454, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 201.4. **Aetius** was murdered in 454 on Sept. 21 or 22; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 454 (Sept. 21), *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 454 (Sept. 22).

He is called 'patricius' in *Addit. II ad Prosp.* (see above), but as this is unsupported elsewhere, it may be an error.

He was presumably father of **Boethius 4**. See stemma 22.

BOETHIUS 2

praefectus (augustalis) 475/476

He was prefect of **Alexandria**, i.e. *praefectus augustalis*; suspected of **Eutychianist** (i.e. **monophysite**) leanings; *Zach. IIE* v 4 ad fin. ('ὑπαρχον ('hwprk') eius urbis nomine Boetium').

Perhaps identical with **Boethius 4** (cf. **P. Courcelle**, *Lettres grecques*², 299 n. 1).

Fl. Boethius 3

cos. 522

Full name; *CIL* IX 2074, X 4496, Rossi I 980, *Stud. Pal.* XX 137. Boethius; *elsewhere*. Neither he nor his brother is named in the *Consolatio Philosophiae*.

Brother of Fl. Symmachus 8; *AE* 1961, 284 (Symmaco et Boetio germanis xv. cc. consulibus). They were the sons of Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius 5, who mentions the joint consulship of his two young sons in *Cons. Phil.* II 3.8, 4.7. See stemma 22.

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 522 with Fl. Symmachus 8 (West): *Fasti*. Rossi I 977-83, 985, *CIL* V 5430, VI 9162, IX 2074, X 4496, XII 2309, 2404, *AE* 1961, 284, *Stud. Pal.* XX 137, *P. Ross.-Georg.* III 33, *Boeth. Cons. Phil.* II 3.8, 4.7, *Cass. Libell.* (= *MGH*(.4.4) XII, p. v).

The property of their father, confiscated on his downfall, was restored to them soon after the death of Theoderic in 526; *Proc. BG* I 2.5.

Either he or his brother may have been father of Rusticiana (*PLRE* III), *Greg. Ep.* II 27, IV 44, VIII 22, IX 83, XI 25, 26, XIII 26; and father or grandfather of Symmachus (*PLRE* III), *Greg. Ep.* XI 26. Possibly husband of Helpis.

Fl. Nar. Manl(ius) Boethius 4

PPO; PVR II 487; cos. 487;
patricius

Inscr. 1) v 8120. 1 = D 1301 consular diptych from Brixia; 2-3) *IGC* 240 Mylasa, and 281² Aphrodisias, both in Caria.

Nar. Manl. Boethius; *Inscr.* 1. Fl. Boethius; *Inscr.* 2-3. For an interpretation of 'Nar.' as Nonius Arrius, see Delbrueck, *Die Consulardiptychen*, p. 103.

Presumably son of Boethius 1. He was probably the father of Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius 5 and will therefore have died soon after 487; cf. *Boeth. Cons. Phil.* II 3.5. See stemma 22.

His early career is not recorded, but cf. Boethius 2. His higher offices are on *Inscr.* 1: v.c. et inl.; LX P(RAEFECIO) P(RAETORIO)^(a); P(RAEFECTIVS) V(RBI) SEC(VNDO)^(b); CONS. ORD.^(c); ET PATRIC(IVS)^(d).

PVR I: to judge by the *Fasti*, a first urban prefecture would normally have been held before a first praetorian prefecture (see below).

(a) PPO (ITALIAE), a. 480/486: this office cannot be later than 480 (see below). His name occurs with those of his colleagues Fl. Illus Pusaetus D. . . and Fl. Ioannes Thomas 13 on a prefectorial edict in the East, which cannot be dated before 480 (see Pusaetus D. . .); *Inscr.* 2-3 (two copies of the edict).

(b) PVR II a. 487: since he is not styled 'ex p.u.R.', he must have held this office in his consulship.

(c) CONSVL (West) a. 487 (without a colleague in East or West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 887 = *CIL* VI 32966 = *ILCV* 342, 888 = *CIL* VI 9378 = 33806 = *ILCV* 355, 889, *CIL* XIII 2472 = *ILCV* 1749, *CIL* V 6238 = *ILCV* 3171, *CIL* XI 1019 = *ILCV* 1359. His consulship was not recognized in the East; cf. *CJ* I 51.13, *P.Oxy.* 1961.

(d) He was perhaps made *patricius* in his consulship.

Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius iunior 5 patricius; cos. 510;
Mag. Off. (West) 522-523

Full name; MSS of Boethius' own writings. Boethius iunior; Rossi I 944-5. Boethius (Boetius, Boétios); *elsewhere*.

His ancestors were of distinguished family (*redditur quidem vestrae gloria ista origini* — referring to the consulship) and had successful careers (*deo omnipotenti gratias, qui in vobis, dum vetera familiae vestrae bona custodit, nova multiplicat*); *Ennod. Ep.* VIII 1. His ancestry was noble; *Proc. BG* I 1.32. His father was presumably Fl. Nar. Manlius Boethius 4 and his grandfather Boethius 1; he was perhaps also related to Severinus 5 and Severinus 3. He was evidently connected with the Anician family. He was a kinsman of Ennodius 3; *Ennod. Ep.* VI 6, VII 13 (*propinquus*), VIII 1 (*parentes vestri*). His wife was Rusticiana 1; *Proc. BG* III 20.27. She was a daughter of Q. Aurelius Memmius Symmachus 9; *Boeth. Cons. Phil.* I 4.40, II 4.5, *de sancta Trin.* (dedication), *Anon. Val.* 15.92, *Proc. BG* I 1.32, *Agnellus* 39. Father of Fl. Boethius 3 and Fl. Symmachus 8 (see below). See stemma 22.

His father having died while he was still a child, Boethius was brought up in the house of a leading family of Rome (*taceo quod desolatum parente summorum te virorum cura suscepit*), which was possibly that of his future father-in-law, Symmachus (*delectusque in affinitatem principum civitatis, quod pretiosissimum propinquitatis genus est, prius carus quam proximus esse coepisti*); *Cons. Phil.* II 3.5. Since his father was alive in 487, Boethius could hardly have been born before c. 480; and as his own sons were of age to be consuls in 522 (see below) he could not have been born much later.

He was devoted to learning and studied philosophy from an early age; *Cons. Phil.* I 2-3. In 507 Theoderic passed on to him a request from the Burgundian king Gundobad for a water-clock and mentioned his knowledge of Greek and his translations from Greek into Latin; *Cass. Var.* I 45 (*hoc te multa eruditione saginatum ita nosse*

didicimus, ut artes, quas exercent vulgariter nescientes, in ipso disciplinarum fonte potaveris – this means that he had studied the original Greek authors). In the same year Theoderic passed on another request, this time from the Frankish king Clovis, for a lyre player, ‘quod te eruditionis musicae peritum esse noveramus’; Cass. *Var.* II 40. In 512 he was still young but was renowned for his outstanding erudition; Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 409 (cited below).

His full titles are given in the MSS of his works, e.g. *Cons. Phil.* v *ad fin.*: v.c. et inl., ex cons(u)l(e) ord(inario), ex mag(istro) off(icio-rum) atque patricius.

PATRICIUS: he already held the title ‘patricius’ by 507; Cass. *Var.* I 45 (a. 507; v.i., patricius), II 40 (a. 507; patricius). Also called ‘patricius’; Cass. *Var.* I 10 (a. 507/511; v.i. atque patricius), Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 409 (early 512; est Boetius patricius, in quo vix discendi annos respicis et intellegis peritiam sufficere iam docendi, de quo emendatorum iudicavit electio), Anon. Val. 14.85, Agnellus 39, Mar. Avent. s.a. 524, MSS of Boethius’ own writings.

He received letters from Ennodius in autumn 507, Ennod. *Ep.* VI 6 (where he is styled ‘magnitudo tua’); and in summer 508, *Ep.* VII 13 (where he is addressed as ‘emendatissime hominum’ and praised for his erudition). In 507/511 he was entrusted by Theoderic with an enquiry into complaints by the *domestici equitum et peditum* (probably pensioners by this date, cf. Proc. *Anecd.* 26.27–8) that they were being cheated over their pay; Cass. *Var.* I 10.

CONSVL (West) a. 510 with no colleague in East or West: *Fasti*, Rossi 1944–7, *CIL* V 6229, 6816 = *ILCV* 1669, 7408 = *ILCV* 4551. This and the patriciate are probably the honours referred to in *Cons. Phil.* II 3.7 (sumptas in adulescentia negatas senibus dignitates). He received from Ennodius a letter of congratulations on his consulship; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 1 (late 509/early 510; said to owe it to his eloquence and culture). Early in the following year he was asked by Ennodius ‘ut consularem sportulam cum responso praefatae petitionis accipiam’; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 37 (early 511). The consulship is also mentioned in Proc. *BG* I 1.32 and *Lib. Pont.* 55.5.

He received further letters from Ennodius; *Ep.* VIII 31 (late 510), 36, 40 (early 511). In a poem probably written in winter 508/509 Ennodius had made fun of a Boethius, perhaps this man; Ennod. *Carm.* II 132 (de Boetio spatha cincto).

In 522 his two young sons, Symmachus 8 and Boethius 3, were made consuls in his honour and he delivered a panegyric on Theoderic in the senate on this occasion; *Fasti*, Cass. *Libell.* (= *MGH(A.1)*

xii, p. vi) (qui regem Theodericum in senatu pro consulatu filiorum luculenta oratione laudavit), *Cons. Phil.* II 3.8 (poteritne illius memoria lucis quantalibet ingruentium malorum mole deleri, cum duos pariter consules liberos tuos domo provehi sub frequentia patrum, sub plebis alacritate vidisti, cum eisdem in curia curules insidentibus tu regiae laudis orator ingenii gloriam facundiaequ meruisti, cum in circo duorum medius consulum circumfusae multitudinis expectationem triumphali largitione satiasti?), 4.7 (liberos consulares).

MAG. OFF. (West) ?a. 522–523: MSS of Boethius' *Cons. Phil.* (cited above), Anon. Val. 14.85 (Boethius patricius, qui magister officiorum erat). Since he was already out of office by late 523 (his successor, Cassiodorus Senator 4, held the post by then) and his tenure was not a brief one (see below), he will probably have been appointed in 522 for the first indiction, Sept. 522–Aug. 523. In the *Consolatio Philosophiae* he claims to have accepted office only because of Plato's advice that good men should rule to stop bad men doing so, *Cons. Phil.* I 4.6–8; and he lists the activities for which he claims credit (the list suggests that his tenure was not brief), *Cons. Phil.* I 4.10 (he interfered to stop Cunigast, Trigguilla (= Triwila) and other barbarians from oppressing the weak), 11 (he expressed concern at the losses inflicted privately and publicly on the provincials), 12 (he interfered when heavy extra exactions were imposed on Campania at a time when there was already a food shortage in the province), 13 (he saved the property of Paulinus 11), 14 (he intervened to save Albinus 9 from unfair prosecution).

His own downfall followed his intervention on behalf of Albinus 9. He protested before Theoderic that Cyprianus 2's charges of treason against Albinus were false, and that in so far as Albinus had done wrong, he himself and the whole senate were also guilty; Anon. Val. 14.85 (falsa est insinuatio Cypriani; sed si Albinus fecit, et ego et cunctus senatus uno consilio fecimus; falsum est, domne rex). The date was probably in late 523, after the election of Pope John I on Aug. 13; *Lib. Pont.* 55.5, cf. *Fast. Vind. Post.* s.a. 523 (wrongly dating Boethius' death to 523). Cyprianus then brought charges against Boethius, who was imprisoned by Theoderic in the baptistery of a church, tried at Ticinum by the PVR Eusebius 25 and condemned to death by Theoderic without further appeal; Anon. Val. 14.86–7. According to Boethius himself, he was accused by Basilius 10, Opilio 4 (brother of Cyprianus) and Gaudentius 11. *Cons. Phil.* I 4.16–19, the charge being that he prevented accusations of treason from being brought against the senate, I 4.20–1; he was

condemned unheard and in absence, I 4.36, and lost not only his property but his rank and titles, I 4.45. The date of his execution was 524 and the place near Milan; Mar. Avent. s.a. 524 (interfectus est Boetius patricius in territorio Mediolanense); cf. Anon. Val. 14.87 (he was brutally executed in prison 'in agro Calventiano', perhaps = Calvenzano, near Milan). His father-in-law Symmachus 9 who spoke out on his behalf, was also arrested and executed (in 525); Mar. Avent. s.a. 525, *Fast. Vind. Post.* s.a. 523, Agnellus 39, Anon. Val. 15.92, Proc. *BG* I 1.32-4, *Lib. Pont.* 55.5.

He was wealthy; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 37, Proc. *BG* I 1.33. Owner of a house at Milan; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 1, 31, 37, 40. Although his estates were confiscated in 524, they were subsequently restored to his heirs; Proc. *BG* I 2.5.

He knew both Greek and Latin; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 1, Cass. *Libell.* (utraque lingua peritissimus). He had already made a name for himself by 507 by translating into Latin works by Pythagoras, Ptolemy, Nicomachus *arithmeticus*, Euclid, Plato, Aristotle and Archimedes; Cass. *Var.* I 45 (see above). He was famous as a philosopher; Proc. *BG* I 1.33. He was especially devoted to philosophy, *Cons. Phil.* I 4.6-8; and planned to turn into Latin the complete works of Plato and Aristotle, Boeth. *de interpret.* II 2. He succeeded however in completing only Aristotle's works on logic and the commentary (*Isagoge*) by Porphyry on Aristotle's *Categories*. He wrote a commentary on the *Topica* of Cicero, and also commentaries on the *Isagoge* of Porphyry and the *de interpretatione* of Aristotle; Cass. *Inst. Saec. Litt.* III 11, 18. His work as a translator was highly regarded by his contemporaries; Cass. *Libell.* (in opere artis logicae, id est dialecticae, transferendo ac mathematicis disciplinis talis fuit, ut antiquos auctores aut aequiperaret aut vinceret). His translations of Nicomachus *de arithmetica* and of Euclid's works on geometry were mentioned by Cassiodorus; Cass. *Inst. Saec. Litt.* IV 7, VI 3.

He was certainly a Christian and wrote works of theology, the *Liber de sancta Trinitate* (which was dedicated to his father-in-law), an attack on the doctrines of Nestorius, and other smaller works; cf. Cass. *Libell.* (scripsit librum de sancta trinitate et capita quaedam dogmatica et librum contra Nestorium). In addition, Cassiodorus claims that he wrote a bucolic poem; *Libell.* (condidit et carmen bucolicum). He had written poetry from his youth; *Cons. Phil.* I 1. His best known work, the *de consolatione philosophiae*, was written in prison, shortly before his death. Both he and his father-in-law were men distinguished for their love of justice and for their generosity; Proc. *BG* I 1.34.

See further Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 148-66. Most of his works are still extant, viz. *de philosophiae consolatione*; *de institutione arithmetica*; *de institutione musica*; in *Porphyrri Isagogen commentorum editio duplex*; in *categorias Aristotelis libri IV*; in *librum Aristotelis Περὶ Ἐρμηνείας commentarii editio duplex*; *de syllogismo categorica* (possibly spurious); *Introductio ad syllogismos categoricos* (*antepaedicamenta*); *de syllogismo hypothetico*; *de divisione*; *Commentaria in Ciceronis Topica*; *de differentiis topicis*; and the sacred works, *Quomodo Trinitas unus Deus ac non tres dii*; *Utrum Pater et Filius et Spiritus Sanctus de divinitate substantialiter praedicentur*; *Quomodo substantiae in eo, quod sint, bonae sint*; *de fide catholica*; and *Liber contra Eutychem et Nestorium*. Cf. E. Dekkers, *Clavis Patrum Latinorum*, 2nd edn (1961), pp. 196-8.

FL. BOETHVS

comes (East) V/VI

Κόμ(ης); IGLS v 2229 Emesa.

BOIO

v.sp. 507/511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 52.

Ordered by Theoderic to restore to his nephew Wiliarit 1 the property once owned by Wiliarit's father which he was illegally holding; Cass. *Var.* 1 38 (a. 507/511; the letter, addressed 'Boioni v̄.s.', says: 'spectabilitas tua Wiliarit adulescentis nepotis tui cognoscat nos querelis gravibus expetitos, quod res patris eius non meliorandi causa sed deteriorandi voto detineas'. This suggests that he was the guardian (*tutor*) of Wiliarit). Boio will have held some post of *spectabilis* grade.

Bonifatius 1: a veste sacra (West) ?IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Bonifatius 2

apparitor of an *illustris* (West) 411

He and Evasius, apparitores illustrium atque eminentium potestatum, were among the *officiales* sent from the imperial court to attend the *Collatio* of Carthage in June 411; Mansi IV 51c, 167B, 181B.

Bonifatius 3

MVM (West) 432; patricius 432

Said to be a native of Thrace; Pseudo-Bonif. *Ep.* 10 (= *PL* 33, 1097).

He married twice, the second time probably in 426; Aug. *Ep.* 200.4. By his first wife he had a daughter who married Sebastianus 3; Hyd. Lem. 99, Marcell. com. s.a. 435, Vict. Vit. 1 19. His second

wife was Pelagia 1, a lady of barbarian origin (probably Visigothic); Marcell. com. s.a. 432, Joh. Ant. fr. 201. They had a daughter, whom Bonifatius had baptized by an Arian priest; Aug. *Ep.* 220.4. Possibly father of Verimodus (q.v.). See stemma 13.

He was at Marseilles when Athaulfus attacked it in late 413; he wounded the Visigothic king and was fêted by the citizens; Olymp. fr. 21 (styled ὁ γενναϊότατος).

TRIBVNVS (military) a. 417: he commanded a unit of *foederati* in Africa with notable success against the Moorish tribes; Aug. *Ep.* 220.7 (qui tribunus cum paucis foederatis omnes ipsas gentes expugnando et terrendo pacaverat). The date is 417, in which year he corresponded with Augustine; Aug. *Ep.* 185 (in reply to his enquiry about the doctrines of Arians and Donatists; Augustine congratulated him 'quod inter curas bellorum et armorum vehementer desideras ea nosse quae Dei sunt'), *Ep.* 189 (a letter of edification) (for the dates, see *CSEL* 58, pp. 48-9). He may have held the post of *praepositus limitis*, either at Tubuniae (so Ensslin, in *Klio* 36 (1944), 261) or at Gemellae (so de Lepper, pp. 22-3); cf. *Not. Dig. Occ.* xv 24-5.

In 422 he had already acquired a reputation in military matters; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 422 (bellicis artibus satis clarus). He was assigned to accompany Fl. Castinus 2 on an expedition to Spain in 422 to fight the Vandals, but because of antagonism between them he fled to Africa; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 422 (celeriter se ad Portum atque inde ad Africam proripuit), cf. Hyd. Lem. 78 (a. 422) (Bonifatius palatium deserens Africam invadit), *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 571 (Bonifatius Africam invadit).

COMES AFRICAE a. 423/424-425: he may have been the successor of Ioannes 5 and was possibly appointed by the eastern emperor Theodosius II, after the death of Honorius (Aug. 423) (for his title, see below). He commanded Africa probably in 423 and 424; Olymp. fr. 40 (ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀφρικῆς, ἧς ἦρχε; in 423/424), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 424 (Africam, quam Bonifatius obtinebat). When Placidia was exiled early in 423, he remained loyal to her, supplied her with money, and later contributed towards her return to power; Olymp. fr. 40. He kept Africa loyal during the usurpation of Ioannes 6 and resisted the latter's attempts to take Africa by force; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 424.

COMES DOMESTICORVM ET AFRICAE a. 425-427, 429-432: he was perhaps made *comes domesticorum* in 425 as a reward for his loyalty (see above), but instructed to remain in Africa. Bonifatius domesticorum et Africae comes in Africa constitutus cum tam magno exercitu et potestate; Aug. *Ep.* 220.7 (a. 427/429). Comes; VIII 898 Villa

Magna (Proconsular Africa), Jord. *Rom.* 330, Vict. Vit. 1 19. Στρατηγὸς Λιβύης ἀπάσης (or similar); Proc. *BI* 1 3.16, Joh. Ant. fr. 196, Theoph. AM 5931. His title from 429 to 432 is not recorded, but as he was not yet *magister militum* (see below) he had presumably been reinstated in his earlier offices.

In his main task, to subdue the barbarian tribes in Africa, he appears to have had considerable success at first (cf. Olymp. fr. 42 πολλῶν βαρβάρων καὶ διαφόρων ἔθνων ἀπήλλαξε τὴν Ἀφρικὴν; this probably refers to the years from 422 to c. 426), but in a letter to him in 427/429 Augustine speaks of his failure; Aug. *Ep.* 220.7 (qui non dicebant, quandocumque tu comitivam sumeres potestatem, Afros barbaros non solum domitos sed etiam tributarios futuros Romanae rei publicae? Et nunc quam in contrarium versa sit spes hominum vides). This letter however was written after Bonifatius' disgrace at court (see below) and when Africa had already been the scene of fighting between Bonifatius and troops from Italy, and may therefore allude to this change in Bonifatius' fortunes. Olympiodorus described his conduct in office as just and incorruptible; Olymp. fr. 42.

Probably in 426 he returned to Italy and perhaps while there married Pelagia (see above); Aug. *Ep.* 220.4.

He and Aetius 7 were Placidia's leading generals but rivals of one another; Proc. *BI* 1 3.14-15, Joh. Ant. fr. 196, Theoph. AM 5931. Aetius is said to have schemed successfully to bring Bonifatius under suspicion of disloyalty by informing him secretly that orders to return to Italy in 427 formed part of a plot to secure his downfall; Proc. *BI* 1 3.17-21, Joh. Ant. fr. 196, Jord. *Get.* 167, Theoph. AM 5931 (for a contrary view, that it was Felix 14, not Aetius, who planned to overthrow Bonifatius, cf. de Lepper, pp. 49ff.). On his refusal to obey the order to return, the MVM Felix 14 sent an army against Bonifatius, which he defeated; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 427 (bellum ad arbitrium Felicis, quia ad Italiam venire abnuerat, publico nomine inlatum est). The command against him was then given to Sigisvultus; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 427, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 96 (s.a. 424). It was perhaps soon after this (Prosper however narrates it before Sigisvultus' command), probably in 428 or early 429, that Bonifatius is said to have invoked help from the Vandals in Spain (they crossed to Africa in spring 429, Hyd. Lem. 90, s.a. 429); Prosp. Tiro s.a. 427 (gentibus, quae uti navibus nesciebant, dum a concertantibus in auxilium vocantur, mare pervium factum est), Jord. *Get.* 167, *Rom.* 330, Proc. *BI* 1 3.22-6, Joh. Ant. fr. 196, Theoph. AM 5931 (the statement by Procopius and Theophanes that he proposed to rule

one-third of Africa and give the rest to the two Vandal kings is unsupported by earlier and better sources). Shortly afterwards the truth about the plot against him was revealed and he was reconciled to the court; Proc. *BI* 1 3.27-9, Joh. Ant. fr. 196, Theoph. AM 5931. He met the Vandals in battle in spring 430 but was defeated by them and withdrew to Hippo Regius, where they besieged him; Proc. *BI* 1 3.30-31, 3.34 (in 430 and 431). An army from the East under Aspar joined forces with him (late 431) but the Vandals defeated their combined forces (probably in early 432); Proc. *BI* 1 3.35, Theoph. AM 5931. In 432 Bonifatius was recalled to Italy; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 432, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 109 (s.a. 432), Hyd. Lem. 99 (a. 432), Proc. *BI* 1 3.36, Theoph. AM 5931.

MVM (West) a. 432: he went to Rome where the office of MVM was conferred on him; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 432 (accepta magistri militum dignitate).

PATRICIVS: possibly he was made *patricius* at the same time; Marcell. com. s.a. 432, 435 (patricius).

His office in 432 was probably the senior military command in the West (cf. *Fasti*).

Later in 432 he encountered Aetius in battle near Rimini and defeated him, but was himself mortally wounded and died soon afterwards; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 432, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 111 (s.a. 432), *Addit. ad. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 432 (= *Chron. Min.* 1, p. 301), Hyd. Lem. 99 (a. 432), Marcell. com. s.a. 432, Joh. Ant. fr. 201.3 (who wrongly makes Aetius the victor in the battle). He was succeeded by his son-in-law Sebastianus 3; Hyd. Lem. 99.

He is mentioned in Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 279 (an unnamed poet was in his train).

BONIFATIVS 4

(?v.c.) 506

Of good birth and character (hunc bonis ortum natalibus testis sanguinis mens designat); he claimed that his brother was held captive near Aquileia and Ennodius wrote on his behalf to Avitus 3; Ennod. *Ep.* v 20 (a. 506). Possibly a senator, perhaps from Aquileia.

Bonosianus

PVR 410-411

PVR a. 410 Sept. 25-411 Nov. 28: 410^s (MSS 409) Sept. 25, *CTh* XIV 1.6^a; 411 Nov. 28, *CTh* XV 1.48^a; both laws were issued at Ravenna.

BONOSVS 1

(?v.c.); priest at Ticinum MV

A native of Gaul, of noble family; a distinguished priest at Tici-

BRACHILA

num in the days of bishop Crispinus (died in 467); Ennod. *V. Epiph.*, 35 (= p. 339) (fuit vir insignissimus Bonosus presbyter, tam nobilis sanctitate quam sanguine, Gallus quidem prosapia, sed caelestis indigena).

Bonosus 2 poet ?V

Author of two lines of verse in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* 1280 (Bonosi Vnde Supra). Most authors in this collection were of fifth-century date. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 71-4.

BONOSVS 3 ?dux (East) 504

Named among the Roman commanders under Celer 2 in the Persian war of 504; Theoph. AM 5998. He is not named elsewhere; probably one of the local *duces* or a *comes rei militaris*.

BOSPORIA (c.f.) (?East) L IV/E V

Wife of the senator Verus (*PLRE* 1); she met bishop Palladius at Ancyra; Pall. *Hist. Laus.* 66.

Bosporius 1 scriniarius (of the PPO); later bishop of Sinope M/L V

He gave information to Zacharias for the Life of Isaias; Zach. *V. Isaiae*, p. 9 ('narravit mihi etiam Bosporius, qui postea episcopus Sinopes fuit, cum adhuc scriniarius esset officii praefectorum').

Boudis bucellarius of a PPO (East) V/VI

The brothers Boudis and Ioannes 79 were *οι βουκελλάριοι του επάρχου* at Corinth; *Corinth* VIII 1,207. Presumably they served under a PPO Illyrici.

BRACHILA comes (in Italy) 477

Bravila; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* Bracila; Marcell. com., Jord. Brachila; *elsewhere*. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 53.

COMES (in Italy) a. 477: Marcell. com. s.a. 477, Jord. *Get.* 243. He is called 'vir nobilis'; *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 477.

He was murdered by Odovacer on July 11, 477 at Ravenna for opposing his rule; *Auct. Haun. ordo prior, ordo post., ordo post. marg.*, s.a. 477, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 477 (11 July), Marcell. com. s.a. 477, Jord. *Get.* 243.

According to Jordanes, Odovacer killed him to strike terror into the Romans; Jord. *Get.* 243. His name indicates that he was himself a German (cf. above), but he presumably opposed Odovacer's decision to rule directly rather than through a puppet Roman emperor.

Brison cubicularius (East) c. 401-403

He was a eunuch in the service of the empress Eudoxia (ὁ τῆς βασιλίδος εὐνοῦχος, or similar) (i.e. one of her *cubicularii*); Soc. vi 8, 16.6, Soz. viii 8.4, 18.5. In c. 401 he was put in charge of organizing processions of catholics to counter the Arians in Constantinople, and was hit in the face by a stone during an Arian attack on one of them; Soc. vi 8, Soz. viii 8.4-5. In summer 403 the empress sent him to Bithynia to recall John Chrysostom from his first exile; Soc. vi 16.6, Soz. viii 18.5, Theoph. AM 5897, Cedr. i 581.

Addressee of two letters of friendship from John Chrysostom; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 190, 234.

BRVMARIVS v.sp. 492/496

Vir spectabilis; accused of killing without justification a slave belonging to the church and of then insulting Proficuus the bishop of Salpina, who complained to Pope Gelasius; Gelasius, *Ep. fr.* 14 (Thiel) (= *Pl.* 59, 100) (a. 492/496). Brumarius had presumably held some post of *spectabilis* grade. Salpina was perhaps Salapia, a town in Apulia.

Br'y father of Isaac M V

Father of Isaac 1; presumably a well-to-do citizen of Amida; Zach. *HE* vii 4, Joh. Eph. *V. SS. Or.* 13, *Chron.* 1234, p. 189 = 149.

BVBVLCVS v.sp., comes (West) 429

Envoy from Proconsular Africa who obtained concessions on tax-collection for the province; *CTh* xi 1.34 (a. 429 Feb. 25; quae pietatem nostram viri spectabilis Bubulci comitis et legati decernere coegit eloquium), xii 1.186 (a. 429 April 27; legatio proconsularis provinciae per Bubulcum spectabilem virum comitem).

Fl. Bulicus v.d., ex tribunis V/VI

V.d., ex tribunis; he died aged 70; vi 31979 = *ILCV* 438. He probably served in the palace and retired with the honorary status of *ex tribunis*.

M. Caecilius Bumupal (*IRT* 877 = *AE* 1950, 209): *PLRE* I.

BVRCO ?comes rei militaris (Italy) 457

On the name (possibly Celtic), see Schönfeld, pp. 55, 283.

While Maiorianus was MVM, he sent Burco with a small force

against some Alamanni who were raiding Italy; Burco won a victory; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 378–80 (*iamque magister eras: Burconem dirigis illuc exigua comitante manu. Sed sufficit istud, cum pugnare iubes*). His office is uncertain, but he could be a *comes rei militaris*.

For the name, cf. Theoph. AM 5964; Burcus (one MS gives ‘Burco’) helped Eudocia escape from Africa to Jerusalem in 471/72, and for this was commended by her together with his children to the bishop of Jerusalem.

Burdunelus usurper (in Spain) 496–497

He assumed power in Spain in 496 (*tyrannidem assumit*); *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 496. In 497 he was surrendered by his followers to the Visigoths, taken to Toulouse and executed; *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 497.

BVRGVNDIO (v.c.) M/LV

Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris in reply to a question about palindromic verses; he was still a young man (*adulescens vel . . . paene adhuc puer*) and a neighbour of Sidonius (*praesentes amici*); he had recently won applause with an *ex tempore* oration and was in process of composing a *laudatio* on Julius Caesar for which Sidonius prophesies further acclaim; Sidonius regrets that circumstances prevented Burgundio from visiting Rome and completing his education among the senatorial youth there (*ut illic senatoriae iuventutis contubernio mixtus erudirere*; the language implies that Burgundio was himself a member of the senatorial order); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* ix 14 (undated). On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 55.

Busalbus ?tribunus (military) (East) 479

Called *ηγούμενος στρατιωτικῆς τάγματος*; he fought for Marcianus 17 and Procopius Anthemius 9 in their revolt against Zeno in 479; Joh. Ant. fr. 211. 3. When the revolt failed he and Procopius sought refuge with Theodericus Strabo 5, who refused Zeno’s demand for their surrender; Malch. fr. 19.

He was presumably the commander of a military unit stationed in or near Constantinople, but cf. Abundantius 1.

FL. GELASIVS BVSIRIS v.c.(?et spect.), governor of Sicily
LV/E VI

salvo d.n. . . . /Fl. Gelasius Busiris v.c. . . . / praetorium sine ullius . . . / tot diebus quibus alii mensibus. . . ; AE 1946, 207 +

1948, 49 Syracuse. The wording suggests that he was the governor of the island, who perhaps rebuilt his *praetorium* with unusual speed after it had suffered damage (possibly in a Vandal raid). As there was only one ruler at the time, the date will probably have been sometime in the reign of Odovacer or Theoderic. By that time the governor (*consularis*) of Sicily ranked as a *vir spectabilis*.

Bysinus king of the Thuringi M V

Ruler ('rex') in Thuringia with whom the Frank Childeric I lived while in exile (c. 456–c. 464); his wife was Basina; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 12. See stemma 43.

Cabaon ruler over the Moors in Tripolitana E VI

A veteran of many wars (*πολέμων τε πολλῶν ἔμπειρος*) and famous for his craftiness (*λίαν ἀγχίνους*); he ruled the Moors in Tripolitana during the reign of the Vandal king Thrasamund (496–523) (*Καβάων ἦν τις ἄρχων τῶν ἀμφὶ Τρίπολιν Μαυρουσίων*); Proc. *BV* I 8.15. During the reign of Thrasamund he met the Vandals in pitched battle and inflicted on them an overwhelming defeat; Proc. *BV* I 8.25–9.

He was a pagan, but before the battle he instructed his spies following the Vandal army that wherever the Vandals abused a Christian (i.e. catholic) church and outraged the clergy they should repair the damage and help as much as possible; this was to secure the help in battle of the god of the Christians; Proc. *BV* I 8.17–23.

The same events are recorded also in Evagr. *HE* IV 15, which cites Proc. *BV* I 8.15–25 and 28–9 verbatim.

Caecilia Furia

Caecilianus I PPO (Italiae) 409

?PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR before 396/397: *postulo . . . ut si quid inter illos decertationis est, tuo cedatur examini, ne quando alteri iudici servata cognitio recidivam Lucilli filio gignat iniuriam*; Symm. *Ep.* IX 50 (to Caecilianus; undated). He had judicial powers and may have been a provincial governor or may perhaps have become *praefectus annonae* already.

V.C., PRAEFECTVS ANNONAE a. 396/397: *filius meus Caecilianus vir clarissimus, qui nunc communis patriae gubernat annonam*; Symm. *Ep.* III 36 (a. 396/397) (to St Ambrosius, asking him not to support

Caecilianus' opponent, Pirata, in a financial lawsuit). Asked to ensure to the people of Formiae their traditional supply of African oil; Symm. *Ep.* ix 58 (a. 396/397). The lawsuit was settled, but after he left office it was reopened against him; Symm. *Ep.* vii 108 (to Patroinus), 109 (to Petronius 1), both a. 398/401.

LEGATVS SENATVS a. 400: he and Probianus (cf. Probianus 1) were likely to miss the praetorian games of Symmachus' son through absence on senatorial business; Symm. *Ep.* viii 14 (a. 400).

He is mentioned in Symm. *Ep.* vi 40 (a. 401) as reporting that the urban prefecture of Flavianus junior (= Flavianus 14, in *PLRE* 1) had won a good reputation outside Rome as well as inside. He is also mentioned favourably in a letter to Minervius (= Minervius 2, in *PLRE* 1); Symm. *Ep.* iv 41 (after 395).

VICARIVS (?AFRICAЕ) a. 404(-405?): 404 April 8, *CJ* 1 51.4 (ad Caecilianum vicarium). In office in Africa, perhaps in 405; Aug. *Ep.* 86 (to Caecilianus; for the date, see *CSEL* 58, p. 26) (quantum enim per alias Africae terras te unitati catholicae mirabili efficacia consuluisse gaudemus, tantum dolemus regionem Hipponiensium Regionum et ei vicinas partes confines Numidia praesidali edicti tui vigore nondum adiuvari meruisse). Hippo Regius was under the *proconsul Africae*; Caecilianus seems to have held office in Africa outside the proconsular province (presumably as *vicarius*), but by the date of *Ep.* 86 to have obtained office within it (presumably as *proconsul*).

?PROCONSVL AFRICAЕ a. 405?: he may have been promoted from *vicarius* to *proconsul Africae* before he received Aug. *Ep.* 86 (see above).

LEGATVS SENATVS late 408/early 409: sent as envoy to Honorius by the senate with Attalus 2 and Maximianus 2 during Alaric's first siege of Rome; Zos. v 44.1.

PPO (ITALIAE ET ILLYRICI) a. 409: the embassy was abortive, but he was appointed PPO by the influence of Olympius 2 to succeed Theodorus 9; Zos. v 44.1-2 (*παράλυσας Θεόδωρον τῆς τῶν ὑπάρχων ἀρχῆς Καικιλιανῶ ταύτην παρέδωκεν*). 409 Jan. 21, *CTh* ix 2.5^a + 2.6^a + 31.1^a + 36.2^a + *CTh* xi 8.3^a + 39.13^a + *CJ* 1 55.8^a; 409 Jan. 25, *CTh* ix 3.7^a + 37.4^a; 409 Feb. 1, *CTh* ix 16.12^a (the law mentions Rome); all 'ppo'. Praefectus praetorio; x 1128 Abellinum (Campania).

In 414 he was sent to Africa on a special mission concerning the *annona* with Flavianus junior (see above); *CTh* vii 4.33 (414 March 3) (*ne interiecti aequoris tractu querellae provincialium pereant, Flavianum et Caecilianum viros inll. per Africam audientiam cunctis*

praebere decernimus. Militarem quoque annonam, quae intra Africam contubernalibus erogatur, eorum diligentia indagari praecipimus, ut nihil his post eorum examen addatur). It was presumably while in Carthage on this mission that he received a letter from Augustine; *Ep.* 151 (he is described as ‘vetus amicus et . . . talis ac tantus vir in peregrinis positus curisque publicis laborans’) (the letter laments the executions of Marcellinus 10 and Apringius 1, which took place on Sept. 13, 413).

He is possibly to be identified with Caecilianus ‘vir honestus Laurentum Lavinatum defensor’ who had interests in Africa; Symm. *Ep.* 171 (c. 380).

Caecilianus 2 defensor civitatis (at Magona in Minorca) after 418

Like Theodorus 13, he was a leading member of the Jewish community at Magona in Minorca and a prominent leading citizen; he became a Christian and was *defensor civitatis* when Severus of Majorca wrote to describe events which had occurred at Magona in Jan./Feb. 418; Caecilianus had a brother called Florinus; Severus Maioricensis, *Epistula de Iudaeis* (= *PL* 20, 741 ff.) (vir honestus et non solum inter Iudaeos, vero etiam in civitate usque adeo praecipuus, ut etiam nunc defensor civitatis electus sit, Caecilianus; . . . Caecilianus autem cum esset Iudaeorum pater, habito cum Florino fratre suo aequae Iudaeorum patre seniore consilio; he was ‘in honore synagogae post Theodorum primus’).

. . . *VIVS CAECILIANVS* 3 v.c. V/VI

V.c.; died aged 44, buried at Rome; *ILCV* 128 Rome.

CAECILIVS (v.c.) I. IV/E V

Son of Celer 1; Aug. *Ep.* 57 (a. 396/410).

AVLIVS CAECINA 1 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 72 n. 31. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

(*CAEI?*)*ONIVS C(A)ECINA* 2 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 70 n. 20. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

RUFIVS CAECINA 3 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre and probably an

CAELIANVS

illustris or *spectabilis*; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 67 n. 2. For his date and rank, see Aggerius. This seat was probably used by *illustres* and *spectabiles* when Caecina's name was inscribed.

Caecina Decius Acinatus Albinus

Caecina Aurelius

Flavius Caecina Decius Basilius

Flavius Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius iunior

Caecina Mavortius Basilius Decius

Rufius Caecina Felix Lampadius

Caenionius Caecina

Cheionius(sic) Contucius *signo* Gregorius

CAELESTIVS (?v.c.); follower of Pelagius E V

Of noble birth, he was an advocate; Marius Mercator, *Lib. subnot. in verba Iuliani*, praef. 4 (huic Pelagio adhaesit Caelestius, nobilis natu quidem et illius temporis auditorialis scholasticus). He was a eunuch from birth; Marius Mercator, *Commonitorium super nomine Caelestii* 1.1 (eunuchus matris utero editus).

A disciple of Pelagius, whose teachings he promoted by theological works of his own; cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 501-7, esp. 506-7, and *P-W* III 1251-2.

Marcus Caelianus patricius 507/511; PVR I. V/E. VI

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32185 (*Marcus Caelianus*). The words '*v.c. et inlustris consistorii comes?*' and '*v.c. et sp.*' both occur on the stone. The latter certainly does not apply to Caelianus, because the letters are different in size, but the former may do so, as the letters are the same size and style as in the name. For the date of this inscription, see Aggerius.

VIR INLVSTRIS, PATRICIVS a. 507/511: Cass. *Var.* 1 23, 27. IV 22 (see below).

He and Agapitus 3 were twice called on by Theoderic to decide lawsuits involving senators; Cass. *Var.* 1 23 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Caeliano et Agapito vv.ii. patriciis'; they are to try 'in iudicio vestro' the case brought by Festus 5 and Symmachus 9 against Paulinus 11) and 1 27 (a. 509; to Speciosus 2; Theodorus 62 and

Inportunus were to be informed 'ut ad Caeliani atque Agapiti illustrium virorum adaeque iudicium instructas destinare non differant te instante personas, quatenus legibus examinata cognitio eorum sententia terminetur'). Agapitus had recently held the post of PVR, and perhaps Caelianus had held the same post.

In a. 510/511 he was one of the five 'magnifici et patricii viri' with whom the PVR Argolicus was to decide a case involving charges of magic; Cass. *Var.* iv 22-3 (a. 510/511). They formed a *iudicium quinquevirale*; cf. iv 23 and Jones, *LRE* i 491 with n. 47.

CAELINIA mother of bishop Remigius E/M V

Mother of Remigius 2 (bishop of Rheims); Ven. Fort., *V. Remigii* i 2. According to a late and unreliable Life of Remigius she was wife of Aemilius 1 and mother also of Principius of Soissons; Hincmar, *V. Rem.* 1 (in *MGH(Scr. rer. Mer.)* iii 250ff.).

Caelius Aurelianus

Caelius Aconius Probianus

Caesaria 1 sister of Anastasius L V/E VI

Sister of the emperor Anastasius and wife of Secundinus 5; Joh. Ant. fr. 214b.2. As she would be born in the mid fifth century, she is unlikely to be identical with Caesaria 3, but she could be the same as Caesaria 2. See stemma 9.

Caesaria 2 hypatissa 519/538

Addressee of ten letters from Severus of Antioch, all written during the latter's exile and addressed 'to Caesaria the hypatissa'; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 53-6, 97-9, 101, 105, 117. Five more letters (*Ep.* 63, 100, 103, 104, 106), written in the same period and addressed 'to Caesaria' (one, *Ep.* 100, to 'the glorious Caesaria'), could have been sent either to her or to Caesaria 3. She and Caesaria 3 might be identical, or she may be identical with Caesaria 1.

Caesaria 3 patricia E/M VI

Native of Samosata; Joh. Eph. *V. SS. Or.* 54. Said to be of imperial family; Joh. Eph. *V. SS. Or.* 54 ('from a great royal race'), John of Nikiu 90.13 ('of the imperial family of Rome'). Possibly connected with the family of Anastasius; cf. Caesaria 1.

PATRICIA : she was *patricia* by 535; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 102 (a. 519/38), *Ep. Sel.* iii 4 (a. 521/536), iv 10, x 7 (both a. 519/535). Also called

CAESARIUS 2

'patricia'; Joh. Eph. V. SS. *Or.* 54-6, John of Nikiu 90.13, 116.6, Mich. Syr. x 26.

She was married with a family; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* x 7 (519/535). Her title 'patricia' was presumably due to her husband, whose identity is not known. He may, however, have been a general; cf. *Ep. Sel.* x 7 (tr. Brooks, pp. 452-3). She had a splendid household; Joh. Eph. V. SS. *Or.* 55-6.

She was a monophysite and a correspondent of Severus of Antioch; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 102, *Ep. Sel.* III 4, IV 10, x 7, John of Nikiu 90.13, 116.6. Severus addressed a theological treatise to her; John of Nikiu 90.13. Possibly addressee also of Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 63, 100, 103, 104, 106 (cf. Caesaria 2).

She abandoned the world and went to live a religious life in Alexandria; there she founded a monastery for men and one for women, and herself lived in the latter as an ordinary nun until her death and burial there fifteen years later; Joh. Eph. V. SS. *Or.* 54, 55. She perhaps founded the monastery in c. 541 (cf. *Patr. Or.* XIX, p. 186 note) and if so died in c. 556. The monastery of Caesaria Patricia at Alexandria is mentioned in Mich. Syr. x 26.

Caesarius 1 (= Caesarius 6, in *PLRE* 1) consul and praefectus
L IV/E V

Ἰππατος καὶ ἑπαρχος; said to have built a shrine outside the *muri Troadenses* for the relics of the Forty Martyrs found in 451 by Pulcheria; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 451. He is to be identified with Fl. Caesarius *cos.* 397 (Caesarius 6 in *PLRE* 1). The discovery of the relics actually occurred when Proclus was bishop of Constantinople (i.e. 434/47); *Soz.* IX 2. From Sozomen's account it is clear that the discovery was made on a site where Caesarius had previously buried his wife and built a shrine of St Thyrsus: the *Chronicon Paschale* has possibly therefore misunderstood the story, and described as later than the discovery a building which was constructed earlier.

CAESARIUS 2 comes (?Aegypti) E/M V

He was a *comes* ('the *comēs*') in Egypt and an acquaintance of Senuthis of Athribis; Senuthis, *Opera* III (= *CSCO (Scr. Copt.)* II 4), pp. 26.25, 29.26, 30.5.

Possibly he was the *comes Aegypti*. Cf. Taurinus 1.

He may have been identical with the *comes* Caesarius to whom is addressed a letter of Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* I 66 (addressed *Καισαρίῳ κόμητι*). Presumably also with Caesarius, ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος) κόμης, son of Candidianus, who built the monastery; *SB* 6311

inscription in a monastic building at Dêr-el-Abiod (assigned a fifth-century date by the editors). Cf. Monneret de Villard, in *Aegyptus* IV (1923), 156ff.

CAESARIUS 3 v.sp., tribunus et notarius (West) 446

V.s., tribunus et notarius; he was the nephew (brother's son) of an *inlustris femina* called Micce; his aunt left a holograph will in his care and after her death he faithfully obeyed her instructions; the beneficiary however, the *inlustris femina* Pelagia 2, chose to have the validity of the will confirmed by Valentinian III; *Nov. Val.* 21.2 (issued a. 446 Dec. 26).

Caesarius 4 praefectianus (East) 495

Styled *ὁ μέγας ἐπαρχικός*; he buried two of his children, a son called Leontius and a daughter called Ioannous, at a monastery at Emesa in c. 495; *IGLS* v 2358 (a. 494/5), 2359 (late 495) Emesa. Presumably an official of the praetorian prefecture.

Fl. Caesarius 5: Mag. Off (East) 386-387, PPO Orientis 395-397, cos. 397, PPO Orientis II 400-403, patricius; *PLRE* I (and see Caesarius 1, above).

Caesarius (Theoph. AM 5951); see Stilas.

Calapodius; see Calopodius.

Fl. Calbinus v.d., flamen perpetuus (at Puppūt) 383/408

Fl. Calbinus v(ir) d(evotissimus), fl(amen) p(er)p(etuus), cur(ator) reip(ublicae); *IL.Afr.* 314 = *AE* 1912, 178 Puppūt (Byzacena), under Arcadius Augustus. He was *curator* of Puppūt, and had previously held a post in the imperial service, perhaps *palatinus* or *agens in rebus*, to become *vir devotissimus*.

Calbulus grammaticus ?V

Author of a poem, Christian in character, in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* I 378 (Calbuli grammatici). Like other poets in the collection he was perhaps a native of Africa under the Vandal kingdom. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 72-3.

Calepius cos. (West) 447

CONSVL (West) a. 447 with Ardabur I (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 737-41, *AE* 1940, 87-8, XIII 2355, *Nov. Val.* 7.3, 23, 24, 25, Leo, *Ep.* 15-18, *P. Flor.* III 311.

Callicrates PPO Illyrici 468 Sept. 1-469 March 28
468 Sept. 1, *CJ* vi 60.4^a; 469 March 28, *CJ* π 7.14^a; both 'PPO Illyrici'.

CALLIMACHVS 1 comes (East) E/M V
Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium containing advice on bringing up his children; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* i 316 (addressed Καλλιμάχῳ κόμητι).

Callimachus 2 memorialis (East) E/M V
Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* i 264 (addressed Καλλιμάχῳ μεμοριαλίῳ).

CALLINICVS 1 ?consularis Cretae 412/413
He erected a statue at Gortyn honouring the PPO Leontius 5 δόγματι νήσσου; *Inscr. Cret.* iv 325 = Robert, *Hell.* iv, pp. 14ff. Gortyn. Possibly provincial governor; the decision to honour Leontius was presumably taken by the provincial council and carried out by the provincial governor (for parallels, cf. *Inscr. Cret.* iv 313-20).

Callinicus 2 grandfather of Severianus E V
Father of Auxentius 7 and grandfather of Severianus 2; the family was an important one at Damascus and claimed descent from Roman ancestors; *Dam. fr.* 278 = *Suid.* Σ 180.

Calliopius 1: editor of Terence; *PLRE* i.

CALLIOPIVS 2 ?provincial governor (Egypt) E/M V
Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium complaining that injustice was making life difficult and asking him to use his power to stop it and restore the rule of law (αὐτὸς οὖν ὡς ἔχων τὸ δύνασθαι καὶ ἀρκῶν πρὸς ἄμυναν καὶ παῦσον τὴν ἀδικίαν καὶ στήσων τὴν πολιτείαν καὶ δὸς ἡμῖν ἡρεμίαν); *Isid. Pel. Ep.* i 191 (addressed Καλλιοπίῳ). He may have been either *praefectus augustalis* or *corrector* of Augustamnica Prima (where Pelusium was situated).

CALLIOPIVS 3 comes Orientis c. 494
Relative (συγγενής) of Hierius 6 (PPO in 494-496), who had him made *comes Orientis* (κόμης ἀνατολῆς); he was attacked in his praetorium at Antioch by the Greens and fled, and was then replaced by Constantius 13; *Joh. Mal.* 392.

Possibly identical with Calliopius 4 and/or Calliopius 5.

CALLIOPIVS 4

v.c. (East) ?LV/EVI

Ὁ λαμπρότατος; son of Hierius 7; brother of Constantinus 17, Anthemius 8 and Alexander 19; named in his father's will as due to receive an estate near Constantinople known as 'Bytharium' or 'the estate of Philotheus'; Just. *Nov.* 159 (a. 555). He was dead before 555. See stemma 30.

Possibly identical with Calliopius 3 and/or Calliopius 5.

Calliopius 5

PPO vacans (East) 504-506

Native of Beroea; Josh. Styl. 55, 70. Possibly identical with Calliopius 3 (the son of Hierius 6).

In July 503 he was on the eastern front near Nisibis; Areobindus sent him to get help from Patricius 14 and Hypatius 6; Josh. Styl. 55.

PPO VACANS, AGENS VICES PRAEFECTVRAE PRAETORIANAE (for the title, see Apion 2) (East) a. 504-506: successor of Apion 2 as 'hyparch' (ὑπαρχος) at Edessa in May 504, where he was in charge of the commissariat for the Roman army and distributed 850,000 *modii* throughout the district for baking into bread for the troops; Josh. Styl. 70. In 505 'by order of Calliopius the hyparch', 630,000 *modii* were baked at Edessa for the troops; Josh. Styl. 77. After hostilities ended in 505, he visited Hierapolis (Mabbūg); Josh. Styl. 87. In autumn 506 he and Celer 2 near Dara received instructions from Anastasius to remit whatever taxes they thought fit; Josh. Styl. 99. Then in November he returned from the frontier to Edessa; Josh. Styl. 100. Also mentioned in Theoph. AM 5998 (Καλλιόπιον τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐπιστήσας (sc. Anastasius) τῇ τοῦ δαπανήματος ἀρχῇ). Cf. also Anonymus 9.

Calliopius 6 patricius; vicarius of the MVM *per Orientem* 513/518

Native of Antioch; Marcell. com. s.a. 518, Joh. Mal. 401. His son was Theodosius 18; Liberat. *Brev.* 18, Joh. Mal. 401, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 522, Theoph. AM 6009. His wife (= Anonyma 26) was alive after 513; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* VII 7 ('to the wife of Calliopius the patrician', in 513/518). Uncle of Antoninus 1; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* I 15.

In 505/506 he was placed in charge of the building of Dara; Marcell. com. s.a. 518.

PATRICIVS: he was apparently *patricius* by c. 505; Marcell. com. s.a. 518. Also called *patricius*; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* I 15, VII 7, *Doc. Mon.*, pp. 262-3 = 183 (cited below), Joh. Mal. 401, cf. Joh. Mal. fr. 41 = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 169 (where the title 'patricius' is mistaken for a proper name).

In Theoph. AM 6009 Calliopius is mistakenly called the augustal prefect in 516, a title correctly belonging to his son.

VICARIVS of the MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 513/518: 'the glorious Calliopius πατρικίος and τοποτηρητής of the στρατηλάτης of the Orient'; *Doc. Mon.*, p. 262 = 183 (citing a letter of Severus of Antioch written in 513/518). (Unnamed) 'πατρικίος and τοποτηρητής of the στρατηγός of the Orient'; *Doc. Mon.*, p. 263 = 183 (citing another letter of Severus from the same period). In both letters he is named as a witness to the religious (pro-Chalcedonian) views of Epiphanius the bishop of Tyre. (Unnamed) 'the glorious πατρικίος and τοποτηρητής of the στρατηλάτης in the Orient'; in 513/518 he instructed the ληστοδιώκτης Conon 6 to support the monophysites; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* 1 45 (a. 513/518). Also mentioned in a letter to his nephew Antoninus, the bishop of Beroea; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* 1 15 (a. 513/518).

Perhaps identical with Calliopius 7, although the latter appears as an opponent of Severus and the monophysites. If they are identical, the change in attitude could be accounted for by fresh orders from Constantinople following the change of policy under the new emperor Justin.

Calliopius 7 loci servator (East) ?518/538

Accused by Severus of Antioch of oppressing him; *Sev. Ant. Hymns*, no. 273 (= *Patr. Or.* vii 5, p. 309) ('Another — sc. hymn — of admonition concerning Calliopius the *topoteretes* ('Calliopios τοποτηρητής') who oppressed him'). Presumably this was written during Severus' exile (518-538).

CALLIOPIVS 8 praeses Ciliciae Secundae before 527

Son of an Irenaeus (see Irenaeus 5); he was the governor of Cilicia Secunda when the metropolis Anazarbus was destroyed by an earthquake; the town was rebuilt and renamed Iustinopolis (i.e. rebuilt during the reign of Justin); Theoph. AM 6017 (ἡγεμονεύοντος αὐτῆς Καλλιπίου, υἱοῦ Εἰρηναίου). Theophanes' date corresponds with c. 524, but even if correct this could be the date of rebuilding rather than of the earthquake.

CALLIPPINVS: proconsul of Achaea IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Q. Pompeius Callistratus Darenus

CALLISTVS 1 praefectus augustalis ?422

Ὁ ἀγουστάλιος; murdered by his own slaves at Alexandria on

Sept. 7; Theoph. AM 5914. Theophanes' date corresponds with c. 422 but is untrustworthy.

CALLISTVS 2 governor of Syria before 433

GOVERNOR OF SYRIA (?COMES ORIENTIS or CONSULARIS SYRIAE) before 433: he was one of those sent by Theodosius II to govern at Antioch (*ἀρξωντες*), where he erected a splendid building still known in Evagrius' day as 'the stoa of Callistus'; Evagr. *HE* I 18 (the date was before Anatolius 10 became *MVM per Orientem*; Anatolius is first attested in 433).

He was an orthodox (anti-Nestorian) Christian; Evagr. *HE* I 18.

CL. CALLISTVS sive HILARIVS 3 (VI 31965 + p. 3814 = *ILCV* 298): *PLRE* I.

FL. CALLISTVS 4: v.p., procurator rei privatae (in Macedonia) IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Calapodius 1 ?palatine eunuch (East) E/M V

Named in a list of persons said to have dominated the emperor Theodosius II; Cedr. I 587. The others named, Eutropius 1, Lausus 1, and Chrysaphius, were all eunuchs at the imperial court; the name Calapodius was one subsequently used among *cubicularii* and so presumably this man was also a eunuch at court. His name however does not occur in a similar such list in Zonaras, XIII 23.44, and as he is otherwise not attested in the reign of Theodosius II, he may be a doublet of e.g. Calopodius 2 (for other dubious names in the lists, cf. Amantius 2 and Eutropius 1 *ad fin.*).

CALOPODIVS 2 primicerius sacri cubiculi (East) 466

Ὁ πριμικήριος τοῦ κουβουκλίου; sent by the emperor Leo to reassure Daniel the Stylite that he forgave Iordanes 3; *V. Dan. Styl.* 49 (this was in 466). Ὁ κουβικουλάριος; builder of an oratory of the Archangel Michael at Parthenopolis, he asked Daniel to furnish monks for it; *V. Dan. Styl.* 89.

Perhaps identical with the Calopodius after whom one of the *scrinia* of the Great Church at Constantinople was named by 530; *CJ* I 2.24 (τὸ τοῦ Καλοποδίου sc. σκρίνιον) (the *scrinium* may have been formed to manage estates bequeathed by him to the church). However, the man after whom the *scrinium* was named is as likely to have been Calopodius ὁ εὐνοῦχος ὁ οἰκόνομος τῆς Μεγαλῆς Ἐκκλησίας in 511; Theoph. AM 6004.

CAMILLA (c.f.) (in Gaul) 511-512

A relative (*parens mea*) of Ennodius 3 living in Gaul; in 511 she sent her young son (*sanguinis mei vernula*) to Ennodius for religious training; she was a widow and apparently in economic difficulties in 512 when Ennodius asked Liberius 3 to help her; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 9 (to Camilla, in summer 511), 29 (to Liberius, in early/mid 512).

Camillus vir *inlustris* 461; ?PPO before 457

Son of Anonymus 42 and nephew of Magnus 2; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 11.10. Cousin of Magnus Felix 21; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 5-8. Native of Arles and a relative of Ennodius 3; Ennod. *Ep.* IV 25. See stemma 15.

He had held two high offices before 461, in which year he attended a banquet of the emperor Majorian at Arles, described by Sidonius; *Ep.* I 11.10 (*qui duabus dignitatibus et ipse decursis pariter ornauerat proconsulatum patris, patrum consulatum*). By this date he had the status of 'vir *inlustris*'; *Ep.* I 11.11. In the order of precedence at the banquet, Camillus ranked after the current consul Severinus 5 and the ex consul Magnus 2, but before the ex PPO Paeonius 2 (PPO in 457); since he was not himself either an ex consul or a *patricius* he presumably outranked Paeonius by seniority of prefecture; his highest office will therefore have been probably the praetorian prefecture (whether in Gaul or Italy is uncertain); he may have been PVR, which is less likely for a Gallic senator, or possibly a titular PPO who achieved a position among *administratores* by fulfilling some functions of the office. He will therefore be numbered among the 'praefectorii' at the banquet of Majorian; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 11.16. His previous post is unknown.

CAMPANIANVS 1 (?v.c.) 468

He introduced the *praefectus annonae*, an old friend (*sodalis vetus*), to the new PVR Sidonius Apollinaris 6 in 468; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 10 (to Campanianus in acknowledgement). He evidently moved in aristocratic circles and was presumably himself a senator. For the unnamed *praefectus annonae*, see Anonymus 44.

Campanianus 2 v.inl. ?V/VI

Author of an epigram to a *patricius*, Olybrius 1, and recipient of one in return; *Anth. Lat.* I 772a ('Inl(ustris) Campanianus patr(icio) Olybrius' and 'Patr(icius) Olybrius inl(ustri) Campaniano'). Olybrius may be the consul of 395 (*PLRE* I), but is more likely to be a later man (see Olybrius 1).

Campanianus 3 vir disertissimus (in Italy) 527

Vir disertissimus; husband of Agenantia who lived in Lucania with their children; Cass. *Var.* IX 4 (a. 527). He was perhaps an advocate ('disertissimus' being the proper style; cf. Apelles 2). He does not appear to have been in Lucania with his family. The sons were *curiales* and landowners, who had their request to be removed from the curial list on grounds of ill-health granted by Athalaric.

Julius Felix Campanianus 4 PVR V/VI

Inscr. 1) VI 1670 = D 5716; 2) VI 1765.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-2.

V.c. et spectabilis, ex comite ordinis primi et formarum; he and his successor Tarpeius Anneius Faustus 5 carried out repairs to Rome's aqueducts; *Inscr.* 2 (undated; the *comes formarum*, created after 381 (see Anonymus 75, *PLRE* 1), existed when the *Notitia Dignitatum* was compiled, *Not. Dig. Occ.* IV 5, and still existed under Theoderic, Cass. *Var.* VII 6).

V.C., PRAEFECTVS VRBIS; he carried out improvements to the Thermae Traianae at Rome (ad augendam Thermarum Traianarum gratiam); *Inscr.* 1 (undated; perhaps not before the fifth century, since the lists of city-prefects leave little room earlier; the work may be connected with other renovations in the fifth century).

Camundus ?MVM or dux Moesiae Primae c. 470/472

In c. 472 the Ostrogothic king Theodericus 7 crossed the Danube and defeated the Sarmatians under their king Babai 'qui tunc de Camundo duce Romanorum victoria potitus superbiae tumore regnabat'; Theoderic soon afterwards captured Singidunum (in Moesia Prima) from the Sarmatians; Jord. *Get.* 282 (for the date, see Theodericus 7). Pannonia was held by the Ostrogoths (cf. Theodemer 2 and Valamer), while the Sarmatians were to the east of Pannonia and the north of Moesia Prima (Jord. *loc. cit.*); Camundus was probably therefore commander of Roman troops in Moesia Prima. The language of Jordanes (dux Romanorum) is not technical, and Camundus might have been either *magister militum (per Illyricum)* or *dux Moesiae Primae*; cf. *Fasti*.

Candac 1 ?Scyrian chief M/L V

After the empire of Attila broke up, the Scyri and Sadagarii with some Alans settled under their leader Candac (cum duce suo nomine

Candac) in Lower Scythia and Lower Moesia; Candac's secretary (notarius) was Jordanes' grandfather, Paria; *Jord. Get.* 265-6.

Candac 2 ?saio 507/511

He was ordered by Theoderic to give protection (tuitio) to a certain Crispianus; *Cass. Var.* 1 37. This job was usually given to *saiones* (cf. Jones, *LRE* 1 255 with n. 43).

POMPEIA FVLCINIA CANDIDA c.f. IV/VI

C.f.; mother of Terentius Valentinus 6; foster-mother of Q. Pompeius Callistratus Darenus; a Christian; VI 37072 = *ILCV* 172.

Candidianus 1: military commander before 405; *PLRE* 1.

Candidianus 2 adviser of Athaulfus 414

He encouraged the marriage of Athaulfus, king of the Visigoths, to Galla Placidia 4, sister of the emperor Honorius, at Narbo in January 414; *Olymp. fr.* 24 (*σπουδῆ καὶ ὑποθήκη Κανδιδιανού*).

Candidianus 3 ?MVM (East) 424

Accompanied Ardabur 3 and Aspar in command of the army sent from the East against the usurper Ioannes 6 in Italy in 424; he took several cities, so dispelling the gloom caused by the capture of Ardabur; *Olymp. fr.* 46. Perhaps *magister militum*.

Possibly identical with the addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 245 (addressed *Κανδιδιανῶ στρατηλάτῃ*; as *στρατηλάτης* normally meant *magister militum*, the addressee may be this man rather than Flavius Candidianus 6). Possibly also identical with Candidianus 2.

Candidianus 4 friend of Sidonius 468

A friend of Sidonius Apollinaris 6, who wrote a light-hearted letter to him from Rome in 468; he was a native of Caesena but lived at Ravenna; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* 1 8.

M. AEL. . . CANDIDIANVS 5: consularis (Byzacenae) ?IV/V;
PLRE 1.

Fl. Candidianus 6 comes domesticorum (East) 431(?-435)

Φλάουιος Κανδιδιανός ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος κόμης τῶν καθοσιωμένων δομεστίκων (or similar); representative of the emperors Theodosius II and Valentinian III at the Council of Ephesus in June and July 431; his instructions were to maintain order and see that

the sessions of the Council concentrated on the matter in hand; however, he showed partiality towards the Nestorians and the Oriental bishops with John of Antioch, giving official backing to their sessions at which Cyril of Alexandria was condemned, and hindering Cyril's attempts to communicate with the emperor at Constantinople; in spite of this he was unable to avert the eventual condemnation of Nestorius; *ACOec.* I i.i, p. 120 and *passim*, I iv, 30ff. Still κόμης in c. 435; *Book of Heraclides* (tr. Nau), App. I. Possibly addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk (but cf. Candidianus 3); Nil. *Ep.* II 245. Magnificentissimus comes; at Ephesus in 431; *Acta S. Dalmatii* (in *ASS*, Aug. 1, pp. 218ff.). 'Illustrious κόμης' at Ephesus in 431; Barhadbeshabba *HE* 22, 23. Also recorded at Ephesus in *Fragments coptes*, ed. Bouriant, pp. 16-35, 56-9, 78-9, 86.

Candidus 1

historian L V/E VI

A native of Isauria Tracheia; he was probably a private secretary to some of the leading Isaurians (*ἐπιτήδευμα δὲ ἔσχευ ὑπογραφεὺς τῶν ἐν Ἰσαύροις πλείστον ἰσχυράντων* – the word *ὑπογραφεὺς* normally means 'notarius'; he was probably not an imperial *notarius* but performed secretarial functions for prominent Isaurians); it was inferred by Photius from his support for the Council of Chalcedon that he was an orthodox Christian; he wrote a history in three books of events from the accession of Leo I (a. 457) to the death of Zeno and the accession of Anastasius (a. 491); Photius criticized his style as unsuitable for the writing of history – he used poeticisms carelessly, was inelegant and unpleasing to listen to; Phot. *Bibl.* 79 (a summary of Candidus' history by Photius; the original is lost). Also mentioned in Suid. X 245 as an *ἱστοριογράφος* who wrote about the expedition of 468 against the Vandals. See also *P-W* III 1474.

CANDIDVS 2

v.sp., comes; vicarius of the MVM
per Illyricum 519

V.s., vicarius magistri militum; (also) comes; present at Thessalonica in 519 where he supported the catholics against the monophysites; *Coll. Avell.* 186 (a. 519 October). Cf. Calliopius 6 for his office.

Cantaber

nobilis (in Spain) 465

The Sueves entered Conimbriga (= Coimbra, in Lusitania) and 'familiam nobilem Cantabri spoliant et captivam abducunt matrem cum filiis'; Hyd. Lem. 229 (s.a. 465). Cantaber was a *nobilis* (perhaps of senatorial descent) living at Conimbriga, where his mother

CAPITO

and children were captured by the Sueves. There was a bishop of Conimbriga called Cantaber who subscribed the Council of Merida in 666; Mansi XI 89 = J. Vives, *Concilios Visigóticos* 28, 19. The name is otherwise recorded in several inscriptions in Spain, mostly in Tarraconensis; cf. *CIL* II, index, p. 1080.

Caoses

Persian prince L V/E VI

Probably identical with Phthasuarsas. On his name, see Justi, p. 335, s.n. Usan, n. 7.

Eldest son of Cavades; disliked by his father who took measures to have his third son Chosroes named as his successor in 531; Proc. *BP* I 11.3, 21.20-2, II 9.12, cf. Joh. Mal. 441 (wrongly called 'Perozes'). See stemma 48.

Probably killed soon after 531, after an unsuccessful revolt; cf. Christensen, p. 362 with n. 2.

Martianus Minneius Felix Capella

author V

Author of a surviving work in nine books, in prose and verse, on the seven liberal arts, dedicated to his son. An African, from Carthage; *superscriptions* and *subscriptions* to most of the nine books (which also give his full name). Alluded to as 'Felix Capella' by Fulgentius; Fulgent. *Expos. Serm. ant.* 45. Father of Martianus; Mart. Cap. I 2, IX 997, 1003.

He once practised as an advocate (*desudatio curaue districtior tibi forensis rabulationis partibus illigata aciem industriae melioris obtudit*); Mart. Cap. VI 577.

He wrote his book in his old age; Mart. Cap. I 2, IX 997.

He probably lived after the capture of Rome in 410; Mart. Cap. VI 637 (*caput gentium Roma armis viris sacrisque quamdiu viguit caeliferis laudibus conferenda*) (the allusion to 'proconsulare culmen' in IX 997 need not indicate a date prior to the Vandal conquest, since there were proconsuls at Carthage with judicial functions under the Vandals; cf. *Fasti*). Since he wrote before Fulgentius, he probably lived some time in the fifth century. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 166-70, and W. H. Stahl, in *Speculum* 1965, 102-15.

Capito

historian ?E VI

Native of Lycia; a historian, he wrote an *Isaurica* in eight books (or possibly eighteen, since Stephanus Byzantius (see Stephanus 24) appears to cite from book 15; Steph. Byz. s.v. *Ψιυαθα*), a translation of the *Breviarium* of Eutropius, and a work on Lycia and Pamphylia; Suid. K 342. His date may be early sixth century since the

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fragment from book 15 of the *Isaurica* (above) refers to a man called Conon (= Conon 4) who lived under Zeno and Anastasius, while Capito must be earlier than Stephanus Byzantius. See also *P-W* III 1527.

CAPITOLINVS v.c. et sp., tribunus et notarius (East) c. 435

Ὁ λαμπρότατος καὶ περίβλεπτος τριβούνος νοτάριος; he sold a deserted temple of Ammon at Hermopolis to the agent of Theodotus 4; *Stud. Pal.* XX 143 Hermopolite nome (Thebais). For the date, c. 435, cf. Theodotus 4.

Capsur rex Maurorum MV

Rex Maurorum; a pagan, in close touch with the Vandal king Geiseric, who banished some catholics to him; he lived in an area called 'Caprapicti' (in parte heremi quae dicitur Caprapicti); *Vict. Vit.* I 35, cf. 36-7.

CAPVANVS v.sp., rector decuriarum (Rome) 523/526

V(ir) s(pectabilis); appointed *rector decuriarum* by Theoderic in 523/526; *Cass. Var.* V 21 (to Capuanus 'v.s.': sume igitur auctore deo recturam decuriarum, humanorum actuum veracissimum testem, securitatem possidentium), 22 (to the senate; Capuanum igitur spectabilem virum aestimatio nostra respexit, qui curiae vestrae sententiam maioris natu auctoritate facundus ediceret, et senatus scrinia conscientiae puritate servaret; . . . Capuanum . . . a praesenti indictione decuriarum rectorem esse praecipimus).

Cardemeas (?) advocatus fori Thebaidis 507

Πρὸς Καρδημέου (sic) καὶ Ζηνόδωτος τοὺς ἐλλογιμωτάτους σχολαστικὰς ὄρου Θεβαΐδος; *P. Lond.* III, p. 253, n. 992 = *Mitteis, Chrest.*, n. 365 (cf. *Arch. Pap.* IV, p. 558) perhaps from Antinoopolis (dated a. 507). Antinoopolis was the metropolis of the Thebaid.

Caretena ?wife of Chilperic II (of the Burgundians) L V/E VI

She was buried at Lyons where her verse epitaph was preserved; **xiii** 2372 = *ILCV* 46 Lugdunum. Formerly a queen; *v.* 1 (septorum columen), *v.* 3. She shared the power with her husband (unnamed); *vv.* 11-12 (principes (sic) excelsi curas partita mariti adiuncto rexit culmina consilio). A Christian; *v.* 3 (de mundi regnis ad tua regna vocas, sc. Christe), *v.* 10 (secreteque dedit regia membra cruci - this perhaps means that she practised secret austerities). After ceasing to be queen she took up a religious life; *vv.* 15-16

(dotibus his pollens sublimi mente subire non spreuit sacrum post diadema iugum). She had a child and grandchildren whom she brought up in the Christian faith; *vv.* 13–14 (praeclaram subolem dulcesque gavisas nepotes ad veram doctos sollicitare fidem). She died aged 50 in Sept. 506; *vv.* 23, 25–6. She was therefore born in 456. She was queen at Lyons and presumably therefore queen of the Burgundians. This information combined with the facts about her family suggest that her daughter was Chrotchildis I, the wife of Chlodovechus (Clovis), and her grandchildren therefore were the sons of Clovis. Her husband was therefore the Burgundian king Chilperic II. Perhaps identical with the wife of Chilperic whose good influence on her husband drew praise from Sidonius Apollinaris; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* v 7.7 (a. 474/75), vi 12.3 (a. 474). See stemma 42.

Carinus 1 praefectianus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* ii 297 (addressed *Καρίνω ἐπαρχικῶ*).

Carinus 2 palatinus (East) E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* iii 69 (addressed *Καρίνω παλατινῶ*), 70 (*τῶ αὐτῶ*).

Carinus 3 friend of Hypatius 513

He was a close friend and favourite of Hypatius 6 (*MVM per Thracias*) and was captured by Vitalian 2 in 513 (for the date, see Vitalianus); to save his life he co-operated with Vitalian, helping him to obtain control of Odessus and command over the troops; *Joh. Ant.* fr. 214e.

Carinus 4 v.inl. (in Italy) 523/526

Invited by Theoderic to attend at court; *Cass. Var.* v 28 (a. 523/526; addressed 'Carino v(iro) i(n)l(ustri)'; *tam desiderio vestro satisficientes, quam quod vos necessarios esse credidimus, iussis praesentibus evocamus, quatenus et viris nobiles obsequia nostra decorentur et quae utilia nobis credimus per te expedire possimus*).

CARINVS 5 comes (East) 526

Ὁ κόμης; sent to Antioch by Justin with five hundred pounds of gold to pay for rescue work after the earthquake of May 29, 526; *Joh. Mal.* 422, *Joh. Mal. (slav.)*, p. 132, *Theoph. AM* 6019. Probably not sent out as *comes Orientis*, since that post was apparently held by Ephraemius.

Possibly identical with Carinus father of Anatolius 9; Joh. Mal. 417.

Carpilio 1 comes domesticorum (West) E V

Ex comite domesticorum; father-in-law of Fl. Aetius 7 and grandfather of Carpilio 2; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 8 (citing Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus) (Aetius was apparently married to Carpilio's daughter before 425; she was his first wife, before Pelagia 1). See stemma 13.

Carpilio 2 son of Aetius M V

Son of Fl. Aetius 7 and grandson of Carpilio 1, half-brother of Gaudentius 7; Cass. (below), Prisc. (below). He went to Attila (therefore not before 435) on an embassy accompanied by Cassiodorus 2; Cass. *Var.* I 4.11. He apparently remained for a time with the Huns as a hostage; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 81) (some time before 449). See stemma 13.

Fl. Carpilio 3 domesticus (Batavorum seniorum) L IV/E V

Domesti(cus) de num(ero) Bat(avorum) sen(iorum); died aged 30; buried at Concordia in the military cemetery; v 8743 = *ILCV* 480 Concordia. This cemetery was in use in the late fourth and early fifth centuries. Carpilio was presumably *domesticus* of the *tribunus numeri Batavorum seniorum*. The *Batavi seniores* were an *auxilium palatinum*; *Not. Dig. Occ.* v 163 = VII 14.

Carpophorus vicarius (?tribuni) (East) V/VI

Καρποφόρον οὐεικάριον πράξαντα ἐνθάδε ἐπεικῶς (sic) καὶ ἀμέμπτως ἔτεσι κ'; he died aged 78; *SEG* VII 1017 = *Rev. Bibl.* XLI (1932), 404/5 n. 18 Maximianopolis (Arabia). Carpophorus was probably *vicarius* of a *tribunus* commanding one of the units of the *limitanei* on the Arabian frontier; he had held the post at Maximianopolis for twenty years; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 675 with n. 158 (on *vicarii* and *tribuni*).

CARTERIVS 1 ?praeses (East) 404/407

Addressee of a letter from John Chrysostom in exile; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 236 (addressed Καρτερίῳ ἡγεμόνι). Probably a *praeses*.

FL. CARTERIVS 2 v.c., comes et proximus scrinii libellorum sacrarumque cognitionum (East) April 449

Ὁ λαμπρὸς κόμης καὶ πρόξιμος τοῦ θείου σκρινίου τῶν λιβέλλων καὶ τῶν θείων κογνιτῶνων; present at the enquiry about Eutyches at Constan-

CASSIODORVS 1

tinople in April 449; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 179 (Latin version in II iii.i, p. 169).

!Carus! philosopher E/M V

One of the seven philosophers said to have accompanied the empress Eudocia from Athens to Constantinople; *Patr. Const.* II, pp. 192-3. Their genuineness is doubtful; cf. Cranus.

Fl. Cascinivus ducenarius of the *armaturae* (West) L IV/E V

Ducenarius ex numero armaturarum; died aged 43 after twenty-three years' service; buried in the military cemetery at Concordia; *Not. Scav.* 1890, p. 343 = *ILCV* 497 Concordia. This cemetery was in use in the late fourth and early fifth centuries. The *armaturae* was one of the *scholae*.

Casius scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* II 146 (a pagan; called a *ρήτωρ*), 149, v 86. All three are addressed *Κασίῳ σχολαστικῷ*.

Antonia Cassia (*IGLS* IV 1398) ?L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

MELMINIVS CASSIANVS v.c. 489

V(ir) c(larissimus); witness of proceedings before a local magistrate at Syracuse in connection with the gift of lands by Odovacer to Pierius 5 in 489; *P. Ital.* 10-11, iii 4 (= Marini, *P. Dip.* 83) (dated a. 489).

Cassiodorus 1 vir inlustris (West) ?c. 440

Possibly of eastern origin; cf. Cassiodorus Senator 4.

Grandfather of Cassiodorus 3 and greatgrandfather of Fl. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator 4; he was a *vir inlustris* who organized the armed defence of Bruttium and Sicily against Vandal attacks some time before 455; *Cass. Var.* I 4.14 (c. a. 507) (avus enim Cassiodorus inlustratus honore praecinctus, qui eius generi non poterat abnegari, a Wandalorum incursione Bruttios Siciliamque armorum defensione liberavit, ut merito primatum in illis provinciis haberet, quas a tam saevo et repentino hoste defendit. Debuit itaque virtutibus eius res publica, quod illas provincias tam vicinas Gensiricus non invasit, quem postea truculentum Roma sustinuit). The occasion referred to is probably the attacks on Sicily and South Italy by the

Vandals in 440, when a general order permitting the use of arms in the emergency was issued (*Nov. Val.* 9).

CASSIODORVS 2 tribunus et notarius (West) MV

Son of Cassiodorus 1, father of Cassiodorus 3 and grandfather of Fl. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator 4; he served under Valentinian III as *tribunus et notarius* (*pater candidati sub Valentiniano principe gessit tribuni et notarii laudabiliter dignitatem*); he was an associate of Aetius 7 (*patricio Aetio pro iuvanda re publica magna fuit caritate sociatus*), whose son Carpilio 2 he accompanied on an embassy (not otherwise recorded) to Attila (not before 435); subsequently he was offered the rank of *illustris* and riches as a reward, but he preferred to retire from public life with an honorary title and live at leisure in Bruttium (*mox honorem illustratus, mox redituum dona aequus arbiter offerebat, sed ille potius nativa moderatione ditissimus dignitatem suscipiens otiosam in remunerationis locum expetiit amoenissima Bruttiorum*); *Cass. Var.* 1 4.10–11.13 (c. a. 507). For his name, Cassiodorus, cf. *Cass. Var.* 1 4.9 (*Cassiodoros siquidem praecedentes fama concelebrat*).

Cassiodorus 3 PPO (in Italy) c. 503/507

Grandson of Cassiodorus 1, son of Cassiodorus 2, father of Fl. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator 4; *Cass. Var.* 1 4, *Cass. Libell.* (= *MGH(.4.4)* XII, pp. v–vi). He was born in Bruttium; *Cass. Var.* 1 3.5 (cited below).

CRP, then CSL (West) a. 476/490: he held these two posts at the start of his career under Odovacer; *Cass. Var.* 1 4.4 (*primus amministrationis introitus comitivae privatarum mole fundatus est; . . . qui mox deinde sacrarum largitionum honore suscepto crevit conversationis laude quantum profecerat dignitate*).

He then (in c. 490) abandoned Odovacer and joined Theoderic; *Cass. Var.* 1 4.6 (*his sub praecedenti rege gymnasiis exercitatus emeritis laudibus ad palatia nostra pervenit*).

?CONSVLARIS SICILIAE c. a. 490/493: he was in Sicily at the start of Theoderic's reign and kept the province loyal to him (*in ipso quippe imperii nostri devotus exordio, cum adhuc fluctuantibus rebus provinciarum corda vagarentur et neglegi rudem dominum novitas ipsa pateretur, Sicularum suspicacium mentes ab obstinatione praecipiti deviasti*); he also maintained the civil administration and upheld justice in Sicily in spite of the war (sc. between Odovacer and Theoderic) (*ubi sub praecinctu Martio civilia iura custodiens publica privataque commoda inavarus arbiter aestimabas*); *Cass. Var.* 1 3.3–4.

CORRECTOR BRVTII ET LVCANIAE c. a. 491/506: appointed after his Sicilian post; Cass. *Var.* I 3.5 (non eo praeconiorum fine contenti Bruttiorum et Lucaniae tibi dedimus mores regendos, ne bonum, quod peregrina provincia meruisset, genitalis soli fortuna nesciret).

PPO (ITALIAE) c. a. 503/507: he held the prefecture shortly before a. 507; Cass. *Var.* I 4.6 (recentium rerum memoria ministratur, qua moderatione praetoriano culmini locatus insederit). His administration of Italy received Theoderic's approval; Cass. *Var.* I 3.6 (oblectat nos actus praefecturae recolere, totius Italiae notissimum bonum, ubi cuncta provida ordinatione disponens ostendisti quam leve sit stipendia sub iudicis integritate dependere). One of the acts of his office is mentioned in Cass. *Var.* I 26 (a. 507/511). He must have been PPO after Albinus 7 and Olybrius 5 (see *Fasti*). His son was his *consiliarius*; Cass. *Libell.*

PATRICIVS c. a. 507: the patriciate was conferred on him in c. a. 507; Cass. *Var.* I 3 (addressed 'Cassiodoro v.i. atque patricio'; it confers the title on him – patriciatus tibi apicem iusta remuneratione conferimus), I 4 (informing the senate of the honour; he is styled 'illustris et magnificus vir') (both letters were written c. a. 507 by his son). Magnificus vir patricius; Cass. *Var.* I 26 (a. 507/511). V.i. patricius; Cass. *Var.* III 28 (a. 507/511). Patricius et praefectus praetorio; Cass. *Libell.*

He was later invited to attend at Theoderic's court; Cass. *Var.* III 28 (a. 507/511). His estates (in Bruttium) were famous for the horses bred there and he supplied them to the Gothic army; Cass. *Var.* I 4.17.

There is no reason to identify him with the Cassiodorus who received jointly with Philippus (otherwise unknown) a letter from Pope Gelasius concerning the priest Caelestinus in 495/496; Gelas. *Ep.* 38 (= Thiel, *Ep. Pont.* I, p. 452).

Fl. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator † cos. 514;
PPO 533-537

Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator; MSS of Cass. *Var.* (cf. MGH(.AA) XII, p. vi). Fl. Senator; Thiel, *Ep. Pont.* I, p. 729, P. Flor. III 280, P. Cairo Masp. I 67001. Cassiodorus Senator; Cass. *Libell.*. MSS of Cass. *Inst.*, *de orth.*, *Comm. in psalm.*, *Complexiones*, *Hist. Tripartita*. Senator; *Fasti*, Jord., Cass. *Var.* IX 24-5, X 26-8, XI-XII *passim*.

His family may have been of eastern origin; *Var.* I 4.15 (cf. Heliodorus 5) (Mommsen, Cass. *Var.* (= MGH(.AA) XII), p. x, suggested Syria). However his ancestors for three generations had lived in

Bruttium and been distinguished public servants; *Var.* I 4. His father was Cassiodorus 3; *Var.* I 4, *Libell.* His greatgrandfather and grandfather were Cassiodorus 1 and 2; *Var.* I 4.10-14. He himself was born in Bruttium; *Var.* XI 39.5 (probably in c. 485/490, since he was still 'iuuenis' in 503/507 and 'primaevus' in c. 507; see below). The family home was at Scyllaceum; *Var.* XII 15. Perhaps related to Proba 1 (parens nostra); *Cass. Inst. Div. Litt.* XXIII 1.

CONSILIARIVS (of the PPO) a. 503/507: while still a 'iuuenis' he was chosen by his father to be his *consiliarius* during his prefecture; *Libell.*

His subsequent career is set out in the heading to the *Variae* (in *MGH(.4.4)*, p. 1): v.c. et inl(ustris); EX QVAEST(ORE) PAL(ATII)^(a); EX CONS(VLE) ORD(INARIO)^(b); EX MAG(ISTRO) OFF(ICIORVM)^(c); PPO^(d) ATQUE PAT(RICIVS)^(e).

He was later described as 'multis dignitatibus pollens', *Libell.*; and as having enjoyed a successful career under Theoderic, *Var.* IX 24.1 (cum domni avi nostri innumeris proVectibus magnoque iudicio glories).

(a) QVAESTOR PALATII (in Italy) a. 507-511: he was appointed while still a young man by Theoderic and proved both conscientious and learned; *Var.* IX 24.3 (quem primaevum recipiens ad quaestoris officium mox repperit conscientia praeditum et legum eruditione maturum). Appointed by Theoderic after delivering an eloquent panegyric on him; *Libell.* (dum . . . laudes Theoderici regis Gothorum facundissime recitasset, ab eo quaestor est factus). He was in office from 507 to 511; *Var.* I-IV (the collected letters from his quaestorship) (in office in 507, *Var.* I 45-6, II 40-1, III 1-4, and in 511, *Cass. Var.* II 1-3, III 39, V 43-4). He might have been in office already in 506, cf. Van de Vyver, *Rev. Belge de Phil. et d'Hist.* XVI 45-64, XVII 793-802, but this is not certain; he may also have been still in office in 512, cf. *Var.* IV 50 with *Pasch. Camp. s.a.* 512 (both recording eruptions of Vesuvius), but Cassiodorus may be referring not to the eruption of 512 but to preceding phenomena in 511.

CORRECTOR LUCANIAE ET BRVTTIORVM a. 511/533 (?a. 511/514): in a letter written during his prefecture (a. 533-537) Cassiodorus refers to a time when he had governed Lucania and Bruttium; *Var.* XI 39.5 (senserunt me iudicem suum et quibus privatus ab avis atavisque praefui, vivacius nisus sum in meis fascibus adiuvare). The date will have been after the quaestorship and before the praetorian prefecture, perhaps also before the consulship of 514, but the appointment may have been an honour (as in the case of Cassiodorus' father; cf. Cassiodorus 3), and the date could therefore have

been after the consulship and even after his *magisterium* (see below).

(b) CONSVL (West) a. 514 without a colleague (East or West): *Fasti, Libell.* (consul ordinarius), Rossi 1959, *AE* 1902, 75, xi 4337, 5021, xii 1499, 1692, *P. Flor.* iii 280, *P. Cairo Masp.* 167001, *Coll. Avell.* 109.

(c) MAG. OFF. (in Italy) a. 523-527: magister officiorum; *Libell.* In this office he aided the quaestors by composing official letters; *Var.* ix 24.6 (veniamus ad magisteriam dignitatem . . . quo loco positus semper quaestoribus affuisti), ix 25.8 (reperimus eum quidem magistrum, sed implevit nobis quaestoris officium). He held the office from 523 to 527; *Var.* v, viii, ix 1-14 (the collected letters written by him in this period). In office in 523, *Var.* v 42; and in 527, *Var.* viii 16-25, 27-33, ix 2-7. He stayed on in office under Theoderic's successor, Athalaric, under whom he organized supplies for the Gothic army in a way that avoided oppressing the civilian population; *Var.* ix 24-5.

(d) PPO (ITALIAE) a. 533 Sept. 1-537 Sept. 1: his appointment by Athalaric took effect from Sept. 1, 533; *Var.* ix 24.9 (ab indictione duodecima in praefecturae praetorianae te suggestu atque insignibus collocamus), ix 25.12 (huic . . . a duodecima indictione praefecturae praetorianae regendam tribuimus dignitatem). In office in 533, *Var.* ix 15-16, 22-5, xi 1-9, xii 2, 25; and in 537, *Var.* xi praef., xii 16 (before Sept. 1), 22 (in indiction 1, a. 537 Sept. 1/538 Aug. 30), 23-4. He served under Theodahad in 535, *Var.* x 26 (mentions 'vir eminentissimus Senator praefectus praetorio'), and 535/536, *Var.* x 27-30; and under Witigis in 536-537, *Var.* x 31-5. The letters written in his prefecture are in *Variae* ix 15-25, x-xii. He still held the post under Witigis after 537 Sept.; *Var.* xii 22 (he evidently continued to serve the Goths when Belisarius and the Byzantine forces were already in Italy). He was one of the 'viri illustres et magnifici' to whom Pope John II wrote a letter in 534 before March 24; Mansi viii 803 = *PL* 66.20.

(e) PATRICIVS: he was *patricius* when the *Variae* were published late in 537; MSS of *Variae*. Said to have been appointed by Theoderic; *Libell.*, probably wrongly since none of the numerous documents in *Var.* v, viii-xii mentions the title. He may have received the title from Witigis.

He was in Constantinople in 550, when he had already taken up a religious life; Mansi ix 357 = *PL* 69.43 (a letter of Pope Vigilius, which calls him 'religiosus vir item filius noster Senator'). He had perhaps withdrawn to safety at Constantinople in c. 547 like many other Roman aristocrats.

Later he returned to Italy (probably after the reconquest by Narses (*PLRE III*) in 552–53) and founded a monastery at Vivarium in Bruttium; *Inst. Div. Litt.* xxix. He lived to the age of 93 at least, *Cass. de orth.* praef., and will therefore have died c. 580 (see above). The testimony of the *computum Paschale* and of John Trithemius on his age is to be rejected; cf. Mommsen, *Cass. Var.*, p. x n. 1.

He was noted for his learning and his literary activities (styled ‘vir eruditissimus’); *Libell.* He wrote a panegyric on Theoderic, *Libell.* (cited above); and another on Eutharicus Cilliga (*cos.* 519), *Var.* ix 25.3. In 519 at the request of Eutharic he compiled and published his *Chronica*; *Cass. chron.* praef. He also wrote a History of the Goths in twelve books, begun at the request of Theoderic but not completed until the reign of Athalaric; *Libell.* (scripsit praecipiente Theoderico rege historiam Gothicam originem eorum et loca mores in libris enuntians), *Var.* i praef., ix 25.4, *Jord. Get.* 1 (it is lost but was extensively used by Jordanes). It was written partly to glorify the family of Amal (to which Theoderic belonged); *Var.* ix 25.4 (iste Hamalos cum generis sui claritate restituit). In 535 or 536 he approached Pope Agapetus with proposals for establishing regular schools of Christian teaching at Rome, but the war in Italy prevented this idea being realized; *Inst. Div. Litt.*, praef 1. In late 537 he collected, edited and published in twelve books numerous letters composed by him during his three posts as *quaestor palatii*, *magister officiorum* and PPO; *Var.* i praef. (quod in quaesturae, magisterii ac praefecturae dignitatibus a me dictatum), *Libell.* (suggessit formulas dictionum, quas in duodecim libris ordinavit et variarum titulum superposuit). After completing a work in twelve books (probably alluding to the *Variae*) he wrote a treatise on the soul; *Cass. de anima*, praef. In later life he interested himself in the affairs of his monastery; he intended that secular studies should be pursued there in order to assist more purely religious studies, and to this end he wrote a number of works, listed in order of composition in the preface to his *de orthographia* (written when he was 93, and presumably his last work). They are, the *Commentaria in Psalterium* (ubi . . . conversionis meae tempore primum studium laboris impendi); the two books of *Institutiones, Divinae et Humanae*; the *Expositio in Ep. ad Rom.*; an edition of the *Ars Donati* with a book of etymologies and the *Liber de schematibus* of Sacerdos; a *Liber Titulorum* compiled from the Bible; his *Complexiones* on the Acts of the Apostles, the Letters and the Apocalypse; and finally the *Liber de orthographia*. He also had the church histories of Socrates, Sozomen and Theodoret translated into Latin by Epiphanius

scholasticus (PLRE III) and arranged them into a single work in twelve books, known as the 'Historia Tripartita'.

See also *P-W* III 1672, Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 92-109, Cass. (ed. Mommsen), proem., pp. v-xi, and, for a more recent bibliography, A. Momigliano, *Studies in Historiography*, 199.

Cassius ?MVM (per Gallias) 430 Jan.

Illustris Cassius, qui tunc praerat militibus; he sent men to fetch Hilary back to Arles when Hilary fled after being named by the dying bishop Honoratus as his successor; *V. Hilar. Arel.* 6 (= *PL* 50, 1227). As a *vir illustris* holding a military post in Gaul, he was presumably *magister militum*; probably successor of Fl. Aetius 7 as MVM *per Gallias*; cf. *Fasti*. Honoratus died in Jan. 430 (cf. O. Chadwick, *JTS* 46 (1945), 200-5).

Cassius Felix

Cassius Ruferius

Castalius Innocentius Audax

Fl. Castinus 1 singularis of the PPO (West) IV/V

Singularis officii p(raefecti) p(raetorio); died aged about 30; buried at Rome in the cemetery of Priscilla; VI 8398 = *ILCV* 448.

Fl. Castinus 2 MVM (West) 422-425; cos. 424

Full name; Rossi I 642, *CIL* XI 4996. Said to be a native of Scythia; Pseudo-Bonif. *Ep.* 10 (in *PL* 33).

COMES DOMESTICORVM (West) a. 420/421: Castinus domesticorum comes, expeditionem (sic) in Francos suscepta, ad Gallias mittitur; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9 (from Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus). The date must be earlier than 422 (see below) but not before 420, since this event was contemporary with the elevation of Asterius 4 (q.v. for date) to the patriciate; both events should therefore be dated in 420/422.

MVM (West) a. 422-425: magister militum, in 422 and 423; Hyd. Lem. 77 (a. 422), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 423. Dux, in 422; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 422. In 422 he commanded an expedition against the Vandals in Baetica; after initial successes, he grew reckless and was defeated and was forced to flee to Tarraco after his Gothic auxiliaries deserted him; Hyd. Lem. 77 (a. 422). Before the expedition even sailed, he had antagonized his fellow-general Bonifatius 3, who left him and fled to Africa (*periculosum sibi atque indignum ratus eum* (sc.

Castinum) sequi quem discordem superbientemque expertus esset): *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 422. He was suspected of supporting the usurper Ioannes 6 in 423 (conivente, ut putabatur, Castino); *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 423. For this he was exiled in 425; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 425. He presumably became *MVM praesentalis* under Ioannes, who made him consul for 424 (the consular date 'Castino et Victore cons.' in *CJ* I 30.1, on which is based a theory that Castinus was made consul by Theodosius II, cf. Seeck, *Regesten*, 349, Stein, *Bas-Emp.* I 282, is probably a copyist's 'correction').

CONSVL (West) a. 424 (not recognized in the East) (the eastern consul was Victor 2): *Fasti*, Rossi I 639, 641-3, *CIL* v5206, 6281, XI 4996, *AE* 1935, 134, *Pseudo-Bonif. Ep.* 10-1. For *CJ* I 30.1, see above.

According to the spurious correspondence between Augustine and Bonifatius, Castinus fled for sanctuary after his downfall to Bonifatius in Africa; *Pseudo-Bonif. Ep.* 10-11 (in *PL* 33, 1097-8). The documents are not genuine, but the author was familiar with the history of Castinus and Bonifatius (cf. de Lepper, pp. 9ff.); it is not impossible that Castinus' flight to Africa had a basis in fact, although the story as given is suspiciously dramatic.

Castor 1 ?praefectianus (in Isauria) E V

Native of Lycaonia, he lived at Seleucia in Isauria and served under the prefects when Marianus was bishop (ἐκ μὲν τῆς Λυκαονίας τὸ γένος ἔλκων, τὴν δὲ Σελεύκειαν ταύτην οἰκῶν, καὶ τὴν ἐπάρχους ὑπηρετούμενην διέπων στρατείας); he had a vision of St Thecla coinciding with the death of Marianus; *Bas. Sel. V. Theclae* II 14. Unless ἐπάρχους is used loosely to refer to the provincial governors of Isauria, Castor was apparently an official of the praetorian prefecture stationed in Seleucia. He may have been a *tractator*, although these were not usually stationed permanently in a province. It is also possible that he was the *numerarius* on the provincial governor's staff whose duty was to handle the financial affairs of the praetorian prefecture. Cf. Jones, *LRE* I 434 with n. 59, 450 with n. 98.

CASTOR 2 dux (East) E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* III 21 (addressed Κάστορι δουκί), 22-3 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Castor 3 ?advocate (at Caesarea) L V/E VI

Procopius of Gaza asked Castor to help a relative who was facing a charge and needed an eloquent tongue to prove it false (δεῖται δὲ

CASTRICIUS

γλώττης δικαίας καὶ λόγων εὐροίας σβέσαι δυναμένης σκυφαντίαν); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 73. Castor was presumably an advocate, and the place where the case was to be heard may have been Caesarea, the metropolis of Procopius' province of Palaestina Prima.

Castorius 1 correspondent of Augustine L IV/E V

Brother of Maximianus (bishop of Bagai), and like him converted from Donatism to catholicism; urged by bishops Alypius and Augustine to take his brother's place when Maximianus resigned in 402; they lauded his 'ingenium, prudentia, eloquentia, gravitas, sobrietas'; *Aug. Ep.* 69 (styled 'dominus merito dilectissimus dignique honorabilis et suscipiendus filius').

Castorius 2 cursor (West) L IV/E V

Cursor dominicus; died aged 20; buried at Rome in the reign of Honorius; *Not. Scav.* 1934, p. 219 = *AE* 1936, 96 Rome. Presumably a *cursor* on the staff of the imperial palace.

CASTORIVS 3 (v.c.) 502

Of noble family; he and Florus 4 received their education at Rome from Faustus 9; *Ennod. Ep.* 111 (to Castorius and Florus; vos . . . quos instituta nobilia acunt, quibus praesto est sanguis doctrina consortium; . . . nihil est bonarum artium, quod nescire sine negligentiae culpa possitis, quos post lucem natalium Romanum decus Faustus instituit). The letter was written in Nov./Dec. 502 (cf. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, p. 8).

Not to be confused with the Castorius named in *Cass. Var.* III 20, who was a *humilis* and whose property was illegally seized by Faustus 9.

FL. CASTORIVS 4 v.c. 491

V.c.; he signed a document for Maria 4 as she could not write; *Marini, P.Dip.* 84 = *P.Ital.* 12 (a. 491).

CASTRICIA (c.f.), widow of Saturninus 404

Wife of Saturninus (*PLRE* 1); in 404 she was a widow and a leading opponent of John Chrysostom at Constantinople; *Pall. Dial.*, p. 25. Her confederates were Eugraphia and Marsa.

CASTRICIUS v.c. 410

V.c.; a Christian, he was buried in the *coemeterium S. Pauli*; VI 31962 = *Rossi* I 1147 (dated late 410).

CATELLA spectabilis femina L V/E VI

She and her husband Martyrius 5 were 'spp.', i.e. *spectabiles*; their son was Rusticus 8 v.c., who was born in 503, and they both died before he did; x 4502 = *ILCV* 140 Capua (dated a. 522).

Catellus 523/526

Vir strenuus; sent by Theoderic with Servandus to exact payment from shippers for corn which they had diverted from Rome to Africa and sold to their own profit; *Cass. Var. v* 35 (a. 523/526).

Perhaps identical with Catellus, an inhabitant of Tibur, described as ἔν γε Ἰταλιώταις ἀνὴρ δόκιμος, who was murdered with the other inhabitants by Totila in 544; *Proc. BG III* 10.22.

Catillianus E/M V

One of the persons asked by Isidore of Pelusium to use their influence to prevent Gigantius from holding office again (κωλύων δὲ σοι δύνამις ἐστίν); he was living in Pelusium when Gigantius was formerly in office there; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* 1 490. Similar requests were sent to highly placed persons at court, and so Catillianus will have been a person of consequence.

Cato 1 poet M/L V

Author of verses preserved in the *Codex Salmasianus*; he lived under Huneric (a. 477/484); *Anth. Lat.* 1 387. Probably an African. Possibly author also of a book on adverbs, cited in a ninth-century MS (ex libro Catonis); cf. *Schanz-Hosius IV* 2, p. 74.

Cato 2 MVM (East) 490/491

Recipient of a law of Zeno, which is undated but was issued after a law addressed to the PPO Arcadius 5 (a. 490); *CJ XII* 49.11 (addressed 'Catoni magistro militum').

Perhaps identical with Cottomenes.

CATVLLINVS 1 v.c. E V

Clarissimus vir; mentioned in a western law of 413 and probably dead by that date; *CTh VIII* 17.4 (a. 413^S (MSS 412) Feb. 17).

Catullinus 2 v.inl. M/L V

Native of the Auvergne (fellow-citizen of Sidonius Apollinaris 6); he held office together with Sidonius shortly before 461, probably in Rome (they were probably *tribuni et notarii* under the emperor

Majorian, cf. Sidonius Apollinaris); in 461 he went from the Auvergne to Majorian's court at Arles, where Sidonius' enemies (see Bigerrus and Paeonius 2) tried to trick him into implicating Sidonius in the matter of a notorious satire recently written; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 11.3 (accidit casu ut Catullinus inlustris tunc ab Arvernibus illo veniret, cum semper mihi tum praecipue commilitio recenti familiaris. Saepe enim cives magis amicos peregrinatio facit) (the incident of the satire was in 461, *Ep.* I 11.10).

Catullinus was still 'v(ir) c(larissimus)' in 461, and perhaps in 461 or soon afterwards invited Sidonius to compose an epithalamium (perhaps for his own marriage); Sidonius wrote some verses to him explaining why it would not be possible, and alluding to the matter of the satire; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XII (title 'ad v.c. Catullinum').

He subsequently became *vir inlustris*; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 11.3 (cited above). Since this letter was written shortly after the incident of the satire in 461, it seems that Sidonius must have updated Catullinus' rank when he prepared his correspondence for publication in c. 477 (cf. Sid. Ap. ed. Anderson (Loeb), I 396 n. 1).

Catullinus 3

PVR LV/E VI

V.c. et inl., praefectus urbi; named on lead weights from early in the reign of Theoderic in Italy; cf. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, 107.

CATVLVS

v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 67 n. 1. For his date, see Aggerius.

Cavares I

king of Persia 488-531

For the name, see Justi, p. 159, s.n. Kawāta, n. 5.

Son of Perozes; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 135, 148, 158, 241, Josh. Styl. 19, 48, Agath. IV 27.6, Proc. *BP* I 4.2.34, Theoph. AM 5968, 5996, 6016. Nephew of Valas. Perhaps brother of Sambice. Father of Caoses and Zames; Proc. *BP* I 11.3-4, 21.20, 23.4-6, II 9.12, *BG* IV 26.13. His third son and his successor was Chosroes I Anoushirvan; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 136, 145-7, 151, Zach. *HE* IX 6, 7, Agath. IV 29.5. Joh. Mal. 471, Evagr. *HE* IV 12, Proc. *BP* I 11.5, 23.1. He was perhaps born in 449 (he died in 531 aged 82; see below). See stemma 48.

KING OF PERSIA a. 488-531: he succeeded his uncle Valas in 488 and died on Sept. 13, 531, aged 82 (see below); Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 147, 407, 427, Agath. IV 28.8, Zach. *HE* VII 3, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 551, Josh. Styl. 19, Proc. *BP* I 4.34 (said, wrongly, to have succeeded his father by Zacharias and Procopius). From 496 to 498 he lived

in exile among the Ephthalite Huns, having been dethroned probably for taking revolutionary measures inspired by Mazdakite beliefs; his brother Zamasphes was king in his place; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 140-2, 144-5, Josh. Styl. 23, Agath. iv 28.1, Proc. *BP* I 5.1-7. He had once lived among the Huns as a hostage; Josh. Styl. 10. While in exile he married a daughter of the Hun king; Josh. Styl. 24, Proc. *BP* I 6.10. In 498 he regained the throne with help from the Huns; Josh. Styl. 24, Agath. iv 28.4-8, Proc. *BP* I 6.10-17.

On several occasions he presented the emperors at Constantinople with demands for payments which he claimed were owed under the terms of a treaty for the defence of the passes near the Caspian against invaders; Josh. Styl. 19-20 (in 491/2), 23 (during Anastasius' Isaurian war), Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 552 = Theoph. AM 5996, Proc. *BP* I 7.1-2 (before the Persian war), Joh. Mal. 449-50 and Zach. *HE* VIII 5 (in 527).

He fought a war with the Romans in 502-506 which ended with a seven-year truce; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 146, Josh. Styl. 48ff., Proc. *BP*. I 7.1-9.25, II 13.8-15, Joh. Mal. 398-9, Zach. *HE* VII 3-5, Marcell. com. s.a. 502, Theoph. AM 5996-8. Shortly afterwards he protested over the construction of a fort at Dara, but without effect; Zach. *HE* VII 6, Proc. *BP* I 10.16.

During the reign of Justin, Cavades wanted to secure the succession of his son Chosroes by having him formally adopted by Justin, a plan which was eventually frustrated by Proculus 5; Proc. *BP* I 11.2-30, Evagr. *HE* IV 12, Theoph. AM 6013. Relations with Rome then deteriorated and there were disputes mainly centred around Lazica and Iberia; Joh. Mal. 412-15, 427, Proc. *BP* I 10.12, 12.2-19, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 522, Theoph. AM 6013, 6015, 6020. War with Rome broke out in 527 and continued to 531, ending with a peace treaty shortly after the death of Cavades; Zach. *HE* VIII 5-IX 6, Proc. *BP* I 12.20-4, 13.9-14.55, 15.1-33, 16.1-10, 17.1-2.29-40, 18.1-56, Joh. Mal. 460-70.

He died aged 82 on Sept. 13, 531, having named Chosroes to succeed him; Proc. *BP* I 21.17-19, Zach. *HE* IX 6-7, Joh. Mal. 471 (aged 82), Agath. iv 29.5, Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 407.

CECROPIVS: v.c. ?IV/VI (VI 836 = 30839); *PLRE* I.

CELANTIA

(?c.f.) E V

A married woman, of noble birth and much wealth; addressee of a letter of advice on how to live a holy life amid worldly honour and riches and the burdens of marriage; some years earlier she had

taken vows of chastity but had not secured her husband's consent first; *Jer. Ep.* 148 (not a letter of Jerome but by a contemporary writer, perhaps Sulpicius Severus; cf. *PL* 22, 1204 n.).

Celearinus assessor (of the *MVM per Thracias*) 513

Celearinus and Constantinus 16 were the assessors of Fl. Hypatius 6 in 513 (τοὺς τῷ στρατηγῷ παρεδρεύοντας); Vitalianus 2 captured and killed them when he revolted; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e.1.

CELER 1 v.sp., proconsul Africae 429

Father of Caecilius; *Aug. Ep.* 57.

He was once a Donatist; *Aug. Ep.* 56-7 (a. 396/410; Augustine sent him copies of his anti-Donatist writings to try to convert him; both letters are addressed to Celer).

He owned estates not far from Hippo; *Aug. Ep.* 56-7. His *procurator* was Spondeus; *Aug. Ep.* 139.

Vir clarissimus, in winter 411/412; *Aug. Ep.* 139.

VICARIVS AFRICAE shortly before 422: in 422 he was a 'vir spectabilis' and had held office recently in Africa; *Aug. Ep.* 209 (cum iam vir spectabilis Celer, de cuius adversum se praepotenti administratione conquestus est (sc. Antoninus), nullam gerat vel in Africa vel uspiam potestatem; he harassed Antoninus bishop of Fussala in Numidia for misconduct). The post must have been the vicariate of Africa, since he was a *vir spectabilis* in a civil office with authority in Numidia.

PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 429 Feb. 25-April 27: a. 429 Feb. 25, *CTh* xi 1.34 + 30.68 (both 'Celeri suo'); a. 429 April 27, *CTh* xii 1.185^a + 186^a.

Celer 2 Mag. Off. (East) 503-518; cos. 508

He was an Illyrian; *Joh. Mal.* 399, *Theoph. AM* 5998.

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 503-518: magister officiorum; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 503, s.a. 504, *Proc. BP* i 8.2 (τῶν ἐν παλατίῳ ταγμάτων ἀρχηγός Κέλερ - μάγιστρον Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν ἀρχὴν καλεῖν νενομίκασι), *Evagr. HE* iii 32 (ἡγεμῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ τάξεων), *CJ* iv 29.21, xii 19.12, 20.6. Elsewhere he is called 'magister' or μάγιστρος.

In late 503 Anastasius made him commander with Areobindus I of the Roman armies in the war against Persia; *Josh. Styl.* 64, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 503, *Zach. HE* vii 4, *Joh. Mal.* 399, *Theoph. AM* 5998, *Proc. BP* i 8.2. He was appointed after disagreements among the original commanders endangered the Roman chances of success; *Joh. Mal.* 399, *Theoph. AM* 5998, *Proc. BP* i 8.10. In winter 503/504

Celer distributed his troops to their winter-quarters; Josh. Styl. 65. In spring 504 he assembled his men again and took them via Resaina to join Patricius 14 who was besieging Amida; Josh. Styl. 67, 69. In May or June he gave orders that his men were to avoid combat with the defenders of Amida; Josh. Styl. 73. He left Patricius at Amida and invaded Persian territory; Josh. Styl. 75. Passing through Callinicum into Persian territory, he devastated the countryside far and wide, taking large amounts of booty before opening peace negotiations (in late 504; cf. below); Marcell. com. s.a. 504. He invaded Arzanene; Proc. *BP* 18.21-2, Josh. Styl. 79. He retook a number of Roman cities held by the Persians; Joh. Mal. 399. He gave orders that only women and children under 12 should be taken captive; Josh. Styl. 79. Negotiations were begun with the Persians near Amida in late 504; Josh. Styl. 80. Celer accepted a provisional peace and allowed the besieged to leave Amida; Josh. Styl. 81. During the winter of 504/505 he returned to the west of the Euphrates, and also visited the emperor (at Constantinople); Josh. Styl. 87. However, in summer 505 he was in Apamea, where he ordered the execution by Timostratus of a number of Arab chieftains who had raided Persian territory; Josh. Styl. 88. In 505 he arranged to pay the Persian king Cavades 1,100 pounds of gold to ransom Amida; Zach. *HE* vii 5, Marcell. com. s.a. 503. In winter 505/506 he ordered a wall to be built as a defence at Europus (near Hierapolis); Josh. Styl. 91. In April 506 he went to Edessa and waited there for five months for a Persian envoy to arrive, but trouble between the local people and his troops caused him to withdraw; Josh. Styl. 95-6. He then marched to Dara where the envoy met him and negotiations began; after an interruption due to the discovery of evidence of Persian treachery, peace terms were negotiated in autumn 506; Josh. Styl. 97-8. A seven-year truce was agreed on; Proc. *BP* 19.24, Joh. Mal. 399, Theoph. AM 5998. The role of Celer as negotiator with Persia is mentioned in John Lydus, *de mag.* iii 53, and Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* ii, p. 6. Perhaps as a reward, he was made consul in 508 (see below). While near Dara in late 506 Celer and Calliopius 5 received instructions from the emperor to remit whatever taxes they thought fit; Josh. Styl. 99. In November 506 he returned with his army to Edessa; Josh. Styl. 100.

In 511 Celer conspired with the emperor to induce Macedonius, patriarch of Constantinople, to sign a document which by not accepting the councils of Ephesus in 431 and Chalcedon in 451 would lose Macedonius the support of the pro-Chalcedon faction and make him vulnerable to the emperor's plans to exile him; Theod.

Lect. *Epit.* 487, 490-1, Theoph. AM 6004, Zach. *HE* vii 7-8, Joh. I. *Sev.*, p. 237, Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* iii 17, Evagr. *HE* iii 32. He was ordered to see that Severus and his fellow monophysite monks returned safely to their convents in Syria; Zach. I. *Sev.*, p. 105. In 512 he was sent with Patricius 14 to pacify the riotous Chalcedonian crowds at Constantinople, but without success; Marcell. com. s.a. 512.

Celer will have been the *magister officiorum* whose agents in 513/514 were captured by Vitalianus 2 with a store of gold intended for the ransom of Hypatius 6; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e = *FHG* v, p. 33.

He received a letter from Severus of Antioch answering his summons to attend a proposed council (never held) at Heraclea for 515; he was in Constantinople; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* i 21. He is mentioned by Severus as writing to ask him to reinstate orthodox (Chalcedonian) bishops in Syria Secunda; he also attempted a defence of the doctrines of Chalcedon; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* i 24 (a. 514/518). He is not named in either letter but is identifiable by his office.

He received in office three extant laws: a. 517 April 1, *CJ* iv 29.21^a; 491/518, *CJ* xii 19.12^a and xii 20.6^a (laws of Anastasius). At the accession of Justin (a. 518 July 9) he was still in office; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 93.

He was presumably replaced soon afterwards (his first recorded successor is Tatianus 3 in 520, although Symmachus 4 perhaps held the office in 519).

CONSVL (East) a. 508 with Basilius Venantius 5 iunior (West):
Fasti.

He received a letter from Avitus, bishop of Vienne, addressed 'Celero senatori', commending the son of Laurentius 9 to him and referring to his high honour (Romanam prosperitatem, in cuius apice digna honoris arce fulgetis); Avit. *Ep.* 48 (after March 515).

He took part in the religious negotiations of 519-520 between Rome and Constantinople. In 519 the pope Hormisdas wrote a letter to him and Patricius 14 asking their support for the papal legates; *Coll. Avell.* 152. Celer wrote a letter to Hormisdas dated July 9, 520; *Coll. Avell.* 197 (exemplum epistulae Celeris illustris).

He is described as an ἀνὴρ σοφός; Joh. Mal. 399. He was well-educated, devout and brave (ἦν γὰρ ὁ ἀνὴρ μετὰ λόγου καὶ παιδείας πασης χάριτος πολλῆς Θεοῦ πεπληρωμένος καὶ ἀνδρείος); Theoph. AM 5998. His conduct in office met with the approval of John Lydus; *de mag.* iii 17 (τὴν τοῦ λεγομένου μαγίστρου φροντίδα κοσμίως ἀνῶν). A passage in Zacharias implies that his final fate was unfortunate; Zach. *HE* vii 8 (cui Dominus noster secundum facta eius reddidit).

Celerianus domesticus (of the MVM *praesentalis*) 520

Celerianus; Marcell. com., Jord., Joh. Mal. Celer; Zach. Celer Illyricus; Mich. Syr.

'Domesticus' of Vitalianus 2, with whom he was murdered in July 520 in the palace at Constantinople (see also Paulus 30); Zach. *HE* VIII 2 ('dwmstyqh', i.e. *domesticus*), Marcell. com. s.a. 520 (satelles), Jord. *Rom.* 361 (satelles), Joh. Mal. fr. 43 = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 171, Mich. Syr. IX 12. In Joh. Mal. fr. 43, he is called the κελλάριος of Vitalian; this is probably an error either for [βου]κελλάριος or [σα]κελλάριος, respectively one of his bodyguards or his treasurer; the former is perhaps more probable since a *domesticus* could be selected from the bodyguard, while the combination of *domesticus* and *sacellarius* seems unlikely. A third emendation, [καγ]κελλάριος, is to be excluded because the *domesticus* and the *cancellarius* were two different posts.

CELERINA (c.f.) L IV/E V

Her father was *primicerius notariorum* (see Anonymus 34 in *PLRE* I); her mother was descended from Celerinus (*PLRE* I); Celerina was born at Tomi and married the *v.c. tribunus et notarius* Palladius 2, the marriage being celebrated in an *Epithalamium* written by Claudian; Claud. *Carm. Min.* 25 (*Epithalamium dictum Palladio v.c. tribuno et notario et Celerinae*).

CELERINVS I (v.c.) L IV/E V

Father of Geruchia (and therefore of noble Gallic family); he had a widowed sister, a devout Christian, who brought up his daughter; Jer. *Ep.* 123.

Fl. Celerinus 2 v.d., *scriniarius* (of the MVM) (West) 450

V(ir) d(evotus), *scriniarius inl(ustris) patriciae sedis*; he died aged 33 and was buried on Nov. 10, 450; VI 8406 = Rossi I 751 = *ILCV* 216. The 'patricia sedes' was presumably the *officium* of the *magister militum praesentalis*, who was the 'patricius' *par excellence* in the West (cf. Jones, *LRE* I 176).

Celestiacus rich Carthaginian E/M V

A native of Carthage; Theod. *Ep.* 31, 33, 35. His family was a prominent one there; Theod. *Ep.* 31, 35. He was a member of the *curia* (βουλή) of Carthage; Theod. *Ep.* 29, 30, 32, 33. He was a

CELSVS 2

wealthy man; Theod. *Ep.* 33, 34, 35, 36. Renowned for his hospitality; Theod. *Ep.* 30.

As a result of the Vandal invasion of Africa and the capture of Carthage (in 439) he lost all his property; Theod. *Ep.* 33, 34, 35, 36. He fled to the East accompanied by his wife and children and a number of devoted servants; Theod. *Ep.* 29, 31, 35, 36. There he visited bishop Theodoret at Cyrrhus, staying with him for some time and showing him letters of commendation brought with him to confirm his story; Theod. *Ep.* 35.

Theodoret wrote a series of letters, of which eight survive, commending him to various prominent persons for help; Theod. *Ep.* 29 (to Apellio), *Ep.* 30 (to Aerius), *Ep.* 31 (to Domnus, bishop of Antioch), *Ep.* 32 (to Theoctistus, bishop of Beroea), *Ep.* 33 (to Stasimus), *Ep.* 34 (to Patricius 6), *Ep.* 35 (to Irenaeus, bishop of Tyre), *Ep.* 36 (to Pompeianus, bishop of Emesa). In these letters he praises the philosophical way Celestiacus was bearing his misfortunes; *Ep.* 29, 35. In one letter he calls him a devout Christian; *Ep.* 31.

In seven of the letters Theodoret styles him *ὁ θαυμασιώτατος καὶ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος*, *Ep.* 29-32, 34-6; and in one *ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος*, *Ep.* 33. These titles suggest that he held very high office, but the absence of any hint of this elsewhere in the letters together with the fact that he was not a senator of Rome but only a member of the *curia* of Carthage strongly suggest that the titles are in fact honorific.

CELSVS 1

consularis (West) c. 404/405

Present with Eucherius *ex vicariis* (*PLRE* 1) to hear Sulpicius Severus speaking about St Martin; Sulp. Sev. *Dial.* III 1.7. The date of the Dialogue is c. 404/405. The dramatic location of the event was probably at Sulpicius Severus' estate at Primuliacum in Narbonensis Prima; this province was still under *praesides*, so it is unlikely that Celsus was at the time *consularis* governing a province. He was presumably either a former governor or had retired from some post with an honorary rank *inter consulares*.

CELSVS 2

?Gallic noble I. V

Addressee of three letters from Ruricius, all written before Ruricius entered the Church; Ruric. *Ep.* 1 12-14 (all addressed 'domno pectoris sui Celso'). He had a sister (or possibly a wife; such may be the sense of 'soror' here); Ruric. *Ep.* 1 14. He apparently entered the Church before Ruricius; Ruric. *Ep.* 1 13. He owned a property

close to where Ruricius then lived (perhaps near Gourdon, cf. Ruricius); Ruric. *Ep.* I 12. He was a person of consequence; cf. *Ep.* I 14 (invited to come with his sister (or wife) to a religious festival, to give 'honorem patronis, fratribus affectum, gratiam populis').

Fl. Celsus 3

?V

Son of Fl. Victorinus 5 and Perellia Romana 2, brother of Fl. Victorinus 6 and Fl. Romana 1; they were Italians and citizens of Aquileia; v 1658 = *ILCV* 284 Aquileia.

Iulius Celsus Constantinus

CENSORIVS

comes (West) 432-?448

COMES (West) a. 432-?448: called 'comes', Hyd. Lem. 98 (s.a. 432), 121 (s.a. 440). Sent as envoy to the Sueves in 432; Hyd. Lem. 98 (Censorius comes legatus mittitur ad Suebos). Returned in 433, perhaps to Ravenna; Hyd. Lem. 100 (s.a. 433) (regresso Censorio ad palatium). Sent again as envoy to the Sueves, with Fretimundus in 437; Hyd. Lem. 111 (s.a. 437). In 440 he surrendered to the Suevian king Rechila, after being besieged by him (perhaps at Myrtilis) on his return journey; Hyd. Lem. 121 (Censorius comes qui legatus missus fuerat ad Suevos, rediens Martyli obsessus a Rechila in pace se tradidit). He apparently remained in captivity for eight years. In 448 he was murdered at Hispalis by Agiulfus; Hyd. Lem. 139 (s.a. 448).

CERAVNIA

(?c.f.) LV/E VI

Wife of Namatius 2 and joint-addressee with him of letters from Ruricius; Ruric. *Ep.* II 1-4 (addressed 'domnis sublimibus et in Christo domino devinctissimis fratribus Namatio et Cerauniae'). She was the sole addressee of two other letters; Ruric. *Ep.* II 15, 50. See stemma 16.

CEREALIS 1

dux Libyarum 405

Predecessor of Anysius 1 and Innocentius 2 as military governor (ὁ στρατηγός) of Libya; he weakened the defences of the province by dispersing the troops; Syn. *Catast.* 1 (= *PG* 66, 1568). Sent by Simplicius 2 to hold the ἀρχή in Pentapolis, he proved a venal and unwarlike στρατηγός and so hopeless a disciplinarian that the barbarian tribes were encouraged to attack the province; Syn. *Ep.* 129 (c. 405). Holder of the ἀρχή in Pentapolis, but so corrupt that he sold the

CETHEGVS

horses of a unit of mounted archers; Syn. *Ep.* 131 (said to have converted them from *ἵπποτοξόται* to *τοξόται*).

Cerealis 2 CRP (?East or West) 408/412

CTh v 16.32^a (placed between laws dated a. 408 Nov. 29 and 412 June 13).

Ceretius v.inl. L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter on fasts from Avitus, bishop of Vienne; Avit. *Ep.* 83 (addressed 'viro illustrissimo Ceretio'). His young son fell ill and was commended to the care of the doctor Helpidius 6; Avit. *Ep.* 38 (filium viri illustris Cereti).

Fl. Rufius Petronius Nicomachus Cethegus cos. 504; Mag. Off. (West) E VI; patricius 512-c. 558

Rufius Petronius Nicomachus Cethegus; Marini, *P. Dip.* 113. Rufius Petronius Nicomachus; Cass. Fl. Cethegus; IX 1376, Mansi IX 364, papyri from consulship. Cethegus; *elsewhere* (Γόθνος (sic), Proc. BG III 35.10; Cete(g)us, *AE* 1945, 73; Citheus, *Lib. Pont.*).

Son of Petronius Probinus 2; Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 409. Brother of Blesilla; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 29. See stemma 21.

His titles are enumerated by Cassiodorus who addressed to him his *Libellus de stirpe sua* (cf. *MGH (AA)* XII, pp. v-vi): quem scripsit ad Rufium Petronium Nicomachum ex consule ordinario patricium et magistrum officiorum.

CONSVL (West) a. 504 without a colleague in the East or West: *Fasti*, Marini, *P. Dip.* 113, IX 1376 = *ILCV* 3028B, XII 2644, XIII 2371, *AE* 1945, 73, *P. Flor.* I 73, *P. Oxy.* 1883, 1966, *Stud. Pal.* XX 130. He was still a young man; Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 409 (cited below). The consulship is mentioned in Proc. BG III 35.10, *Lib. Pont.* 61.7 and Mansi IX 50. Styled ὁ ἐνδοξότατος; *P. Oxy.* 1883, 1966.

PATRICIVS: he was already *patricius* in early 512; Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 409 (est patricius Cethegus, eius (Probinii) filius, vir consularis, qui canam prudentiam minor transgrediens sine aetatis praeiudicio habet et provectorum saporem et mella pueritiae). The patriciate is also mentioned in Proc. BG III 13.12, 35.10, *Lib. Pont.* 61.7, Mansi IX 50, 197, 347, 357, 363, and Pelagius I, *Ep.* 33.

MAG. OFF. (West): he apparently held this post, which is not

recorded of him elsewhere, when Cassiodorus addressed the *Libellus* to him. The date is unknown.

CAPVT SENATVS a. 545: during the siege of Rome by Totila, when he was head of the senate, Cethegus was suspected of treachery by the Roman commanders and he withdrew to Centumcellae; Proc. *BG* III 13.12 (πατρικίος ἀνὴρ καὶ πρῶτος τῆς Ῥωμαίων βουλῆς).

He later fled with other senators to Constantinople, where Justinian welcomed them and enriched them to compensate for what they had lost in Italy; *Lib. Pont.* 61.7 (dated to the thirteenth indiction = a. 549/550, but he probably fled earlier, in 547 or 548, after Rome fell in Dec. 546, cf. Proc. *BG* III 20.18). In Constantinople he was active with Pope Vigilius and other Italians in urging Justinian to pursue more energetically the war in Italy; Proc. *BG* III 35.9-10 (πατρικίος ἀνὴρ, ἐς τῶν ὑπάτων του δίοφρου ἀναβεβηκῶς πολλῶ πρότερον· ἐπεὶ καὶ αὐτὸς ταύτων δὴ ἕνεκεν ἐς Βυζάντιον ἀφικόμενος ἔτυχεν ἔναγχος). His presence in Constantinople is attested during the debates on the affair of the Three Chapters from 550 to 553; Mansi IX 363 (a witness to Pope Vigilius' oath on Aug. 15, 550), IX 357 (gloriosus vir patricius; mentioned c. a. 550), IX 50 (with Belisarius and other prominent citizens he reassured Pope Vigilius about his personal safety in late 551 and early 552), IX 197 and 347 (involved in negotiations with Vigilius in May 553).

He was back in the West under Pope Pelagius I (556-561) and living in Sicily where the Pope wrote to him as an influential citizen; Pelagius I, *Ep.* 33 (?c. a. 558; addressed 'Cethego patricio').

Presumably ancestor of Cethegus *patricius* in 598 (*PLRE* III); Greg. *Ep.* IX 72.

FLAVIVS THOMAS IVLLIANVS CHAEREAS

comes ordinis primi et praeses Osrhoenae 449 April

Recorded in the Syriac version of the *acta* of the Second (Robber) Council of Ephesus of 449; *AGWG, NF* XV, pp. 15-55.

Full name ('Plwyws Twm' Ywlynws K'v'); pp. 23.17, 33.24, 37.13, 55.12.

COMES ORDINIS PRIMI ET PRAESES OSRHOENAE a. 449 April: the office is given on pp. 15.39, 17.14-15.32-3.48, 21.15, 23.17, 33.24.32, 37.13, 55.12 ('qwmys dsdr' qdmy' wdy'n' d'yzr'vni'). He entered Edessa on April 12; p. 15.

Chalcidius

grammaticus (West) ?E VI

Addressee of the *Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum* of Fabius

CHELCHAL

Planciades Fulgentius 3. Possibly African. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, p. 202.

Chararicus king of the Franks c. 486–c. 508

In c. 486 when Clovis asked for his help against Syagrius 2, Chararicus held aloof from the battle awaiting the result; for this Clovis allegedly bore him a grudge and in c. 508 he attacked and captured Chararicus and his son by cunning; he cut off their hair and made Chararicus a priest and his son a deacon, but had them both killed after they made threats against him; Chararicus' kingdom and treasure fell to Clovis; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 41.

Charaton overlord of the Huns 412/413

He was ὁ τῶν ῥηγῶν πρῶτος of the Huns in 412/413; the murder of Donatus 2 incensed him but he was mollified by gifts from the emperor; Olymp. fr. 18. For the date, see Donatus. For his position among the Huns, see Maenchen-Helfen, *The World of the Huns*, 73–4. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 416–17.

Chariobaudes MVM (per Gallias) 408

He was presumably a German, to judge by his name. See Schönfeld, p. 127.

MVM PER GALLIAS a. 408: ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν ἐκεῖσε (in Gaul) ταγμάτων; he fled with the PPO Limenius to Italy to escape from the usurper Constantine but was murdered with other high officials at Ticinum on Aug. 13, 408, by troops rebelling against Stilicho (*PLRE* I) and his partisans; Zos. v 32.4 (for the date, *Cons. Ital.* s.a. 408). The other victims in the massacre of high officials were Limenius, Longinianus, Naemorius, Patroinus, Salvius 1, Salvius 2, Vincentius 1, and Anonymus 32.

CHARMOSYNVS praefectus augustalis ?443

Ὁ Αὐγουστάλιος; he died, after being struck by a stone, on June 25, in ?443; Theoph. AM 5935. The chronology of Theophanes is unreliable.

CHELCHAL ?comes rei militaris (in Thrace) c. 466/467

A Hun, he held a post in the praesental army under the MVM Aspar (Χελχάλ, τοῦ Οὐννων γένους ἀνὴρ καὶ ὑποστράτηγος τῶν διεπόντων τὰ Ἄσπαρος τάγματα); in 466/467 during a truce in the war in Thrace between the Romans and the Goths, he provoked dissension and

fighting between the Goths and their Hun allies; Prisc. fr. 39. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 417.

Chilas (Χείλας) ?tribunus numeri Marcomannorum (East) E V

Formerly manager of a brothel (πορνοβοσκός), he wished in old age to hold a military post (ἐν γῆρα στρατιωτικαῖς ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι τάξεσιν) and was appointed by the emperor to command the Marcomanni in Pentapolis (ἐναγχος οὖν ἦκει παρὰ βασιλέως στρατηγεῖν εὐράμενος τῶν γενναιοτάτων Μαρκομάνων); styled (sarcastically) πρέπων στρατηγός; Syn. Ep. 110. Presumably *tribunus* in command of a *numerus Marcomannorum*. The page of the *Notitia Dignitatum* giving units in Pentapolis under the *dux Libyarum* (Not. Dig. Or. XXX) is missing.

Childebertus Frankish king 511-558

Ἰλδιβερτος; Proc. Childebertus (Χιλδίβερος); *elsewhere*. On the name, see Schonfeld, p. 136.

Son of Chlodovechus (Clovis) and Chrotchildis 1, brother of Theoderic 6, Chlodomer and Chlothachar; in 511 he succeeded with his brothers to their father's kingdom; Greg. Tur. HF III 1, IV 1, Agath. I 3.2, Fredegar. III 29, Lib. Hist. Franc. 19, Jord. Get. 296. See stemma 43 (and cf. below). He was younger than Chlodomer and some years older than Chlothachar; Agath. II 14.9-10. His capital was at Paris; Greg. Tur. HF IV 22, Fredegar. III 29.

In 524 he and Chlothachar killed the sons of Chlodomer and divided his kingdom between themselves; Greg. Tur. HF III 18, Lib. Hist. Franc. 23, Fredegar. III 39. In 531 he attacked the Visigoths to rescue his sister, Chrotchildis 2, wife of Amalaric; he defeated Amalaric at Narbo and returned to Paris with his sister and much treasure; Greg. Tur. HF III 10, Lib. Hist. Franc. 23. Perhaps in 532, he and Chlothachar invaded the Burgundian kingdom; Greg. Tur. HF III 11 (not after 533, since Theoderic was still alive). After Theoderic died in 533, Childebert and Chlothachar tried to deprive Theudebert of his father's kingdom, but failed and Childebert made peace with him; Greg. Tur. HF III 23, 24. In 534 he and Chlothachar defeated the Burgundian king Godomar near Autun and divided his kingdom between them; Greg. Tur. HF III 11, Fredegar. III 36, Mar. Avent. s.a. 534. Soon afterwards he and Theudebert made war on Chlothachar but stopped after the intervention of Clovis' widow Chrotchildis; a miraculous storm occurred and they made peace; Greg. Tur. HF III 28, Lib. Hist. Franc. 25, Fredegar. III 40.

Following the death of their cousin Amalasuintha (spring 535), the Frankish kings threatened Theodahad unless he paid composi-

CHILDERICVS

tion; he paid 50,000 *solidi* to them but Childebert and Theudebert embezzled Chlothachar's share and divided it among themselves; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 31, Fredegar. III 43. Also in 535 they entered into a military alliance with the emperor Justinian; Proc. *BG* I 5.10.13.27-8. In the following year they also made an alliance to give military help to Theodahad; the agreement was completed in 537 by Vitigis (*PLRE* III), following the death of Theodahad; Proc. *BG* I 13.14-15.26-29.

In 541 Childebert and Chlothachar invaded Spain and reached Saragossa, plundering widely, but were then compelled to withdraw; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 29, *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 541, *Passio S. Vincentii* 2 (in *Anal. Boll.* 1), *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 26, Fredegar. III 41.

In 545 his mother Chrotchildis died and was buried by him at Paris; Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 1.

In 555 Childebert and Chlothachar quarrelled over the division of Theudebald's kingdom, and Chlothachar took it all; Agath. II 14.8-11, Mar. Avent. s.a. 555.1, Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 14, Fredegar. III 50, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 27. Childebert co-operated with Chlothachar's son Chramnus in plotting against Chlothachar in 555 and 556; Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 16-17, Fredegar. III 52, Mar. Avent. s.a. 555, 556.

He died in 558 at Paris following a long illness; Mar. Avent. s.a. 558, Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 20, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 28, Fredegar. III 53. He had ceded his kingdom on his death to his younger brother Chlothachar, as he himself had no sons; Agath. II 14.8-11, Mar. Avent. s.a. 558, Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 20.

He left a widow Ultrogottha and two daughters; Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 20, cf. Agath. II 14.9 (only had daughters). His wife's name is given as Olhogoda in *Passio S. Vincentii* 2.

Childericus I

Frankish ruler c. 456-482

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 137.

Descendant of Chlogio and son of Merovechus; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9, Fredegar. III 11, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 6. Husband of Basina and father of Chlodovechus (Clovis); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 12, 27, Fredegar. III 12, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 7. See stemma 43.

RULER OF THE FRANKS c. 456, c. 463-482: owing to his dissolute conduct, he was exiled by the Franks and lived in Thuringia for eight years during which the Franks owed allegiance to Aegidius; after eight years he returned as king, to be joined by Basina (perhaps a Thuringian princess) whom he married; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 12, Fredegar. III 12, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 6-7. Since he was back by 463 (see below), he had presumably been ruler by c. 456 (and cf. Aegidius). Present as ruler of the Franks at the battle of Orléans

in 463, when he was allied to the Romans under Aegidius; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 18, Fredegar. III 12, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 8. For other incidents of his reign, see Paulus 20 and Odovacer. He died in 482 and was succeeded by his son Chlodovechus; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 27, Fredegar. III 15, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 9 (where his reign is said to have lasted 24 years). He was buried at Tournai, where his grave was discovered in modern times (1653); he was identified by the ring on his finger, inscribed 'Childerici regis'; *CIL* XIII 10024, 307 and cf. Zöllner, *Gesch. d. Franken*, 42 with n. 3.

Chilo domesticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk criticizing him for wavering in his beliefs and advising him to be firm and true; Nilus employs language echoing the duties of a *domesticus* (μυστηρίων φύλαξ . . . κατασκευάζων τῷ οικείῳ στόματι καὶ τοῖς ἀστέγοις χεῖλεσι θύραν στερόρων καὶ μοχλὸν ἰσχυρότατον καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα τῆς σιγῆς βελτίστης ἐπιθειεῖς); Nil. *Ep.* II 138 (addressed Χίλωνι δομεστικῷ).

Chilpericus I Burgundian king 455

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 138.

In 455 Chilperic and Gundioc, *reges Burgundionum*, loyal followers of the Visigothic king Theoderic II, accompanied his invasion of Spain against the Sueves; Jord. *Get.* 231 (for the date, cf. Aioulfus). Cf. stemma 42.

Chilpericus II MVM and patricius 474;
king of the Burgundians c. 474

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 138.

Son of Gundioc, brother of Gundobad 1, Godigisel 2 and Godomar 1, father of Crona and Chrotchildis; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28. His wife was probably Caretena; XIII 2372 = *ILCV* 46, cf. Sid. Ap. *Ep.* V 7.7, VI 12.3 (his queen alluded to). See stemma 42.

MVM (PER GALLIAS) and PATRICIVS a. (473?-)474: he was 'magister militum' at a time when a new emperor whom he did not recognize was on the throne of the West; he had authority at Vienne and Vaison; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* V 6.2 (the emperor is presumably Iulius Nepos, cf. Gundobad, and the date therefore summer 474; his appointment was probably made by Glycerius, when Gundobad was *patricius* in Italy). Vir inlustris Galliae quondam patricius, sub quo dictionis regiae ius publicum tempore illo redactum est; *V. Lupicini* 10 (the incident in the *Vita* occurred after Chilperic became king, see below; the formula 'Galliae patricius' presumably alludes to the post of

CHLODERICVS

magister militum per Gallias and suggests that Chilperic also bore the official title 'patricius'). He possibly still bore this title after he became king; cf. Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 6 with *Ep.* v 7 (written shortly afterwards, where he is styled 'tetrarcha noster' in allusion probably to the division of the Burgundian realm among the four brothers and is said to rule at Lyons, cf. below).

KING OF THE BURGUNDIANS c. 473/474: the date when he became king is not recorded, but may have been 473 or 474; see Gundobad I. He ruled at Lyons and Geneva; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 7.7 (praesens potestas Lugdunensem Germaniam regit), cf. vi 12.3 (at Lyons), Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* I 5 (Geneva). The length of his reign is unknown. He is said to have been murdered by his brother Gundobad; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28.

Described as 'vir singularis ingenii et praecipuae bonitatis'; *V. Lupicini* 10, cf. Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 7.6 (vir non minus bonitate quam potestate praestans).

Chionius silentiarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* IV 14 (addressed *Χιονίῳ σιλεντιαρίῳ*).

Chlochilaicus king of the Dani E VI

Chlochilaicus; Greg. Tur. Chochilaicus; *Lib. Hist. Franc.*

The Dani 'cum rege suo nomen Chlochilaicum' launched a piratical raid on the kingdom of Theoderic the Frank (in North Gaul in 511-533) and took much booty before Theoderic's son Theudebert caught up with them and defeated them, killing Chlochilaicus; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 3, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19.

This incident is perhaps to be identified with a similar one narrated in the Anglo-Saxon poem *Beowulf*, in which the Gēats (i.e. the Dani) are ruled by one Hygelac; cf. *Beowulf*, ed. C. L. Wrenn (1953), intro. pp. 47-9.

Chlodericus Frankish prince E VI

On the name, cf. Schönfeld, p. 140.

Son of Sigibert (king of the Rhine Franks); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 37, 40. In 507 he fought for Clovis against the Visigoths at Vouillé; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 37. Subsequently he had his father murdered on the prompting of Clovis, who then in turn had Chloderic killed and seized the kingdom and treasure of the Rhine Franks; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 40.

Chlodomer Frankish king 511-524

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 140.

Second (and eldest surviving) son of Chlodovechus (Clovis) and Chrotchildis I; born and baptized before his father became a Christian; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 29, Fredegar. III 20. Son of Chlodovechus; brother of Theoderic 6, Childebert and Chlothachar, with whom he divided their father's kingdom on his death in 511; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 1, Agath. I 3.2, Fredegar. III 29, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19. His capital was Orléans; Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 22, Fredegar. III 29.

In 523 he made war on the Burgundians and captured and killed king Sigismund and his family; in the following year he renewed the war and put Godomar to flight at Véseronce, but was himself captured and killed; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 6, Mar. Avent. s.a. 523, 524, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 20, Fredegar. III 34-5, Agath. I 3.2.

He left a widow, Guntheuca, and three sons, Theudobald, Gunthar and Chlodovald; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 6, Fredegar. III 36, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 20, *V. Chlodovaldi* 5. See stemma 43.

Chlodovaldus (= St Cloud) Frankish prince E/M VI

The name is Germanic; cf. Schönfeld, pp. 47 (Baudoaldus), 140 (Chlotharius) for the elements of the name.

Son of Chlodomer and Guntheuca, brother of Gunthar and Theudobald; still children, they were cared for after Chlodomer's death in 524 by their grandmother Chrotchildis at Paris; when Theudobald and Gunthar were murdered shortly afterwards, Chlodovald escaped and after cutting his hair himself he entered the church and later became a priest; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 6, 18, Fredegar. III 36, 38, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 24. He became famous for his good works and sanctity; Fredegar. III 38, *V. Chlodovaldi* (in *MGH (Scr. rer. Mer.)* II, pp. 350-7). See stemma 43.

Chlodovechus (Clovis) Frankish king 481/482-511

Chlodovechus; Greg. Tur., *Lib. Hist. Franc.* Chlodoveus; Fredegar. *Χλωδοβαυος*; Agath. Luduin; Cass. Lodoin; Jord. Ludoeucus; Anastas. *Ep.* 2 (Thiel). Hludvicus; *CIL* V, p. 623.17. On the forms of the name, cf. Schroeder in *MGH(4.4)* XII, p. 491 and Schönfeld, p. 139; on the history of the name, and the modern compromise, Clovis, cf. F. Lot, *Histoire du moyen âge* I 182 n. 8.

Son of Childeric and Basina; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9, 12, 27, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 6, 7, 9. Fredegar. III 12. Born in 466 (he died aged 45 in 511; see below). He had three sisters, Audefleda, Albofledis and Lante-

childis; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 31, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 15, and for Audefleda, cf. Anon. Val. 12.63 with Greg. Tur. *HF* III 31.

Husband of the Burgundian princess Chrotchildis; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28, 43, Fredegar. III 18-20, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 11-12. The date of the marriage was presumably before Clovis interfered in Burgundian affairs (in 500, see below) and possibly as early as 492/94 (cf. Zöllner, *Gesch. d. Franken*, p. 55, n. 2). He already had a son, Theoderic 6, by a mistress; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28, 37, III 1, Agath. I 3.2, Fredegar. III 20, 29, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19. His first son by Chrotchild was Ingomeres, who died in early infancy soon after being baptized; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 29, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 14, Fredegar. III 20. Chrotchild bore him three more sons, Chlodomer (the eldest), Childebert and Chlothachar; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 29, III 1, Fredegar. III 29, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 14, 19, Agath. I 3.2 (of the three sons named in Jord. *Get.* 295, viz. Celdebert, Heldebert and Theudebert, the first two are identical with Childebert, and the third was Clovis' grandson). See stemmata 42 and 43.

KING OF THE FRANKS a. 481/482-511: successor of his father; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 27, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 9, Fredegar. III 15. He died in the thirtieth year of his reign (in 511; see below) and therefore became king in 481 or 482, aged 15 or 16. In his fifth year (a. 486/7) he defeated Syagrius 2 and took Soissons, and in his tenth (a. 491/2) he subdued Thuringia; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 27, Fredegar. III 15, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 9-10 (for a later date for the Thuringian war, cf. Zöllner, pp. 54-5). He extended his rule southwards to the Seine and then to the Loire; *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 14.

He was originally a pagan; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 27 (*adhuc fanaticis erroribus involutus*), 29, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 10, 14, Fredegar. III 15. After invoking Christ's name and winning a surprise victory over the Alamanni at Zülpich, he became a Christian and received baptism; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 30-1, Fredegar. III 21, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 14-15, Anastas. *Ep.* 2 (Thiel), Avit. *Ep.* 46. The date of the battle and the conversion is uncertain; an early marginal note on Greg. Tur. *HF* II 30 gives the fifteenth year of Clovis, i.e. 496/7, but 506 is possible; cf. Van de Vyver, in *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* xv (1936), xvi (1937), xvii (1938).

In 498 Clovis seized Bordeaux from the Visigoths; *Auct. Haun. Prosp.* s.a. 498 (the fourteenth year of Alaric). In 500 he won a victory against the Burgundians; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 32, Fredegar. III 22-3, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 16 (for the date, Mar. Avent. s.a. 500). He negotiated a treaty of friendship with Alaric and the Visigoths, but war later broke out and he defeated and killed Alaric at the battle

of Vouillé near Poitiers in 507; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 35, 37, Fredegar. II 58, III 24, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 17 (for the date, see *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 507).

HONORARY CONSVL and ?PATRICIVS: honoured with these titles by the emperor Anastasius soon after his victory at Vouillé; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 38 title (de patriciatu Chlodovechi regis), II 38 (igitur Chlodovechus ab Anastasio imperatore codicillos de consulatu accepit, et in basilica beati Martini (at Tours) tunica blattea indutus est et chlamyde, imponens vertici diadema. Tunc ascenso equite aurum argentumque in itinere illo, quod inter portam atrii basilicae beati Martini et ecclesiam civitatis est, praesentibus populis manu propria spargens, voluntate benignissima erogavit, et ab ea die tamquam consul aut Augustus est vocitatus), *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 18 (derived from Gregory). He certainly received the honorary consulship; the title of the chapter suggests that he was also made *patricius* (a title already held by the Burgundian king, Gundobad, and the Ostrogothic king, Theoderic 7). The allusions to purple clothing, a diadem, and the title 'Augustus' suggest that he also proclaimed himself emperor, but this is very uncertain.

During the following years he extended his kingdom by killing Chloderic and taking the area round Cologne, killing Chararic and taking his kingdom, which was somewhere in North Gaul, and killing Ragnachar and taking his kingdom (around Cambrai); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 40-2, Fredegar. III 25-7, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 18.

He died aged 45; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 43. His death occurred in the fifth year after Vouillé (i.e. in 511), in the thirtieth year of his reign; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 43, Fredegar. III 28, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19.

The kingdom was divided between his four sons; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 1, Agath. I 3.2, Fredegar. III 29, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19.

Addressee of several letters; Cass. *Var.* II 41, III 4 (mentioned in *Var.* II 40, III 1-3), Anastas. *Ep.* 2 (Thiel), Avit. *Ep.* 46, Remigius, *Ep.* (*MGH(Epp.)* III, p. 113).

Described as 'magnus et pugnator egregius'; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 12. His success in extending the kingdom of the Franks and his conversion to catholic Christianity (Gregory of Tours, *HF* II 31, styles him 'novus Constantinus') earned him a place in medieval legend.

Chlogio

king of the Franks E/M V

Chlogio; Greg. Tur. Cloio; Sid. Ap. Clodio; *Lib. Hist. Franc.* On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 65 (s.n. Cloio).

Described as 'utilis ac nobilissimus in gente sua', he was king

CHLOTHACHARIUS

(rex) of the Franks and lived 'apud Dispargum castrum, quod est in terminum Thoringorum' (site unknown); he defeated the Romans and seized Cambrai and overran the territory as far as the Somme; Merovech (father of Childeric I) was perhaps his descendant, certainly of the same family (de huius stirpe); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9. In c. 447/448 (cf. Aetius 7) he raided the district of the Atrebates (= Arras, in Belgica II) and was defeated at Vicus Helena (site unknown) by Aetius; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 211ff. Said to be the son of Faramund, to have reigned for 20 years, and to have crossed the Rhine, beaten the Romans and seized Tournai; *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 5. Cf. stemma 43.

He perhaps ruled part of the Franks from the 420s to the 440s; cf. Zöllner, *Gesch. d. Franken*, pp. 27-9, 36-7.

Chlothacharius Frankish king 511-561

Chlothacharius; Greg. Tur. Chlotarius; Fredegar., *Lib. Hist. Franc.*, *Passio S. Vincentii*. Χλωθάριος; Agath. Κλοαδάριος; Proc. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 140 (s.n. Chlotharius).

Son of Chlodovechus (Clovis) and Chrothchildis I; brother of Theoderic 6, Childebert and Chlodomer; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 1, Fredegar. III 29, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19, Agath. I 3.2. He was the youngest; Agath. II 14.10. He had several wives. In 524 he married Guntheuca, widow of his brother Chlodomer; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 6, Fredegar. III 36. In c. 531 he married Radegunda (*PLRE* III), a Burgundian princess; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 7, Ven. Fort. V. S. *Radeg.* 2. He also married Ingundis, who bore him several sons, viz. Gunthachar, Childeric, Charibert, Guntchramnus and Sigibert, and a daughter, Chlotsinda; he had another son, Chilperic, by his wife's sister, Aregundis, and another, Chramnus, by Chunsena; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 21, IV 3, Fredegar. III 46, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 27. In 555/556 he married Waldetrada, widow of his great-nephew Theodebald; Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 9, Fredegar. III 50, 54, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 27. For members of his family, see *PLRE* III. See stemma 43.

KING OF THE FRANKS a. 511-561: in 511 he and his brothers succeeded to their father's kingdom; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 1, Agath. I 3.2, Fredegar. III 29, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19. His capital was at Soissons; Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 22, Fredegar. III 29.

In 524 he and Childebert murdered the sons of Chlodomer and divided his kingdom between themselves; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 18, Fredegar. III 36, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 23. In 531 he helped his brother Theoderic to defeat the Thuringi; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 7, Proc. *BG* I

13.1 (for the date, cf. Zollner, *Gesch. d. Franken*, pp. 82-3). Perhaps in 532 he and Childebert invaded Burgundia; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 11 (not later than 533, since Theoderic was still alive). After Theoderic died (in 533), Chlothachar and Childebert tried to deprive Theudebert of his father's kingdom but without success; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 23. Shortly afterwards he was attacked by Childebert and Theudebert; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 28, Fredegar. III 40, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 25. In 534 he and Childebert defeated the Burgundian king Godomar at Autun and divided his kingdom between them; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 11, Mar. Avent. s.a. 534, Fredegar. III 36, Proc. *BG* I 13.3.

Said to have been defrauded by Childebert and Theudebert of his share of 50,000 *solidi* paid by Theodahad as composition for the murder of Amalasuintha (in 535); Greg. Tur. *HF* III 31, Fredegar. III 43. With his fellow-rulers he made a military treaty with the emperor Justinian in 535; Proc. *BG* I 5.10, 13.27-8. In the following year they also made a treaty agreeing to give military help to Theodahad; the treaty was completed in 537 by Vitigis after Theodahad's death; Proc. *BG* I 13.14-15.26-9.

In 541 Chlothachar and Childebert invaded Spain and reached Saragossa, plundering widely before suffering a defeat and being forced to withdraw; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 29, *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 541, *Passio S. Vincentii* 2 (in *Anal. Boll.* 1), Fredegar. III 41, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 26.

In 555 he quarrelled with Childebert over the division of the kingdom of Theudibald but finally took it all for himself; Agath. II 14.8-11, Mar. Avent. s.a. 555.1, Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 9, 14, Fredegar. III 50, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 27. In 555 and 556 he was engaged on a war with the Saxons in which after initial victories his army suffered a great defeat; Mar. Avent. s.a. 555, 556, Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 10, 14, Fredegar. III 51, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 27. During his absence plots were laid against him by his son Chramnus and his brother Childebert; Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 16-17, Fredegar. III 52, Mar. Avent. s.a. 555, 556.

On Childebert's death in 558 Chlothachar took his kingdom (and thus became sole ruler of the Franks); Mar. Avent. s.a. 558, Agath. II 14.11, Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 20, Fredegar. III 52, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 28.

He died of a fever in 561 in the fifty-first year of his reign; Mar. Avent. s.a. 561, Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 21, Fredegar. III 55, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 29. He was buried at Soissons; Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 21. The kingdom was divided among his four surviving sons, Guntchramn, Charibert, Sigibert and Chilperic; Gunthachar, Childeric and Chramnus were already dead; Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 3.

CHORENIVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483

'Chorenius' or perhaps 'Choreni v(iri) s(pectabilis)'; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 72 n. 30. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Chosroes I king of Persia 531-579

Son of Cavades, younger brother of Caoses and Zames; chosen by his father as his successor in 531; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 136, 145-7, 151, *Proc. BPI* 11.2-30, 21.17-19, Theoph. AM 6013, Joh. Mal. 471. King of Persia from 531 to 579; see article in *PLRE III* (Chosroes I Anoushirvan). Cf. Justi, p. 135, s.n. Husrawanh, n. 18 for the name. See stemma 48.

CHOSROES comes (et dux Thebaidis) E/M V

'Chossoroas comēs'; visited Senuthis of Athribis with one of the units (*cohortes*) under his command; Leipoldt, p. 164, cf. p. 79 (from Zoëga, *Catal. Cod. Copt.* 466). Athribis was in the Thebaid; as a military commander in the Thebaid with the title 'comes', Chosroes will have been the *comes et dux Thebaidis*.

Christodorus poet L V/E VI

Native of Coptos in Egypt, son of Paniscus; an epic poet who flourished under the emperor Anastasius; he wrote an *Isaurica* (lost) in six books on the Isaurian war of Anastasius; also author of *Πάτρια* of Constantinople, Thessalonice, Nacle, Miletus, Tralles and Aphrodisias (all lost), and of a description of the statues in the Baths of Zeuxippus at Constantinople; Suid. X 525. The book on statues comprises book II of the *Anthologia Graeca*; *Anth. Gr.* II lemma (Χριστοδώρου ποιητοῦ Θεβαίου Κοππίτου Ἐκφρασις τῶν ἀγαλμάτων κτλ.). He wrote a *Lydiaca* from which three verses are cited by a scholiast on the Iliad; *Schol. A Iliad* β 461. Two funerary epigrams by him on his patron the consul Ioannes 29 of Epidamnus are extant; *Anth. Gr.* VII 697-8 (for the date, perhaps before 491, cf. Ioannes). He also wrote hexameters about the pupils of Proclus 4; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 26. See *P-W III* 2450-2.

Chrotchildis I Frankish queen I. V/E VI

Burgundian princess; daughter of Chilperic II (and probably Caretena); younger sister of Crona; exiled by her uncle Gundobad after her father's murder; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28, Fredegar. III 17, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 11.

Wife of Chlodovechus (Clovis); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28-9, Fredegar. III 18-20, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 12. Mother of Ingomerus (who died a baby), Chlodomer, Childebert and Chlothachar; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 29, III 6, IV 1, Fredegar. III 20, 36, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 14, 19. She was a zealous catholic; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 29-31, 43, III 17-18, Fredegar. III 18-20, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 14. See stemmata 42 and 43.

After Clovis died (in 511) she spent much time at Tours in religious devotions; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 43, Fredegar. III 28, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19.

She urged her sons to take vengeance on the Burgundians for her father's murder and caused the war of 523-4; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 6, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 20. In the 530s she intervened by prayer to prevent Childebert and Theudebert from making war on Chlothachar; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 28.

She died in c. 545 and was buried in Paris by her two surviving sons Childebert and Chlothachar; Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 1, Fredegar. III 46, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 27.

Chrotchildis 2

wife of Amalaric c. 526/531

Daughter of Chlodovechus (Clovis) and Chrotchildis 1 (Clotilda); wife of the Visigothic king Amalaric; she was a catholic and he an Arian, and when she refused to change her beliefs he began ill-treating her; she protested to her brother Childebert who invaded the Visigothic kingdom and rescued her; she died on the way to Paris and was buried near her father Clovis; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 1, 10, Proc. *BG* I 13.4.9-12, Fredegar. III 30, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19, 23, *V. S. Chrotchildis* 9. See stemmata 40 and 43.

CHRYSANTHVS: palatine official, consular governor in Italy, vicarius Britanniarum after 395, Novatian bishop of Constantinople; *PLRE* I.

...RINVS CHRYSORIVS v.c. et ?sp. (at Rome) ?476/483

...rini Crhysaori (sic) v.c. et ?sp. (or ?*inl.*); named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32186. Also named on another seat; VI 32167 (*Chrysaori*). For his date, see Aggerius. He presumably received promotion under Odovacer and accordingly changed his seat in the amphitheatre.

For the name 'Chrysaorius' (*Χρυσάοριος*), cf. also Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 57, 66, 68, 71 (a student at Berytus, from Tralles), Theoph. AM 5991 (a deacon at Constantinople in c. 500), and see Chrysaorius in *PLRE* I (possibly an ancestor of this man).

Chrysaphius *qui et Ztummas* spatharius (East) 443–450

Chrysaphius, ὁ ἐπικλην Τζουμᾶς, Theoph. AM 5941; ὁ λεγόμενος Ζτομμᾶς, Joh. Mal. 363; ὁ Ζτομμᾶς, Joh. Mal. 368; ὁ Τζουμᾶς, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 353; ὁ Ζουμμᾶς, Suid. Θ 145; τὸ ἐπικλην Ζουμᾶς, Cedr. I 601. Chrysaphius; *elsewhere*. Cf. also *ACOec.* III, p. 74.33 (Aman-tius 4 is ὁ νέος Τζουμᾶς).

He was a eunuch; Prisc. fr. 7, 8, 12, Marcell. com. s.a. 450, Liberat. *Brev.* 11, Joh. Ant. fr. 194, 198, Theoph. AM 5938, 5940, Nic. Call. *HE* XIV 47, Zon. XIII 23, Cedr. I 601, *Patr. Const.* II 57.

SPATHARIUS (East) a. 443–450: ὁ σπαθάριος (in 443), *V. Dan. Styl.* 31; ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος σπαθάριος (in spring 448), Theod. *Ep.* 110 (the man is unnamed but must be Chrysaphius); spatarius (in 449), *Coll. Avell.* 99.5; ὁ σπαθάριος, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450; ὁ ὑπασπιστής, Prisc. fr. 7, Evagr. *HE* II 2 (in 447). Cubicularius; *Addit. II ad Prosp.* s.a. 450, Joh. Mal. 363, 368. Wrongly 'praepositus'; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 450, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 450, Suid. II 898. Called ὁ πρῶτος τῶν ἐν βασι-λείοις θαλαμηπόλων; Nic. Call. *HE* XIV 47.

He was a close friend of Theodosius II, Joh. Mal. 363, 368; but he abused the friendship in his own interests, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 450. He and the other court eunuchs are said to have kept Theodosius entertained to divert his mind from serious matters; Suid. Θ 145. For several years he was in control of the government in the East; Prisc. fr. 7, Joh. Mal. 363, Evagr. *HE* I 10, Joh. Ant. fr. 194, 198, Theoph. AM 5938, 5940, Zon. XIII 23.44, Cedr. I 587. He enjoyed general support, Prisc. fr. 13; although Zeno 6 opposed him, Prisc. fr. 12–13, and so did the empress Pulcheria (see below).

His influence was perhaps felt already in 441 when he is said to have had the general Ioannes 13 murdered; Theoph. AM 5938, 5943 (this is not supported in other sources and may be false, as Theophanes is certainly in error elsewhere about Chrysaphius; see below). Some time between 439 (Eudocia's return from a visit to Jerusalem) and 443 (her exile there), Chrysaphius intrigued against Pulcheria; he induced Eudocia to demand a *praepositus* for her own *cubiculum*, on the grounds that Pulcheria had one, and when the emperor refused, to propose that Pulcheria be ordained a deaconess as one who had taken a vow of virginity; this caused Pulcheria to send to Eudocia her own *praepositus* and to withdraw from the palace; Theoph. AM 5940, Joh. Nikiu, 87, 29–33. In 443 he engineered the exile to Phrygia of Cyrus 7; *V. Dan. Styl.* 31. His power is said to date from that event; Suid. Θ 145.

He was a monophysite and shared the views of the heresiarch

Eutyches, whose friend he was; *Coll. Avell.* 99.5, *Liberat. Brev.* 11, *Evagr. HE* II 2, *Vict. Tonn. s.a.* 450, *Theoph. AM* 5940, *Zon.* XIII 23.4ff., *Cedr.* I 601, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 346 (= *ACOec.* II vi, p. 5). In 447 he demanded a bribe of gold from the newly elected patriarch of Constantinople, Flavianus, but the latter refused to pay and incurred Chrysaphius' ill-will; *Evagr. HE* II 2, *Theoph. AM* 5940. In 448 the views of Eutyches were declared heretical by Flavianus and in the following year on Chrysaphius' advice the emperor summoned a council at Ephesus (the 'Latrocinium'); it was dominated by Chrysaphius' friend Dioscorus (monophysite bishop of Alexandria) and by the threat of imperial power, and the views of Eutyches were declared orthodox and Flavianus deposed; *Coll. Avell.* 99.5, *Addit. II ad Prosp.* s.a. 450, *Liberat. Brev.* 11, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 346, 350, *Evagr. HE* I 10, II 2, *Theoph. AM* 5940-5941, *Nic. Call. HE* XIV 47, *Zon.* XIII 23.4-10. Chrysaphius caused Anatolius to be made the successor of Flavianus as patriarch of Constantinople; *Zon.* XIII 23.13-14. He is referred to by Theodoret in spring 448 as author of a letter on bishop Irenaeus; *Theod. Ep.* 110.

In 449 he formed a plot to murder the Hun king Attila; *Prisc. fr.* 7, 8, 12, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 198. Attila learnt the details and demanded the surrender of Chrysaphius, without success; Chrysaphius' efforts then to appease Attila were opposed by Fl. Zeno 6; *Prisc. fr.* 12-13, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 198 (he was saved by the embassy of Anatolius 10 and Nomus 1 – the latter chosen for his loyalty to Chrysaphius).

In April 449 Chrysaphius was among the high officials mentioned in acclamations at Edessa; *AGWG, NF* XV 1, pp. 17.45, 25.45.

After the death of Theodosius II in 450 (July 28, *Theod. Lect.* II 64) the empress Pulcheria had Chrysaphius murdered; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 450, *Addit. II ad Prosp.* s.a. 450, *Coll. Avell.* 99.11, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 450, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 353, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 194, *Nic. Call. HE* XIV 49. According to John Malalas, he was accused of wrongdoing under Marcian and executed; *Joh. Mal.* 368. Pulcheria was said to have surrendered him for execution to Iordanes 3, son of Ioannes 13; *Theoph. AM* 5943, *Cedr.* I 603 (but see above).

Chrysaphius was noted for his avarice; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 450, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 198, *Joh. Mal.* 363, *Suid.* II 898. He was handsome; *Joh. Mal.* 363. He was patron and protector of the Green faction at Constantinople; *Joh. Mal.* 363, 368.

The statement in late sources that Theodosius exiled him for his deceit is certainly false; *Theoph. AM* 5942, *Zon.* XIII 23.17-18,

CHRYSIPPVS

Cedr. I 601. The entry at Suidas II 2441 gives the name 'Chrysaphius' in error for 'Rhodanus' (see *PLRE* I).

Chrysermus ?advocate (at Seleucia in Isauria) E/M V

Probably an advocate at the court of the governor of Isauria at Seleucia (*ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις μάλιστα τῶν περὶ τὰ ἀρχαῖα ῥητόρων τελῶν*; the formula is unusual, but has parallels elsewhere in Basil's writings, cf. Eusebius 10); husband of Paula; their daughter's wedding was marred by a theft, but St Thecla (in a vision) disclosed the whereabouts of the stolen goods; Bas. Sel. I. *Theclae* II 4.

Chryseros 1 PSC (East) 431

Praepositus; at the eastern court in 431; bribed to support the interests of Cyril of Alexandria, whom he had openly opposed; *ACOec.* I iv, pp. 223-4. Two *praepositi* are named in this document, Chryseros and Paulus 10; one will have been *praepositus* of Theodosius, the other *praepositus Augustae*, but nothing shows which is which.

Chryseros 2 sophist E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk, urging him to abandon his senseless pagan gods; Nil. *Ep.* II 42 (addressed *Χρυσέρωτι σοφιστῇ*).

Chryseros 3 PSC (East) 474/486

CJ XI 69.1^a (a law of Zeno, antedating XI 69.2 to Sebastianus 5 PPO, and so before 486).

CHRYSSES v.c. (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium praising him for an act of generosity; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* II 78 (addressed *Χρυσῆ λαμπροτάτῳ*). He may be identical with the Chryses to whom Synesius addressed a letter of commendation for one of his relatives; Syn. *Ep.* 83 (a. 405/411).

CHRYSIPPVS comes (East) E/M V

'Chrysippos the *comēs*'; he visited Senuthis of Athribis in company with the *praeses* Marcellinus 3; called 'Chrēsippos' and mentioned as present at Panopolis; Senuthis, *Ep.* 13 (= *CSCO* (*Scr. Copt.*), II 4, pp. 31-2). Both Athribis and Panopolis were in the Thebaid, and Chrysippus is therefore unlikely to have been the *comes Aegypti*; he may have been *comes et dux Thebaidis*.

Antiochus Chuzon (= Antiochi 7 and 10)

Flavius Eutharicus Cilliga

Citherius rhetor and poet ?V/E VI

Author of verses preserved in MS from a lost anthology, probably African and resembling the *Codex Salmasianus* (versus Citherii rhetoris); Rossi II, p. 461 = *Anth. Lat.* I 484b.

VRBANVS CLANIVS (?) senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Locum Cl. .i/Vrbani Clani (?); named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 71 n. 25. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

CLARVS consularis (Palaestinae Primae) 407

Ὁ ὑπατικός at Caesarea in Palaestina Prima in 407; Marc. Diac. *V. Porph.*, p. 99.7.

CLASSICIANVS v.sp., comes (in Africa) c. 420/430

Vir spectabilis filius noster comes Classicianus; complained to Augustine that bishop Auxilius had wrongly excommunicated him; Aug. *Ep.* 250 (c. 420/430). Part of a letter to Classicianus from Augustine is extant; Aug. *Ep.* 250A. For the date, cf. *CSEL* 58, p. 63.

CLAVDIA 1 (?c.f.) IV/VI

Nobilium prolis generosa parentum; buried near Rome; a Christian; Rossi II, p. 92 n. 58 = *ILCV* 163 Rome (preserved in MS only).

CLAVDIA 2 c.f. V/VI

C(larissima) f(emina); a Christian, she died aged 16 after being married for two years and six months; v 7138 = *ILCV* 177 Turin.

CLAVDIANVS 1 comes Orientis 396 April 24

CTh XVI 8.11^a.

Possibly addressee of a letter from John Chrysostom; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 195 (a. 404/407).

Claudianus 2 domesticus (East) 431

Domesticus; one of the influential persons at the eastern court bribed by Cyril of Alexandria to support his interest at Ephesus in

431; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 224. Claudianus was presumably *domesticus* of one of the high court officers.

CLAVDIANVS 3 notarius (East) 448

Addressee of three letters from Theodoret of Cythrus; Theod. *Ep.* 99 (c. Nov. 448, addressed Κλαυδιανῶ ἀντιγραφειῖ; he was not known personally to Theodoret), *Ep.* 41 (?Easter 447, addressed Κλαυδιανῶ), *Ep.* 59 (in 443/448, addressed Κλαυδιανῶ). In all three letters he is styled ἡ σὴ μεγαλοπρέπεια.

Claudianus 4 poet LV

Author of Greek poems, sometimes confused with Claudius Claudianus 5; he wrote in the late fifth century; cf. Cameron, *Claudian*, 7-12. He composed *Anth. Gr.* i 19-20, ix 139, and possibly v 86.

CLAVDIVS CLAVDIANVS 5 poet; v.c., tribunus et notarius (West) 397/404

Full name; vi 1710 = D 2949 (cited below as *Inscr.*).

A native of Egypt; Claud. *Carm. Min.* 19, v. 3 (nostro . . . Nilo), 22, vv. 56-8 (audiat haec commune solum longeque carinis nota Pharos, flentemque attollens gurgite vultum nostra gemat Nilus numerosis funera ripis), Sid. Ap. *Carm.* ix 274 (Pelusiaco satus Canopo). Possibly from Alexandria; *Carm. Min.* 22, v. 20 (conditor hic (= Alexander the Great) patriae), Suid. K 1707 (from Alexandria). He was still in early manhood in 397; *Carm. Min.* 22, v. 6 (lubrica aetas) (on the date, cf. Cameron, *Claudian*, 396-400).

He acquired fame and honour as a poet, writing panegyrics and other occasional pieces; *Inscr.* (cited below), *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 395 (hoc tempore Claudianus poeta insignis innotuit), Evagr. *HE* i 19. In 395 he delivered a panegyric on the consuls Olybrius and Probinus; Claud. *Olybr. et. Prob.* His previous published work had been in Greek; Claud. *Carm. Min.* 41, vv. 13-14 (Romanos bibimus primum te consule fontes et Latiae accessit Graia Thalia togae; the poem is addressed to Probinus). For Claudian's Greek poems, cf. Cameron, *Claudian*, 7-12. He delivered the panegyric on Olybrius and Probinus at Rome, which he then left for the imperial court (at Milan); there in Jan. 396 he delivered a panegyric on the third consulship of Honorius; Claud. *de iii cons. Hon.*, praef., vv. 15-18 (me quoque Pieris temptatum saepius antris audet magna suo mittere Roma deo. Iam dominas aures, iam regia tecta meremur et chelys Augusto iudice nostra sonat). He did not visit Rome again until

400; cf. Claud. *de cons. Stil.* III, praef., vv. 23-4 (te mihi post quintos annorum Roma recursus reddidit et votis iussit adesse suis).

V.C., TRIBVNVS ET NOTARIVS a. 397-404: *Inscr.* (to be dated in 400; see below). He held the appointment by 397; *Carm. Min.* 22, vv. 51-2 (eripe calcatis non prospera cingula Musis, eripe militiam) (for the date, see above). His official position is alluded to in *Carm. Min.* 25, praef., v. 8.

After delivering his panegyrics on Stilicho in early 400, he was honoured with a statue in the Forum Traiani; *Inscr.* (Claudio Claudio v.c., tribuno et notario, inter ceteras decentes artes praegloriosissimo poetarum), cf. Claud. *de bello Get.*, praef., vv. 1-14 (esp. vv. 5-9 consulis hic fasces cecini Libyamque receptam, hic mihi prostratis bella canenda Getis. Sed prior effigiem tribuit successus aenam, oraque patricius nostra dicavit honos; adnuit hic princeps titulum poscente senatu) (dated a. 402 and alluding to the panegyrics on Stilicho).

Perhaps in 400/401 he went to Africa and there he married; *Carm. Min.* 31, vv. 37ff. (for Africa, cf. vv. 55-7).

He was still alive in 404, when he recited a panegyric on the sixth consulship of Honorius (*de vi cons. Hon.*), but no later works are known and he probably died in this year; cf. Cameron, *Claudian*, pp. 415-18.

Said to have been a pagan; Aug. *Civ. Dei* v 26, Oros. vii 35.21.

See further Cameron, *Claudian*, and Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 3-32.

Claudius 1

PVC 396

In office a. 396 Jan. 6^s (MSS Dec. 25), *CTh* xv 13.1; a. 396 Feb. 15, *CTh* vi 26.8; both laws, addressed 'Claudio p.u.', were issued at Constantinople.

Possibly identical with Lachanius (*PLRE* I) (the father of Rutilius Claudius Namatianus).

Claudius 2

MV

Son of Gordianus 1 and father of Fulgentius 2 (bishop of Ruspe); after their father's death, Claudius and a brother returned to Africa to try and recover the family property lost to the Vandals; their house in Carthage was irrecoverable, having been given to some Arian priests, but the king (perhaps Geiseric) restored part of their estates in Byzacium; Claudius settled there at Thelepte, where his wife Mariana gave birth to Fulgentius; shortly after the birth, Claudius died; Ferrandus, *V. Fulg.* 4.

CLAVDIVS

Claudius 3 patricius M V

Patricius; one of the aristocrats named as attending an enquiry into charges against Pope Sixtus; Mansi V 1167. This document was a forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus, but some of the names used were of real people; cf. L. Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* I, cxxvi-cxxvii.

Claudius 4 ?quaestor Gothici (East) 479

In 479 Theoderic 7 complained that the Romans had not fulfilled their promises made when he had agreed to fight Theoderic Strabo 5; in particular Claudius had not come with the promised supplies (*ἔπειτα καὶ Κλαύδιον τὸν τοῦ Γοσθικοῦ ταμίαν ξὺν τῷ ξενικῷ ἤξειν, ὃν οὐδὲ αὐτὸν εἶδον*); Malch. fr. 18 (= *FHG* IV, p. 128). Presumably τὸ ξενικὸν refers either to money or to supplies given by the Romans to their barbarian allies; Claudius apparently held a post whose function was to carry out such arrangements whenever necessary, but this post is not recorded elsewhere and its official name is uncertain. It may have been temporary in character. For the 'fiscus barbaricus', a possible western parallel, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 42 n. 2. In earlier times *ταμίης* was equivalent to 'quaestor', but in the late empire it is never used of the QSP or *quaestor* and seems not to have been the normal equivalent of any Latin title, although τὸ *ταμειῶν* was commonly used of the *res privata*.

CLAVDIVS 5 v.sp. 494/495

Vir spectabilis; mentioned in a letter of Pope Gelasius to a bishop Felix; persons from his estates had entered holy orders without his permission, and he demanded their return according to the law without delay; Gelasius, *Ep.* 4 (Loew.) (dated late 494/early 495).

Claudius Claudianus

Flavius Claudius Constantinus

Claudius Postumus Dardanus

Claudius Iulius Ecclesius Dynamius

Fabius Claudius Gordianus Planciades Fulgentius

Claudius Leontichus

Claudius Lepidus

Flavius Claudius Spudasius Marcianus

Rutilius Claudius Namatianus

Claudius Varius

Claudius Marius Victor (?Victorinus)

Flavius Patricius Claudius Zenophanes

Sigibertus 'Claudus'

CLEARCHVS 1 v.sp., comes consistorians (East) 399

Comasii nos et Clearchi virorum spectabilium dignitas admonuit ut eos qui tranquillitatis nostrae consistorii dici comites meruerunt proconsularibus aequari generaliter iuberemus; *CTh* vi 12.1 (a. 399 Sept. 25, dat. Cpli). Cf. Comasius 1.

Clearchus 2: ?comes Orientis 386, PVC 400-402, PPO Illyrici 402/407; *PLRE* I.

Clearchus 3 numerarius (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* I 130 (addressed Κλεάρχω νομμεραρίω).

Clearchus 4 uncle of Anastasius MV

He was the maternal uncle of the emperor Anastasius, and an Arian; *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 448, *Theoph.* AM 5983, *Cedr.* I 626, *Nic. Call. HE* xvi 26. See stemma 9.

CLEDONIVS 1 praeses Libyae Superioris ?412

Friend of Synesius 1; in charge of the administration of justice in Pentapolis (δικάζειν ἑλαχες); *Syn. Ep.* 42. This letter was probably written after Synesius became bishop in spring 411; if so, Cleodnius was presumably governor of Libya Superior after Gennadius 1 (a. 410/411) and Andronicus 1 (a. 411), perhaps in 412.

CLEDONIVS 2 (?Cleodnius Romanus) v.c.; grammaticus ?V

A Roman senator (unless 'Romanus' was his name) who lived and taught at Constantinople; author of an extant work on Latin grammar written after Aelius Donatus (*PLRE* I) (*Ars Cledonii Romani senatoris Constantinopolitani grammatici*); *Gramm. Lat.* v, pp. 1ff. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 207-8.

AVR. PRUDENTIVS CLEMENS: poet; *PLRE* I.

CLEMENTIANVS

Roman senator L IV/E V

Relation (?father) of Appius Nicomachus Dexter and owner of a copy of *Livy*; *Subscription* to *Livy*, cf. ed. R. M. Ogilvie (Oxford, 1974), vol. 4, p. vii (Nicomachus Dexter v.c. emendavi ad exemplum parentis mei Clementiani). He was possibly therefore a son of Virius Nicomachus Flavianus (grandfather of Dexter; see Flavianus 15 in *PLRE* I) and a brother of Nicomachus Flavianus (= Flavianus 14 in *PLRE* I). He may have married a daughter of Appius Claudius Taronius Dexter (in *PLRE* I).

Fl. Taurus Clementinus Armonius Clementinus v.i., CSL (East)
?511-513; patricius; cos. 513

Inscr.) XIII 10032. 14 = D 1304 = *ILCV* 73 a-b ivory diptych.

Full name; *Inscr.* Fl. Clementinus; *P. Flor.* III 279, *P. Mich.* 612. Clementinus; *elsewhere*.

He was probably a descendant of Fl. Taurus (cos. 361) (*PLRE* I with stemma 28, p. 1146); and of Fl. Taurus 4 (cos. 428).

His dignities are given in the inscription (a diptych commemorating his consulship): v(ir) il(lustris); COM(ES) SACR(ARVM) LARG(ITIIONVM)^(a); EX CONS(VLE)^(b); PATRICIVS^(c) ET CONS(VL) ORDIN(ARIVS)^(d).

(a) Probably in 513, since the other dignities are honours while this is a real post and is not marked 'ex comite sac. larg.'. The titles may be in chronological order; if so, he will have been CSL by 511 and perhaps even earlier. Cf. below (b) and (c).

(b) This was an honorary consulship; he had obtained it by 511, cf. *Zach. V. Sev.*, p. 104 ('ὐπατικός').

(c) By 511, *Zach. HE* VII 8 ('πατρικίος'); also mentioned, *Zach. V. Sev.*, p. 104.

(d) CONSVL (East) a. 513 with Fl. Probus 9 (West); *Fasti*, *P. Flor.* III 279, *P. Erlangen* 78, *P. Mich.* 612. Ὁ ἐνδοξότατος; *P. Flor.* III 279, *P. Mich.* 612.

He was a monophysite and supported the monk Severus (later patriarch of Antioch) when the latter was in Constantinople (from 508 to 511); *Zach. V. Sev.*, p. 104. In 511 he attended the *silentium* at which the dismissal of Macedonius (patriarch of Constantinople) was discussed; *Zach. HE* VII 8 (on July 27).

CLEOBVLVS

comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* I 380 (addressed Κλεοβούλω κόμμιτι).

Cleonicus scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 311 (addressed Κλεωνίκῳ σχολαστικῷ).

CLEOPATER praefectus augustalis 435 Jan. 29

Received a copy of *CTh* VI 28.8 (eodem exemplo . . . Cleopatro p(rae)f(ecto) aug(usta)li).

Clodia Exuperia

...NIVS CLODIVS v.c. (at Rome) c. 2476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32108. For his date, see Aggerius.

Clodius Ablabius Benagius

Clodius Iulianus

Clodius . . .inus

!Coel(ius?!) ?commander (dux) in North Britain E V

According to many genealogies, Coel was the ancestor of most sixth-century kings of northern Britain; texts in P. C. Bartrum, *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts* (1966). His date, reckoned by counting back generations, was the early fifth century. The name does not recur elsewhere, and seems likely to have been Latin in origin, e.g. Coel(ius) or perhaps Coel(estius). He was apparently the source of constituted authority in northern Britain, the territory of the *dux Britanniarum*, at about the time when Roman rule ended, and may have been the last regularly appointed *dux*, who converted his command into an independent and hereditary kingdom (cf. e.g. Aegidius in Gaul, Marcellinus 6 in Dalmatia, and Masties in Africa).

In medieval story, he appears as 'Old King Cole' and is associated, because of the sound of his name, with Colchester.

Colluthus epic poet L V/E VI

Native of Lycopolis in the Thebaid in Egypt; he lived in the reign of Anastasius and wrote one work which is extant, the Ἀρπαγή Ἐλένης, and others which are lost, a Καλυδωνιακά in six books, a Περσικά, and verse panegyrics; Suid. K 1951, and cf. Christ-Schmid-Stählin VII 2.2, p. 971. See also *P-W* XI 1098-9.

Theodotus *qui et Colocynthus*

Colosseus v.inl., comes (Pannoniae Sirmiensis) 507/511

He was a Goth; Cass. *Var.* III 23 (ut . . . Gothorum possis demonstrare iustitiam).

Before his appointment to Pannonia (see below) he had already had a successful career; Cass. *Var.* III 24 (qui suae multa dedit hactenus experimenta virtutis), IV 13 (Colosseo illustri viro pro laboribus et meritis ad Sirmiensem Pannoniam destinato).

V(IR) I(NLVSTRIS), COMES (PANNONIAE SIRMIENSIS) a. 507/511: he received the rank of *inlustris* at the same time as his appointment; Cass. *Var.* III 23 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Colosseo v̄.ī. comiti': ad Sirmiensem Pannoniam, quondam sedem Gothorum, proficiscere inlustris cinguli dignitate praecinctus commissamque tibi provinciam armis protege, iure compone). The appointment was announced to the people of Pannonia by Cass. *Var.* III 24 (a. 507/511; addressed 'universis barbaris et Romanis per Pannoniam constitutis': Colosseo viro inlustri nomine viribusque praepotenti gubernationem vestram defensionemque commisimus). He was in office in 509/510; Cass. *Var.* IV 13 (to Senarius, in office in 509–10, concerning supplies to Colosseus in Pannonia; cited above).

COMASIVS 1 v.sp., comes consistorianus (East) 399

He and Clearchus 1 were 'viri spectabiles' and 'comites consistorii' in the East; *CTh* VI 12.1 (a. 399 Sept. 25, dat. Cpli). The law gave them equal status with former proconsuls.

Comasius 2 rhetor, then monk E/M V

He was a former rhetor who became a monk and received a letter from Nilus the monk; accused of building a library of pagan authors in his monastery, despite having renounced them; Nil. *Ep.* II 73 (addressed Κωμασίῳ ἀπὸ ῥητόρων μονάχῳ).

He seems too lowly a person to be identifiable with Comasius 1.

COMAZON 1 (?v.c.) I. IV

Friend of Symmachus (*PLRE* I), bearer of two of his letters to the Nicomachi; Symm. *Ep.* VI 12, 41 (a. 396). Mentioned to Flavianus junior (= Flavianus 14, in *PLRE* I) as having written from Sicily about Flavian's property there; Symm. *Ep.* VI 66 (a. 398). Styled 'filius meus' in *Ep.* VI 12 and 'frater meus' in *Ep.* VI 41; possibly therefore a senator.

COMAZON 2 v.sp., magister scrinii (East) before 429

One of two 'viri spectabiles ex magistris scriniorum' (the other was Eubulus) on the first commission on the *Codex Theodosianus*, appointed a. 429 March 26; *CTh* I 1.5. He was not on the second commission appointed in December 435; *CTh* I 1.6.

He is not likely to be identical with Comazon 1.

COMETAS (?v.c.) (East) E VI

Father of Ioannes (*dux Thebaidis*) (*PLRE* III); dead by 539; styled *τῆς μεγαλοπρεποῦς μνήμης*; *Just. Ed.* 13.24 (a. 538/539).

Andreas *qui et* Comitas

GALLIENVS CONCESSVS v.c. IV/VI

Named on a diptych (Gallieni/Concessi v.c.); *CIL* XIII 3, p. 753.

Conon: the name of Zeno's brother, wrongly given as Conon by Zonaras, XIV 2.3, was Longinus; see Fl. Longinus 6.

Conon 1 protector (East) L IV/E V

One of four 'protectores' sent from Egypt to court to adore the imperial purple; Wessely, *Schrifttafeln*, 21. For the date, see Fl. Gaiolus.

CONON 2 praeses (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium in which his administration is criticized; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* I 148 (addressed *Κόνωνι ἄρχοντι*). Perhaps he was a *praeses* in Egypt (of either Arcadia or Thebais).

Conon 3 illustris (East) E/M V

Described by Nilus the monk in a letter addressed to him as wicked and rich (*πλουτεῖς ἀδίκως*) and urged to mend his ways; *Nil. Ep.* I 144 (addressed *Κόνωνι Ἰλλουστρίῳ*). Cited in another of Nilus' letters as an example of a man who never gives help to anyone nor pays any regard to virtue but is highly respected and admired by large numbers of illiterate blockheads, and thinks highly of himself in consequence (*βλέπε μοι τὸν Ἰλλουστρίων Κόνωνα*); *Nil. Ep.* I 143.

Conon 4 bishop of Apamea in 484; then military commander 484

A native of Psimatha in Isauria; *Capito fr.* 5 = *Steph. Byz. s.v. Ψίμαθα* (= *FHG* IV, p. 134). An Isaurian; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214b 5, *Evagr.*

HE III 35, Joh. Mal. fr. 37. His father was called Fuscianus; Joh. Mal. 393, Joh. Mal. fr. 37, Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2, fr. 214*b* 5. In late sources he is called the brother of the emperor Zeno and of Longinus 6, wrongly; Zon. XIV 2.3, Suid. Λ 646.

His earlier career was military; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2 (cited below; this is implied by the word *αὐθις*).

BISHOP of Apamea, in 484 (for the date, see below); *ὁ ἀπὸ ἐπισκόπων Ἀπαμείας*, Joh. Mal. 393, Joh. Mal. fr. 37; *ὁ ἀπὸ ἐπισκόπων*, Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b* 5; *ὁ τῆς Ἀπαμείας ἐπίσκοπος*, Evagr. *HE* III 35, Theoph. AM 5985, Nic. Call. XVI 36; *ὁ ἐπίσκοπος*, Theoph. AM 5986. Cf. also Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2 (cited below). He became bishop of Apamea after April 20, 483, when his predecessor Photius was in office; see J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epigr.* 1974, n. 631.

He was recalled from his bishopric by Zeno in 484 to take up a command against Illus 1; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2 (*Ζήνων δὲ Κόνωνα τὸν Φουσκιανοῦ, ἐν ἱερέυσι καταλεγόμενον, ἀναλαβεῖν αὐθις τὰ ὄπλα παρασκευάζει κατ' Ἴλλου*). Cf. Theoph. AM 5985 (*καταλιπὼν μὲν τὸν θρόνον, εἰς ὀπλίτην δὲ καὶ στρατηγὸν ἐξ ἱερέως μεταταξάμενος*). He was apparently highly regarded by Zeno; Capito fr. 5 (*Κόνωνα δὲ παρόντα Ψιμαθεά μεγάλως ἐφιλοφρονήσατο*; the subject of the verb is probably Zeno).

He was subsequently a general in the Isaurian rebellion against Anastasius; Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b* 5, Evagr. *HE* III 35, Joh. Mal. fr. 37, Nic. Call. XVI 36. In 492 he was at the battle of Cotyaeum; Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b* 5, Theoph. AM 5985. He died in 493 of wounds received in a battle near Claudiopolis; Theoph. AM 5986, Joh. Mal. 393-4.

Conon 5

silentiarius (East) 511-518

Addressee of two letters from Severus of Antioch and mentioned in a third; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* X 4 (a. 508/511; addressed 'to Conon the silentiary (*σιλεντιάριος*)'), *Ep. Sel.* VI 1 (a. 518; to bishop Eleusinius, mentioning that 'the magnificent and believing silentiary Conon' had discussed theological problems with the new patriarch of Constantinople, John II), Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 78 (a. 513/518; addressed 'to Conon the silentiary').

He was in Constantinople in 508/511 when his daughter was of marriageable age; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* X 4. He was evidently in Constantinople in 518; *Ep. Sel.* VI 1 (see above).

Conon 6

ληστοδιωκτης 513/518

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch; he had been ordered by the *vicarius* of the *MVM per Orientem*, Calliopius 6, to

support monophysites; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 145 (a. 513/18; to Conon 'the chaser of λησται').

Fl. Conon 7 ex domesticis (East) V/VI

Ἀπό δομεστικῶ[ν]; named on an inscription much damaged but Christian in character; *BCH* 1886, p. 505 Iconium (Lycaonia).

Ioannes qui et Conon

CONSENTIVS 1 (v.c.) E/MV

His name is given in Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIII 169. He was the father of Consentius 2 to whom Sidonius addressed this poem; cf. Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIII 98, *Ep.* IX 15.1, *zv.* 20-2.

A native of Narbo; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIII 36-7, 97-8. He married a girl (= Anonyma 11) descended from the consul of 367, Fl. Iovinus (*PLRE* 1); *Carm.* XXIII 170-7 (cf. 172-4 iuncta est femina quae domum ad mariti prisci insignia transferens Iovini implevit trabeis larem sophistae).

He was distinguished as a poet; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIII 99-169 (cf. 99-100 illum cui nitidi sales rigorque Romanus fuit Attico in lepore). Called 'sophista' (in token of his learning); *Carm.* XXIII 174.

CONSENTIVS 2 cura palatii (West) 455/456

Addressee of a poem from Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIII (written in 462/466); and of one letter; *Ep.* VIII 4 (after 469). They were old acquaintances; *Carm.* XXIII 7 (sodalis).

Native of Narbo; *Carm.* XXIII 36-7. His father was Consentius 1; *Carm.* XXIII 98, 169. His mother, whose name is unrecorded (= Anonyma 11), was a descendant of Fl. Iovinus (*cos.* 367, see *PLRE* 1 462-3); *Carm.* XXIII 170-7 (cf. 175-7 sic intra proprios tibi penates, Consenti, patriae decus superbum, fastis vivit avus paterque libris).

He received the normal education in grammar and rhetoric; *Carm.* XXIII 210-13 (hinc tu iam puer aptior magistro, quidquid rhetoricae institutionis, quidquid grammaticalis aut palaestrae est, sicut iam tener hauseras, vorasti).

TRIBUNVS ET NOTARIVS (West) a. 437/450: his career began in the palace with the post of *tribunus* in the consistory, i.e. *tribunus et notarius* (a common appointment for young aristocrats, see *Fasti*); *Carm.* XXIII 214-16 (et iam te aula tulit piusque princeps inter conspicuos statim locavit, consistoria quos habent, tribunos). The

emperor was Valentinian III (see below). He appears to have served under the emperor personally; *Carm.* XXIII 217-21 (*iamque et purpureus in arce regni praesesse officiis tuis solebat, mores nobilitate quod merebant: tantum culminis et decus stupendum scripti annalibus indicant honores* – but it is not certain what this passage refers to). Because he knew both Greek and Latin (see further below), the emperor used him on embassies to his father-in-law in the East (i.e. he was sent by Valentinian III to Theodosius II at Constantinople); *Carm.* XXIII 228-32 (*tum si forte fuit quod imperator Eoas soceri venire in aures fido interprete vellet et perito, te commercia duplicis loquelae doctum solvere protinus legebat*). He served as *tribunus et notarius* for a long time and eventually retired with a good reputation and without having augmented his official salary even from the legitimate perquisites of his office; *Carm.* XXIII 222-7 (*hinc tu militiam secutus amplam, castrensem licet ampliare censum per suffragia iusta debuisses, sollemnis tamen abstinens lucelli fama plus locuples domum redisti solum quod dederas tuum putando*).

CVRA PALATII (West) a. 455/456: in later years he was appointed *cura palatii* at the court of the emperor Eparchius Avitus; *Carm.* XXIII 428-32 (*iam vero iuvenalibus peractis quem te praebueris sequente in aevo, intra aulam soceri mei expetitus curam cum moderatus es palati, chartis posterioribus loquemur*).

In 462/466 he was living on his estate by the sea near Narbo, the *ager Octavianus*, enjoying the social life of Narbo and engaging in literary activities; *Carm.* XXIII 436ff., cf. *Ep.* VIII 4.1 for the *ager Octavianus*. He had recently visited Massilia and Aquae Sextiae and sent a number of poems to Sidonius Apollinaris; *Carm.* XXIII 12-13, 20-8.

After 469 he was dividing his time between his library and managing his estates; *Ep.* VIII 4.1. Sidonius wrote urging him to consider entering the church; *Ep.* VIII 4.3-4.

He was eloquent in both Greek and Latin; *Carm.* XXIII 233-40 (*o, sodes, quotiens tibi loquenti Byzantina sophos dedere regna, et te seu Latialiter sonantem tamquam Romulea satum Subura, seu linguae Argolicae rotunditate undantem Marathone ceu creatum plaudentes stupuere Bosphorani, mirati minus Atticos alumnos!*). He wrote poetry; *Carm.* XXIII 5-7, 20-8, 204-9, *Ep.* VIII 4.2, IX 15.1, xv. 20-8. He was regarded as an expert on all manner of theatrical performances, *Carm.* XXIII 263-303; and he himself drove a chariot in the races and once won a notable victory, *Carm.* XXIII 304-427 (possibly at the inauguration of an imperial consulship and if so probably in 440, 445 or 450).

CONSENTIVS 3

v.c., grammaticus ?V

Author of an *ars grammatica* of which two portions survive; *Gramm. Lat.* v, pp. 338-85 (*ars Consentii v.c. de duabus partibus orationis nomine et verbo*), pp. 386-404 (*ars Consentii v.c. de barbarismis et metaplasms*). On his titles in the Berne codex (*quinti consulis quinque civitatum*), see *Gramm. Lat.* v, pp. 333-4.

Possibly a native of Gaul in the fifth century; cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 210-13. He could have been a relative of Consentius I and 2.

Const. . .

?memoralis (West) MV

Hic requiescit Constanti. . . memo?/rialis; husband of Ru. . . for eleven years; they were buried together at Rome: he was buried in 439 or 472 (*cons. Festi*); VI 33716 = *ILCV* 715.

Constans 1

Caesar 408-409/410; Augustus 409/410-411

Elder son of Constantine III and brother of Iulianus 7; *Zos.* vi 4.1, *Olymp. fr.* 12, 16, *Oros.* vii 40.7, 42.4, *Jord. Get.* 165, *Rom.* 324, *Greg. Tur. HF* II 9, *Prosp. Tiro s.a.* 411, *Soz.* ix 11.4, 12.4, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 411.

He was a monk; *Oros.* vii 40.7, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 411, *Jord. Get.* 165, *Rom.* 324.

CAESAR a. 408-409/410: made Caesar by his father in 408 and sent to Spain to put down resistance from Honorius' supporters; *Oros.* vii 40.7 (*ex monacho Caesarem factum*), *Zos.* vi 4.1, *Olymp. fr.* 12, 16, *Jord. Get.* 165, *Rom.* 324, *Soz.* ix 11.4, *Greg. Tur. HF* II 9, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 411.

AVGVSTVS a. 409/410-411: made Augustus shortly before his father entered Italy (in late 409 or early 410); *Zos.* vi 13.1, *Soz.* ix 12.4ff., *Olymp. fr.* 16. Attacked and killed at Vienne by Gerontius 5 in 411; *Olymp. fr.* 16, *Oros.* vii 42.4, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 411, *Jord. Get.* 165, *Rom.* 324, *Soz.* ix 13, *Prosp. Tiro s.a.* 411. Mentioned in *Joh. Mal.* 350.

CONSTANS 2

comes Africae 409/410

Appointed by Priscus Attalus 2 in late 409 or early 410 to succeed Heraclianus 3 as *comes Africae*; *Zos.* vi 7.6 (*Κώνσταντι παραδίδωσι τῶν ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ στρατιωτῶν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν*). He was sent to take over Africa but was not given adequate troops and was killed on arrival; *Zos.* vi 7.6, 9.1, *Soz.* ix 8.3-4.7.

enjoying the theatre and the races; Nil. *Ep.* II 290 (addressed Κωνσταντίνω κόμητι).

Constantinus 5 v.d., agens in rebus et secretarius sacri consistorii (East) 451

Present at the Council of Chalcedon where he read documents, acted as translator and edited the *acta* of the Council; ὁ καθοσιώμενος σηκρητάριος τοῦ θείου κοιισιστορίου (*vir devotissimus, a secretis sacri consistorii Latin version*), ὁ μαγιστριανός (*agens in rebus Latin version*), ὁ βοηθός τῶν θείων σηκρητῶν (*adiutor sacri secretarii Latin version*), (also) *adiutor divini consistorii*; *ACOec.* II i.i, pp. 67, 70, 92 (Greek) = II iii.i, pp. 42, 52, etc. (Latin). Also mentioned in the summary of the *acta* in Evagr. *HE* II 18 (Κωνσταντίνος σηκρητάριος) and *Liberat. Brev.* 13 (*a secretis*).

CONSTANTINVS 6 ex comite (East) 451

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ κοιήτων; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 139 (Latin version, II iii.ii, p. 150). His name occurs after the list of former administrators and among those whose offices were titular or honorary (*vacantes* or *honorarii*). Since the lists conclude with *spectabiles comites et tribuni notarii*, it may be presumed that his rank was at least *spectabilis*, and possibly *illustris*.

Constantinus 7 MVM (East) 450/457

Στρατηλάτης; he and Artacius gave financial help to Auxentius at Constantinople during the reign of Marcian; *V. Auxentii* 16(34). Perhaps he was one of the *magistri militum praesentales*; cf. *Fasti*.

Constantinus 8 PPO (Orientis) 471

Native of Caesarea (Mazaca) in Cappadocia and of good family; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* II 20.

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 471: 471 Aug. 7, *CJ* I 40.14^a; 471 Dec. 27, *CJ* XII 57.14^a (this law is in part an exact repeat of the former); ?471, *CJ* I 40.15^a (undated, but presumably soon after *CJ* I 40.14 above); c. 460/473, *CJ* X 32.62^a (a law of Leo, placed after one to Vivianus 2 PPO 459-460; it mentions Antioch). While in office as PPO under Leo (τὴν ὑπάρχων ἔχων τιμὴν), he built at his own expense an official residence for the praetorian prefects in Constantinople; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* II 20.

He was skilled in Latin; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* II 20.

CONSTANTINVS 14

He was grandfather of Rufus 3, who was contemporary with John Lydus; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* II 20.

Constantinus 9 PVC 483 Dec. 16

CJ IV 59.2^a (a law of Zeno).

Constantinus 10 advocate (at Berytus) L V

Native of Berytus; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 59-60, 68. He possessed a large fortune; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 68.

ADVOCATE (at Berytus): he had been practising as an advocate ('*dyqnyq*' = *δικανική*) for a long time at Berytus when he joined Zacharias 4, Severus (later bishop of Antioch) and others in action to suppress magic there; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 59-60.

CONSTANTINVS 11 ?governor of Apulia et Calabria 492/496

He is called 'filius noster vir magnificus Constantinus iudex' in a letter of Pope Gelasius in which the Pope ordered that Constantinus, Aemilianus 5 and Ampelius 3 be informed of the consecration by him of a deacon called Anastasius as bishop of Luceria (in Apulia); Gelas. *Ep. fr.* 3 (Thiel) (a. 492/6). He was possibly governor of Apulia et Calabria.

Constantinus 12 agens in rebus (East) V/VI

Ὑπερὶ (sic) εὐχῆς Κοστ[α]ντίνου μαγιστριάου; *IG* XII 1, 911 = *IGC* 134 Gennadi, near Lindos (Rhodes).

Constantinus *qui et Tzourouccas* 13 PVC 501

Full name; Joh. Mal. Called 'Constantius'; Marcell. com., Joh. Ant.

PVC a. 501: while he was watching a theatrical show, the festival of the Brytae, factional violence broke out and led to Anastasius imposing a ban on the festival; Joh. Mal. fr. 39 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 168) (ἔπαρχος τῆς πόλεως), Joh. Ant. fr. 214c (ἔπαρχος τῆς πόλεως), Marcell. com. s.a. 501 (praefectus urbis).

CONSTANTINVS 14 ?comes rei militaris (in Armenia) 502

He was an ἀνὴρ συγκλητικός (see below) and commanded troops in Illyricum (Ἰλλυριῶν ἀρχεῖα ταγμάτων); Theoph. AM 5996. In 502 he was the officer responsible for the city of Theodosiopolis in Armenia; Josh. Styl. 48 ('the governor of the place, whose name was Constantine'; so Wright's translation, but elsewhere he has rendered the Syriac 'mδbrn' as 'officer' not 'governor'; Constantine

was clearly a military man), Zach. *HE* vii 3 ('urbis eorum rector'), Joh. Mal. 398 = Eustath. fr. 7 (*στρατηγὸς Ῥωμαίων*), Theoph. AM 5996, Mich. Syr. ix 7. He was not the *dux utriusque Armeniae* (cf. Eugenius 6). He seems to have held commands in the field-army (in Illyricum and later in Armenia), and so was probably a *comes rei militaris* (and cf. further below for the possibility that by 502 he was an *MVM vacans*).

In Aug./Sept. 502 he betrayed the city of Theodosiopolis to the Persian king Cavades; Josh. Styl. 48 (he bore a grudge against the emperor Anastasius), Zach. *HE* vii 3, Joh. Mal. 398, Theoph. AM 5996. He entered Persian service and Cavades made him a general; Josh. Styl. 48. In July 503 he commanded a mixed force of Huns, Arabs and Persians against the Roman general Areobindus I and made him withdraw; Josh. Styl. 55.

When the war failed to prosper for the Persians, in June 504 he abandoned them and fled back to the Romans together with the two wives given him by Cavades; he was sent from Sura to Edessa and thence to the emperor at Constantinople; Anastasius had him ordained a priest and sent him to Nicaea with a warning not to take any further part in affairs of state; Josh. Styl. 74.

The statement in John Malalas 398 (probably from Eustathius) that he died in captivity in Persia may have been a contemporary rumour which Eustathius (who died shortly after) believed; alternatively Constantinus' story may have been confused with that of Olympius 14.

It is possible that this Constantinus was identical with Constantinus 15. If so, he will have been a *magister militum vacans* in 502, not a *comes rei militaris*. Later (e.g. in Justinian's Italian wars, cf. *PLRE* III) it was normal practice for subordinate commanders in wartime to hold the rank of *magistri militum vacantes*, and an instance occurs as early as the reign of Theodosius II (cf. Germanus 3). Moreover, the high rank of *vir illustris* is implied by Theophanes' phrase *ἀνὴρ συγκλητικός*; by this date only *illustres* attended the senate, cf. Jones, *LRE* II 529 with n. 16.

Constantinus 15

MVM (East) before 510

Constantinus olim magister militiae episcopus Laodiciae ordinatus; Marcell. com. s.a. 510.3. He was later a notorious monophysite; cf. Vigilus, *Ep.* 4-5.

Possibly identical with Constantinus 14. If so, he was first a priest at Nicaea then bishop of Laodicea (probably in Syria).

Constantinus 16 assessor (of the MVM *per Thracias*) 513

Native of Lydia; he and Clearnus, *assessores* of Fl. Hypatius 6, were captured and killed by Vitalianus 2 in 513; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e (τοὺς τῶ στρατηγῶ παρεδρεύοντας Κωνσταντίνον τινα ἐκ Λυδίας καὶ Κελεαρῖνον φονεύσας).

Constantinus 17 vir gloriosissimus ?L V/E VI

Son of Hierius 7; brother of Anthemius 8, Calliopius 4 and Alexander 19, and father of Hierius 9; he is called 'v.c.' (ὁ λαμπρότατος) in his father's will, which left him one *domus* (οἰκία) at Constantinople, another in Antioch, and a suburban property at Coparia near Constantinople; the latter property was transferred to his son Hierius in a codicil subsequently added after he had become *vir magnificentissimus* (ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος); later he became *vir gloriosissimus* and was dead by 555 (ὁ τῆς ἐνδόξου μνήμης); Just. Nov. 159 (a. 555). Grandfather of Constantinus 18. See stemma 30.

Constantinus 18 vir gloriosissimus M VI

Ὁ τῆς ἐνδόξου μνήμης; son of Hierius 9 and Maria 8, husband of Maria 10; he inherited a house at Constantinople and a property at Coparia; his daughter (born shortly before 555) was posthumous; Just. Nov. 159 (a. 555). He was the grandson of Constantinus 17. See stemma 30.

Aspar Alypius Constantinus 19 PPO (Orientis) 502-505

Full name; Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, p. 260 no. 20 (ἰνδιξ "Ἀσπαρος Ἀλυπίου Κωνσταντίνου). Constantinus; *elsewhere*. On the name Aspar (MS "Ἀσπορος), cf. *ibid.*, note 19.

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 502 Feb. 15-505 Jan. 1: 502 Feb. 15, *CJ* III 13.7^a; 502 July 21, *CJ* VI 20.18^a + 58.11^a + VIII 48.5^a; 505 Jan. 1 (MSS July 1; the date requires correcting because it clashes with the prefecture of Eustathius 11), *CJ* II 7.22^a (refers to the *comes Orientis*). Several prefectorial edicts of Constantine are extant; Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, p. 265 nos. 16-19, pp. 272-3 nos. 17-19.

IULIUS CELSUS CONSTANTINUS 20 v.c.; reader of
Caesar ?E/M VI

Iulius Celsus Constantinus v.c. legi; *Subscription* to all books of Caesar's *de bello Gallico* (cf. ed. O. Seel (Teubner, 1961), cxv-cxxii).

The other reader, Fl. Licerius Firminus Lupicinus 3, lived in the early to mid sixth century; they were presumably contemporaries.

Fl. Claudius Constantinus 21

Augustus 407-411

Full name; Coins (in Cohen VIII, 198). Constantinus; *elsewhere*.

He was probably an ordinary soldier: Oros. VII 40.4 (ex infima militia) (Procopius, *BI* I 2.31, styles him *οὐκ ἀφανής ἀνὴρ* but is not reliable). He had two sons, Constans 1 (the elder) and Iulianus 7; Olymp. fr. 12, 16, Oros. VII 40.7, 42.4, Soz. IX 11, 15, Zos. VI 4.1, 13.1, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9, Jord. *Get.* 165, *Rom.* 324, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 411.

AVGVSTVS a. 407-411: proclaimed emperor by the armies in Britain in succession to Marcus 2 and Gratianus 3 in 407; Olymp. fr. 12, Oros. VII 40.4, Zos. V 27.3, VI 2.2, 3.1, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 407, Soz. IX 11.2, Proc. *BI* I 2.31. According to Orosius his only claim to the throne was the name he bore; Oros. VII 40.4. He seized Gaul and Spain; Zos. V 27.3, 31.4 (by summer 408 he established his capital at Arles; for Arles, cf. also Soz. IX 4.6), VI 1.2, 2.2, 4.1-4 (he seized Spain in 408). Oros. VII 40.4ff., *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 63 (s.a. 408), Soz. IX 11.3-4, Marcell. com. s.a. 411, Jord. *Get.* 165, *Rom.* 324. He made his son Constans Caesar in 408; Zos. VI 4.1, Olymp. fr. 12, 16, Oros. VII 40.7, Marcell. com. s.a. 411, Jord. *Get.* 165, *Rom.* 324, Soz. IX 11.4. He proclaimed him Augustus in 409/410; Zos. VI 13.1, Olymp. fr. 16, Soz. IX 12.1. He also proclaimed his other son Iulianus 'nobilissimus'; Olymp. fr. 12. In 409 he sent an embassy to Honorius claiming that the soldiers had forced him to accept the throne, and Honorius, hard pressed by Alaric, sent him an imperial robe in token of recognition; Zos. V 43.1-2, Olymp. fr. 12.

In 411, after being besieged in Arles, he fled to a church and was ordained priest; Olymp. fr. 16, Soz. IX 15.1. He then surrendered to Honorius' generals and was sent with his son Iulianus to Italy; they were murdered on the way; Oros. VII 42.2, Olymp. fr. 16, Soz. IX 15.1, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 411, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 411 (= *Chron. Min.* I, p. 300), *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 66 (s.a. 410), Hyd. Lem. 50 (a. 411), Marcell. com. s.a. 411, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9, Jord. *Get.* 165, *Rom.* 324, Proc. *BI* I 2.37, Theoph. AM 5903. He was beheaded and his head sent on a pole, perhaps to Ravenna, which it reached on Sept. 18, 411; *Cons. Const.* s.a. 411. It was also exhibited with that of Iulianus at Carthagenae; Olymp. fr. 19.

Gregory of Tours (citing Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus) described him as a glutton (*gulae et ventri deditus*); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9. Sido-

nus Apollinaris picked on his waywardness as his worst fault; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* v 9.1 (inconstantia).

Fl. Constantinus 22 PPO (Orientis) (I) 447; (II) 456;
(III) 459; cos. 457

Inscr. 1) III 734 + p. 990 = D 823 = *Anth. Gr.* IX 691 Constantinople; *Inscr.* 2) *MAMA* VI 15 = *AE* 1940, 180 = Robert, *Hell.* IV, p. 45 Laodicea (Phrygia).

Fl. Constantinus; Rossi I 810. Constantinus; *elsewhere* (wrongly 'Constantius' in Priscus).

Native of Laodicea in Phrygia; *Inscr.* 2 (see below). Possibly father of Ioannes 37.

His career and honours are summarized in Prisc. fr. 31 and fr. 32 (both c.a. 464/465) (the texts are identical): τρίτον μὲν τὴν ὑπαρχον λαχὼν ἀρχὴν, πρὸς δὲ τῇ ὑπατικῇ ἀξίᾳ καὶ τῆς πατρικιότητος τυχῶν.

PPO ORIENTIS a. 447: in 447 he rebuilt the walls of Constantinople, destroyed by an earthquake; Marcell. com. s.a. 447 (urbis augustae muri olim terrae motu conlapsi intra tres menses Constantino praefecto praetorio operam dante reaedificati sunt), *Anth. Gr.* IX 690 (lemma 'on the Gate of Xylokerkos') (Θευδόσιος τότε τεῖχος ἀναξ καὶ ὑπαρχος Ἐῶας Κωνσταντῖνος ἔτευξαν ἐν ἡμασιν ἐξήκοντα). *Inscr.* 1 (Theodosii iussis gemino nec mense peracto, Constantinus ovans haec moenia firma locavit, . . . "Ἡμασιν ἐξήκοντα φιλοσκήπτρω βασιλῆι Κωνσταντῖνος ὑπαρχος ἐδείματο τείχει τεῖχος). Asked to relieve taxation on the territory of Cyrrhus; Theod. *Ep.* 42 (a. 446/447; addressed Κωνσταντῖνω ἐπάρχῳ). Probably referred to in Theod. *Ep.* 44 (?446/447; ὁ τὰς αὐτὰς κατέχων ἡνίας, i.e. the present PPO Orientis) and *Ep.* 47 (?446/447; ὁ νῦν ταύτας κατέχων τὰς ἡνίας καὶ δικαιοσύνη τὸν θρόνον κοσμῶν).

After leaving office he received Theod. *Ep.* XIX (?a. 447).

He attended several sessions of the Council of Chalcedon in 451; *ACDec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), II i.ii, pp. 70 (Oct. 10), 84 (Oct. 17), 139 (Oct. 25) (he is styled ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων πραιτωρίων).

PPO (II, ORIENTIS) a. 456: March/April 456, *CJ* I 4.13^a + *CJ* I 3.25^a (undated) (both texts mention Constantinople); 456 July 18, *CJ* X 22.3^a.

CONSVL (East) prior a. 457 with Fl. Rufus 4 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 800, 810. [Κωνσ]ταντῖνον ὀρᾶς [ὑ]πατου καὶ ὑπαρχον ἀγητόν; *Inscr.* 2.

PPO (III, ORIENTIS) a. 459 March 3, *CJ* VIII 53.30^a (the law mentions Constantinople).

PATRICIVS after 457, Prisc. fr. 31-2; he must have been made

patricius after his consulship, since the title is not recorded on *Inscr.* 2. Perhaps it was in 464/5, to raise the status of the embassy (see below, and cf. Severus 8).

ENVOY to Persia a. 464/465: he waited for some time at Edessa until Perozes was ready to receive him; Prisc. fr. 31-2. He was finally summoned to meet him at Gorgas; Prisc. fr. 33. The embassy was connected with various complaints and demands from the Persians, including one for a financial contribution by the Romans towards the defence of the Caspian Gates; the Roman reply was one of refusal; Prisc. fr. 31. Constantine was finally dismissed by Perozes without achieving anything; Prisc. fr. 33.

He was honoured with a statue by his native city (ἡ πατρίς), Laodicea, for his services to it (ἐσθλά παθοῦσα); *Inscr.* 2 (presumably in or soon after 457).

Flavius Procopius Constantinus Severus Alexander

Flavius Constantinus Erythrius Damianus

Constantius 1 CSL (East) 399 Dec. 20
CTh vi 30.15^a dat. Cpli.

Constantius 2 assessor of the PPO Italiae L IV/E V
Συγκάθεδρος γενόμενος τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐπάρχων; linked with Macarius 2 as well-educated and devoutly religious (*λογικώτατοι καὶ εἰς ἄκρον φιλοθείας ἐλάσαντες*); Pall. *Hist. Laus.* 62.

CONSTANTIVS 3 former vicarius (West) 418
Servus Dei ex vicario Romae habitans; said to have won a place among the holy confessors by his hard battles against the Pelagians; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 418.

Constantius 4 PVC 424-425
 In office 424 Dec. 20, *CTh* i 6.12^a dat. Cpli; 425 Feb. 27, *CTh* xv 1.53^a dat. Cpli. Presumably he also received *CTh* xiv 9.3 (without addressee) issued at Constantinople, also on Feb. 27, 425, which regulated higher education at Constantinople.

Constantius 5 architectus (West) E V
Architectus; died aged 70; buried at Rome on April 17, 441; vi 9153 = Rossi I 706 = *ILCV* 664.

CONSTANTIUS 9

Constantius 6 notarius (of Attila) 441

A native of Gaul, he was sent to Attila to be his secretary (*ὑπογράφεως χάριω*); in 441 the bishop of Sirmium entrusted him with gold vessels from the church, to be used to ransom prisoners taken by the Huns; instead Constantius took them to Rome and pawned them; shortly afterwards Attila and Bleda suspected him of treachery and had him crucified; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 84-5).

Constantius 7 notarius (of Attila) 449-450

A native of Italy, he was sent to Attila by Aetius 7 to be his secretary (*ὑπογραφεύς*); Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 80, 84, 93). Early in 449 he accompanied Attila's envoys Edeco and Orestes 2 to Constantinople where, in return for his promise to work for prolonged peace between Romans and Huns, he was promised a rich Roman lady for his wife (= Anonyma 21, the daughter of Saturninus 3); Prisc. fr. 8 (p. 93). The Roman government was unable to keep its promise, and Attila demanded satisfaction for Constantius; Prisc. fr. 8 (p. 93), fr. 12, Joh. Ant. fr. 198. In 450 the Roman envoys Anatolius 10 and Nomus 1 promised him another bride, Prisc. fr. 13; and he returned with them to Constantinople to marry the widow of Armatius, Prisc. fr. 14. Also mentioned in Prisc. fr. 18.

Constantius 8 advocate (?at Milan) IV/VI

He was able and learned in the law (*ingenii legumque potens*); an upright man and a successful advocate (*probitas . . . honestas . . . fides, quis per bella fori totiens de iure triumphum rettulit et saevos perculit ore reos. ornavit proprio semper fulgore togatus eloquio mores, moribus eloquium*); *CIL* V, p. 618 n. 8 = Rossi II, p. 164 n. 8 = *ILCV* 244 Milan.

Constantius 9 ?MVM or dux (West) ?V

Husband of Theodora 4, father of more than one son; native of Italy; buried in one tomb with his sons by his wife; they were apparently members of the senatorial order (*Roma gemit tanto spoliata senatu*); Constantius had a reputation for invincibility in war; he defeated an enemy naval force (*hic mare per medium gentem compressit euntem et victis pariter terra negavit opem*); he was much feared by the tribes occupying Pannonia (*tantum Pannoniis gentibus horror erat*); he won honours in war and delivered their enemies' heads to the emperors (*iste sibi et natis bello mercavit honores, munera principibus colla secata dedit*); represented as Rome's chief

defence and described as 'magnus ductor' and 'dux magnus'; Rossi 1, p. 265 = *ILCV* 66 (preserved in two MSS of Carolingian date).

He is not identifiable with any known person and the events alluded to seem not to be recorded elsewhere. He was evidently a western general active in and around Italy; the reference to a naval victory suggests an unrecorded success, perhaps against the Vandals, whose piratical activities compelled the Romans to revive their long-neglected naval forces (cf. e.g. Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 441 ff.); the fact that Pannonia was held by barbarians suggests a date not before the fifth century, when first the Huns and then the Ostrogoths, among others, occupied territory there.

CONSTANTIUS 10 (v.c.); priest at Lyons M/L V

Of noble birth (*nobilitate sublimis*); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 2.3. Distinguished poet (*eminens poeta*), some of whose verses were inscribed on a wall of a basilica built by bishop Patiens at Lyons; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 10.3. An outstanding orator (*praestantioris facundiae*); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 16.1. Addressee of several letters from Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 1, III 2, VII 18, VIII 16. He encouraged Sidonius to publish selections of his letters; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 1, VII 18, VIII 16, IX 16.

Already old and infirm in 473/4, when he visited Clermont during the Visigothic attacks; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 2. Still alive in c. 479/80 when Book IX was published; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 16.1.

He was a priest at Lyons; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 10, III 2, VII 18.

Author of a Life of bishop Germanus of Auxerre, written c. 480; Constantius, *V. Germani* (in *MGH(Scr. rer. Mer.)* VII 225, and in *Sources Chrétiennes* 112).

CONSTANTII 11 senators (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on seats in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32149 (*Constantiorum*) and Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 69 nn. 10-11 ('. . . nstan', 'tiorum'). For their date and rank, see Aggerius.

CONSTANTIUS 12 v.sp. (in Italy) 494

Vir spectabilis; commended to Theoderic by Pope Gelasius in a letter written late in 494; *Epistulae Gelasii* I (in *MGH(AA)* XII, p. 389).

Possibly identical with Constantius 15.

CONSTANTIUS 13 comes Orientis 494

Native of Tarsus; he was appointed *comes Orientis* (κόμης Ἀνατολῆς) to succeed Calliopius 3 in 494 and received extraordinary

powers over life and death which he used to restore order after violence by the Greens at Antioch; *Joh. Mal.* 393 (dated in year 543 of Antioch = A.D. 494).

Perhaps identical with Constantius, a correspondent of Procopius of Gaza; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 48.

CONSTANTIUS 14 (v.c.); son of Ruricius I. V/E VI

Son of bishop Ruricius of Limoges; *Ruric. Ep.* II 24. Addressee of two letters from him; *Ruric. Ep.* II 24, 43 (both written when Ruricius was bishop, c. 485/507). See stemma 16.

Constantius 15 PVR ?506-507

Native of Liguria; *Ennod. Ep.* II 19.

A friend of Ennodius, with whom he kept up a correspondence even while in office; *Ennod. Ep.* II 17 (cited below). Commended by Ennodius to Faustus 9; *Ennod. Ep.* III 3 (*vir honorabilis venerator vester frater Constantius*).

In office at Ravenna in 503; *Ennod. Ep.* II 17 (autumn 503) (addressed as 'magnitudo tua'; *ago nunc atque habeo gratias, quod parvitatem meam litterarii sermonis visitatis affatu et inter occupationes et excubias, quibus universos Ravenna dstringit, mei cura non ponitur*). He received letters in late 503 from Ennodius; *Ep.* II 17, 19-20 (19 is a long letter on the theological problem of free will).

In late 505/early 506 he was a *vir illustris* and in a high office, probably at court at Ravenna; *Ennod. Ep.* IV 13 (addressed 'Constantio v.i.'; he is called 'magnitudo tua' and 'culmen vestrum'; since he had not yet gone to Rome (see below), he was presumably still at court).

PVR ?a. 506 Sept.-507 Aug.: v.c., p(raefectus) u(rbi); VI 1665 = *ILCV* 93 (a. 490/526; dated under Theoderic). A letter of Ennodius to him, written in late 506 or early 507, mentions that he had recently gone to Rome and now held a high office there (styled 'magnitudo vestra' and 'culmen vestrum'); *Ennod. Ep.* v 23. Since urban prefects under Theoderic apparently held office for an indiction year (cf. *Fasti*), Constantius presumably was PVR for the fifteenth indiction, 506 Sept.-507 Aug.

FL. CONSTANTIUS 16: v.c., praeses (Cariae) IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Fl. Constantius 17 Augustus 421 Feb. 8-Sept. 2

Inscr. 1-3) Rome: 1) VI 1719 = D 801, 2) VI 1720 (a fragment

with the same text as *Inscr.* 1), 3) vi 1749 = D 809; 4-5) Trier: 4) xiii 3674, 5) D 8992.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-2, 4-5. Constantius; *elsewhere*.

An Illyrian from Naissus in Dacia; Olymp. fr. 39. Of Roman and not barbarian origins; Oros. vii 42.2 (cited below).

He joined the army in the reign of Theodosius I and served on numerous campaigns; Olymp. fr. 39 (πολλὰς στρατείας ἀπὸ τῶν Θεοδοσίου χρόνων τοῦ μεγάλου διελθῶν).

In 409/410 he took the lead in having Olympius 2 beaten to death for his rôle in the murder of Stilicho (*PLRE* 1); Olymp. fr. 8.

Possibly already influential enough at court by October 410 to begin measures aiming to suppress Donatism in Africa; see Seeck, *Untergang* v 599. Since there is a gap in the *Fasti* of *magistri militum* at this point, he may already have been in office; cf. *Fasti*.

COMES ET MAGISTER VTRIVSQVE MILITIAE (West) a. 411-421: v.c. et illustris, comes et magister utriusque militiae; *Inscr.* 4-5 (a. 417), *Inscr.* 1-2 (a. 420). Magister militum; *CTh* vii 18.17 (a. 412 Feb. 29 vii 4.34 (a. 414 Nov. 19), *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 412. Comes et patricius; *CTh* xv 14.14 (a. 416 March 1). Comes; Oros. vii 42.1-3 (in 411), 9 (in 415), 15, *Coll. Avell.* 30 (early 419), 32 (vir illustris, comes; late March 419), *Joh. Mal.* 350, *Joh. Ant.* fr. 197, *Zon.* xiii 21.8. Στρατηγός; *Soz.* ix 14.1 (in 411), *Philost.* xii 12 (in 421). In 411 he was made commander in the war to recover Gaul from Constantine III; Oros. vii 42.1 (Constantio comiti huius belli summa commissa est). Orosius praised him on this occasion as the first native Roman general after a succession of barbarians; Oros. vii 42.2 (sensit tunc demum respublica et quam utilitatem in Romano tandem duce receperit et quam eatenus perniciem per longa tempora barbaris comitibus subiecta tolerarit). He commanded the infantry and Vlfphilas the cavalry; *Soz.* ix 14.1-2. They put to flight Gerontius 5 *Soz.* ix 13.3, Olymp. fr. 16. Then they besieged Constantine in Arles and after defeating Edobichus took the city and captured Constantine; Oros. vii 42.3, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 411, *Soz.* ix 14-15, Olymp. fr. 1 *Hyd. Lem.* 50 (a. 411).

He received a law concerning Africa early in 412; *CTh* vii 18.17 (issued a. 412 Feb. 29). In 412 he secured the election as bishop of Arles of his close acquaintance (amicus et familiaris) Patroclus; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 412.

CONSVL (West) a. 414 with Constans 3 (East): *Fasti*, Olymp. fr. 23 (Κωνσταντίος δισίγνατος πάλαι γεγονώς ὑπατος κατὰ τὴν Ῥάβενναν προέρχεται, μεθ' οὗ κατὰ τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν ὑπατεύει Κώνστας), *AE* 1945, 133, *Innocent. Ep.* 17, *P. Mich.* 613.

He received *CTh* vii 4.34 (issued Nov. 19, 414).

PATRICIUS a. 415-421: he was already *patricius* in 415; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 415. Patricius, in 416, *CTh* xv 14.14 (cited above), Hyd. Lem. 60; in 417, Haenel, *Corpus Legum*, p. 238 (Jan. 18), *Inscr.* 4-5, Jord. *Rom.* 326; in 418, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 419; in 419, *Coll. Avell.* 32; and in 420, *Inscr.* 1-2, *P. Oxy.* 1134.

He was foremost in 414 in refusing to come to terms with the Visigothic king Athaulfus and in demanding the return to the Romans of Honorius' sister Galla Placidia †; Olymp. fr. 20, 22, 26. Since no agreement could be reached Honorius sent him (in 414) with an army to recover her by force; Jord. *Get.* 164. Leaving Arles he attacked the Goths energetically, forcing them first to abandon Narbo and then to retreat across the Pyrenees into Spain, where he imposed an economic blockade on them by land and sea; Oros. vii 43.1 (in 414 and 415), Hyd. Lem. 60. In 415 the usurper Priscus Attalus 2, abandoned by the Goths, was captured and sent by Constantius to Honorius; Oros. vii 42.9, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 415. The war with the Visigoths ended in 416 when the new king Vallia accepted peace terms and restored Placidia; Oros. vii 43.10-13, Hyd. Lem. 60. cf. Jord. *Get.* 164ff.

Constantius received *CTh* xv 14.14 (issued March 1, 416) and Haenel, *Corpus Legum*, p. 238 (issued Jan. 18, 417).

Constantius married Placidia on Jan. 1, 417, the day he also celebrated his second consulship (see below); Olymp. fr. 34. The marriage is mentioned in Olymp. fr. 8, 20, Philost. xii 12, Soz. ix 16.2, Hyd. Lem. 62, Proc. *Bl* 1 3.4. In some late sources the story is romanticized; Constantius is said to have been given Placidia in marriage as a reward for rescuing her from the barbarians; Jord. *Get.* 164ff., *Rom.* 326, Joh. Mal. 350, Theoph. AM 5895, Zon. xiii 21.8ff. (the Greek sources also describe him as a *comes* with Alaric 1). There were two children of the marriage, Iusta Grata Honoria and the future emperor Valentinian III; Olymp. fr. 34, Soc. vii 24, Soz. ix 13.3, 16.2, Philost. xii 12, Joh. Ant. fr. 197, Joh. Mal. 350, Theoph. AM 5895, 5913, 5926, Zon. xiii 21.9-10. In 420 Constantius was styled 'parens principum'; *Inscr.* 1-2. See stemma 1, and cf. stemma 40.

CONSVI. (II) (West) posterior a. 417 with Honorius Aug. xi: *Fasti*, Olymp. fr. 34, Aug. *Ep.* 182, Innocent. *Ep.* 30, Zosim. *Ep.* 1, 2, 4-7, *Inscr.* 4-5.

In 418 he negotiated the settlement of the Visigoths under their king Vallia in Aquitania Secunda; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 419, Hyd. Lem. 69 (for the date, cf. Vallia).

Addressee of two letters from the PVR Symmachus 6 in early 419 about the disputed papal elections; *Coll. Avell.* 29 (March 23; addressed 'domino semper inlustri et cuncta magnifico meritoque sublimi ac praeclso patrono Constantio'), 32 (late March; addressed 'ad virum inl(ustrem) com(item) Constantium patricium'). He wrote one letter in reply to him; *Coll. Avell.* 30 (late March; epistula illustris comitis Constantii).

CONSVL (III) (West) a. 420 with Theodosius Aug. IX (East): *Fasti, Inscr.* 1-2, *CIL* XI 4969, *P. Oxy.* 1134.

AVGVSTVS a. 421 Feb. 8-Sept. 2: the dates are given in Theoph. AM 5913. He was proclaimed Augustus by Honorius; Olymp. fr. 34, Soz. IX 16.2, Philost. XII 12, Hyd. Lem. 75, Joh. Ant. fr. 197, Joh. Mal. 350, Theoph. AM 5895, Zon. XIII 21.9, *Inscr.* 3. His proclamation was not recognized in the East; Olymp. fr. 34, Philost. XII 12. He died after being emperor for little more than six months, as a result of illness; Philost. XII 12, Soz. IX 16.2, Soc. VII 24, Hyd. Lem. 76, Olymp. fr. 34, Proc. ΒΙ'Ι 3.4, Joh. Mal. 350, Theoph. AM 5913 (according to Theophanes he was murdered).

His appearance and behaviour were stern and severe in public but he enjoyed feasts and banquets, at which he was gay and relaxed; Olymp. fr. 23 (ἦν δὲ Κωνσταντίος ἐν μὲν ταῖς προόδοις κατηφῆς καὶ σκυθρωπός, μεγαλόφθαλμός τε καὶ μεγαλαύχην καὶ πλατυκέφαλος, νεύων διόλου ἐπὶ τὸν τράχηλον τοῦ φέροντος αὐτὸν ἵππου, καὶ οὕτω τῆδε κάκεισε λοξὸν ἐκπέμπων τὸ ὄμμα, ὡς τὸ τοῦ λόγου πᾶσι φαίνεσθαι 'εἶδος ἄξιον τυραννίδος' ἐν δὲ δείπνοις καὶ συμποσίοις τερπνὸς καὶ πολιτικός, ὡς καὶ ἐρίζειν τοῖς μίμοις πολλάκις παίζουσι πρὸ τῆς τραπέζης). He is said to have regretted that after he became emperor he was not free to come and go as he wished or to choose his companions as before; Olymp. fr. 34. He is also alleged to have been incorruptible and free from avarice until after his marriage with Placidia; Olymp. fr. 39 (ἦν δὲ τᾶλλα μὲν ἐπαινετὸς καὶ χρημάτων δὲ κρείττων, πρὶν ἢ συναφθῆναι Πλακιδία. ἐπεὶ δὲ αὐτῆ συνέσχευκτο, εἰς φιλοχρηματίαν ἐξώκειλε). After the death of Heraclianus 3 in 413 he obtained his property and used it to defray the costs of his consulship in 414, but was disappointed that it was not more valuable (there were less than 20 *centenaria* in money and the remaining properties were worth 2,000 pounds of gold); Olymp. fr. 23. He and Placidia owned estates in Sicily; they were managed by Asclepius 2; Olymp. fr. 15.

He was an able soldier and general; Oros. VII 42.2 (cited above), Soz. IX 16.2 (ἀνὴρ μαχιμώτατος καὶ στρατηγικός), Jord. *Get.* 164 (vir industria militari pollens multisque proeliis gloriosus). To his 'industria' and 'celeritas' was attributed the defeat of usurpers

CONTUCCIUS

under Honorius: Oros. vii 42.15, cf. Theoph. AM 5895 (said to have destroyed usurpers in Rome, confiscated their houses and restored peace!). He dominated political life in the West in the years just before 421; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 210-211 (procerum tum forte potentior illic, post etiam princeps, Constantius omnia praestat, – referring to an embassy by Avitus 5 before 421 seeking tax-relief for the Auvergne). He was a catholic and is praised for helping to restore order to the African Church (in 411 and afterwards, cf. Fl. Marcellinus 10); Oros. vii 42.15-16 (this means that he supported measures taken against the Donatists).

C. PAPIRIUS CONSTANTI(US) 18 ?v.c. IV/VI

Queniae Audentiae C. Papius Constanti(us) v. c. f(ecit) coniugi dulcissimae b.m.; XI 1728 = *ILCV* 175 Florence. The alternative interpretation – ‘Constanti(us) c(larissimae) f(eminiae)’ – is less satisfactory since it separates ‘c.f.’ from the name which it qualifies. The inscription bears the monogram of Christ and so is not earlier than the fourth century.

Flavius Constantius Felix

Constantius Patricius

CONSTITUTIVS: praeses (Alpium Poeninarum) IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Consularis v.inl. (Italy) 507/511

V(ir) i(n)lustris; instructed by Theoderic to choose an experienced *agrimensor* to resolve a dispute over boundaries between Leontius 22 and Paschasius 2; Cass. *Var.* iii 52 (a. 507/511; addressed ‘Consulari v.i.’).

CHEIONIVS CONTUCCIUS signo GREGORIVS

v.c., (consularis) Flaminiae et Piceni, before Nov. 400

Gregarii (sic) v.c.; Cheionio Contuccio v.c., ob egregia facta et rarum veteris sanctitatis exemplar, inlustratori prosapiae suae^(a), cuius ope auctam instauratamque tota se Piceni et Flaminiae provincia gratulatur, quo iudicante quasi quodam parente prim(a)evo singulae civitates in pristinam faciem revocatas esse l(a)etantur^(b), Foronovani desidideria (sic) totius provinciae praecedentes statuum ad vivacem recordationem et sempiternam memoriam posuerunt; VI 1706 (erected on Nov. 19, 400). He may have already left office.

For the name ‘Contuccius’, cf. *PIR*² A 1428.

(a) He was of a noble family, evidently Ceionii, and was perhaps

CONTINUUS

identical with Gregorius son of Albinus, who received Symm. *Ep.* viii 26 (a. 396); his father was probably Publilius Caecionius Caecina Albinus (see Albinus 8 and stemma 13 in *PLRE* 1).

(b) I.e. governor (*consularis*) of Flaminia et Picenum.

Cornelius 1 correspondent of Augustine E V

Addressee of a letter from Augustine; husband of Cypriana, on whose death he wrote asking Augustine for a letter of consolation; Augustine replied accusing him of notorious misconduct and of being unworthy of his late wife; Aug. *Ep.* 259 (styled 'dominus dilectissimus et honorabilis frater') (written when Augustine was already old).

Cornelius 2 primicerius cenariorum M V

Primicerius cenariorum; husband of Matriona 2 *c.f.*; his wife died at Rome in 452 aged 23; vi 8460 = *ILCV* 701 = Rossi 1754.

Cornelius Nepos

CORONATIUS (in *PLRE* 1, wrongly) v.c.; scholasticus (West) E VI

Author of three poems preserved in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* i 223, 226, 228 (all poems 'Coronati viri clarissimi'). Author of a (fragmentary) work on grammar dedicated to Luxorius; *Gramm. Lat.* iv, p. i (Coronati scholastici de ultimis syllabis partium orationis). Cf. Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 72, 74; Rosenblum, *Luxorius*, App. iii, p. 259.

Cosmas 1: author of *Anth. Gr.* xvi 114; *PLRE* 1.

COSMAS 2 cubicularius (East) 470

He and Michael 1, τῶν βασιλείων ὄντες θαλαμηπόλοι, allowed Iordanes 3 to examine the private apartments of the emperor Leo in the palace, and gave offence to the emperor by doing so; Joh. Ant. fr. 208.

Possibly identical with Cosmas 3.

Cosmas 3 PSC (East) c. 488/491

He was a eunuch; *V. Petr. Iber.* 98, Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 101, *V. Isaiae*, p. 9.

SPATHARIUS (East) a. 487: styled 'spatharius', Zach. *HE* v prol., vi 2; 'cubicularius', *V. Petr. Iber.* 98, Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 27; 'unus ex eunuchis regis erat et in primis ordinibus collocatus', Zach. *V.*

COVRSICH

Isaiae, p. 9; 'the eunuch of the emperor' ("wnks d'mlk"), Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 101; *εις τῶν ὑπασπιζόντων*, Evagr. *HE* III 22. Zeno sent Cosmas and Theodorus 32 to Alexandria in 487 to restore order after religious troubles had broken out there; Evagr. *HE* III 22, Zach. *HE* V prol., VI 2, 4, *V. Sev.*, p. 101 (for the date, see 'Palchus' in *Rev. de l'Instr. publ. en Belgique* XL (1897), 7, 9-10). Cosmas was also instructed to summon Peter the Iberian, Isaias and Theodorus, all monks, from Palestine to Constantinople; Zach. *HE* VI 3, *V. Isaiae*, pp. 9-10, Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 27, *V. Petr. Iber.* 98.

PSC (East) a. 488/491: *Cosmae praeposito sacri cubiculi*, *CJ* XII 16.4 (an undated law of Zeno; he will have been appointed after returning from Egypt).

Cosmas 4

doctor 519

Medicus; he took a letter from the papal legates at Scampa to Pope Hormisdas requesting the pope to help him with the (unspecified) business which took him to Italy; *Coll. Avell.* 213 (a. 519 Feb./March).

Cottais (Theoph. AM 5983): see Cottomenes

Cottinus: doctor (at Furnos) IV/VI; *PLRE* I.

Cottomenes

MVM (East) 484-488

MVM (East) a. 484-488: after the flight of Illus 1 and Leontius 17 to Isauria (in 484), Zeno made Cottomenes *magister militum* at the same time as Longinus 3 became *magister officiorum*; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.6 (ὁ Ζήνων Κοττομένην στρατηγὸν ἐκατέρων ποιεῖται δυνάμεων, i.e. *magister utriusque militiae*). Perhaps identical with 'Cottais' whom Zeno murdered after he and Ioannes 34 the Scythian had overcome Illus and Leontius by siege; Theoph. AM 5983 (Κοτταῖς . . . τὸν ἄμα Ἰωάννη τῷ Σκύθη πολιορκία περιγεγόμενον Ἰλλου καὶ Λεοντίου).

Possibly identical with Cato (the name perhaps being corrupted in the late Greek sources), although if Cottomenes is identical with Cato (alive in 490), he is presumably not identical with Cottais (apparently killed in 488 or soon afterwards).

Indacus Cottunes

Coursich (Κουροίχ)

Hun leader 395

Basich and Coursich led a Hun force which invaded Persia unsuccessfully in 395; later they made a treaty with the Romans; they

were 'royal Huns' (*βασιλικοὶ Σκύθαι*); Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 90). For the date, see Maenchen-Helfen, *The World of the Huns*, 53-5. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 404, 422.

!Cranus! philosopher E/MV

One of the seven philosophers said to have accompanied the empress Eudocia from Athens to Constantinople (the others were: Carus, Pelops, Apelles, Nervas, Silvanus and Curbus); a number of their sayings were recorded in later Byzantine tradition; *Patr. Const.* II, pp. 192-3. Their existence is not substantiated elsewhere and in view of the lateness and unreliability of the source their genuineness must be regarded as doubtful.

Craterus father of Phocas LV/EVI

Son of Salvius 3; father of Phocas 5; styled *ὁ πάντων εὐσεβέστατος*; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 72, Joh. Mal. 449, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 532, Theoph. AM 6019, 6022.

Creca (wife of Attila): see Erecan.

Iulius Crepontianus v.e. IV/V

V.e.; husband of Iulia Ianuaria, 'innocentissima femina'; she died aged 40; VIII 9874 = *ILCV* 300A Altava (Maur. Caes.).

Crescens I v.inl. (East) EV

He and Aristophanes I, both *ἰλλούστριοι*, are cited by Nilus as examples of rich old men whose heirs died before they did; Nil. *Ep.* II 147 (to Lycurgus). Possibly the term 'illustrius' is here used in a colloquial sense, but cf. e.g. Fl. Aetius 8.

ATILIVS CRESCENS 2: v.p., tabularius palatii ?IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Crescentinus vir magnificus V/VI

Styled 'vir magnificus'; father of Octavianus 4; *Anth. Lat.* 120.

CRESCENTIVS (v.c.) EV

Described as 'ex nobilibus'; he bequeathed property in Sicily to the Church, making it his sole heir; this led to allegations against Pope Sixtus in 433; Mansi V 1162, 1165. This document is a later forgery but names many persons who undoubtedly existed; cf. L. Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* I, pp. cxxvi-cxxvii.

Crispus 1 scholaris (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* 1 162 (addressed Κρίσπῳ σχολαρίῳ).

!Sallustius Crispus! 2 V/VI

Supposed addressee of a letter from Cornelius Nepos; *Historia de excidio Troiae*, praef. For date and identity, see Nepos 2.

Crona Burgundian princess L V

Daughter of Chilperic II (king of the Burgundians); elder sister of Chrotchildis 1; the sisters were condemned to exile after their father's death by their uncle Gundobad, and Crona became a nun; *Greg. Tur. HF.* II 28. The epitome of Gregory by Fredegarius (III 18) gives her name as 'Saedeleuba'. See stemma 42.

Cronius Eusebius

Cunigastus v.inl. (in Italy) c. 527

He was one of the powerful figures in Theoderic's court whose efforts to seize the property of the weak were often prevented by Boethius 5; *Boeth. Cons. Phil.* 1 4.10 (quotiens ego Conigastum in imbecilli cuiusque fortunas impetum facientem obuius excepi).

In c. 527 he was a *vir inlustris*, addressed as 'magnitudo tua'; Athalaric instructed him to hear before his court a complaint from two Romans that a Goth (called Tanca) had seized their farm and had them classed as slaves; *Cass. Var.* VIII 28 (c.a. 527; addressed 'Cunigasto v̄.ī.').

From his name he was presumably an Ostrogoth; see Schönfeld, pp. 67-8.

!Curbus! philosopher E/M V

One of the seven philosophers said to have accompanied the empress Eudocia from Athens to Constantinople; *Patr. Const.* II, pp. 192-3. Their genuineness is doubtful; cf. Cranus.

Curidachus (Κουριδαχος) Hun king M V

Senior ruler of the Acatziri (a Hun people settled to the north of Attila's kingdom); after Theodosius II tried to make an alliance with his lower-ranking fellow-rulers, Curidach invited Attila to attack them; they were conquered and Curidach was allowed to remain as ruler over his part of the Acatziri; *Prisc. fr.* 8 (= *FHG IV*, pp. 82-3).

CYNEGIVS 2

For the date of Attila's war, 448, see Thompson, *Attila*, 95-7. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 437-8.

Curtius PPO (Italiae et Africae) 407-408

407 April 7, *CTh* XIV 1.5^a (the law concerns the *decuriae* of Rome); 407 Nov. 15, p(ro)p(osita) Karth(agine) 408 June 5, *Sirm.* 12^a (MSS Nov. 25) = *CTh* XVI 5.43^a + 10.19^a (this law concerns heretics, particularly Donatists); 408 Feb. 3, *CTh* I 20.1^a. All 'p.po'.

Curtius Valerianus

Cuttules ex praefectis (East) 484

A former prefect (Κουττούλην τὸν ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν); he accompanied the rebels Illus 1 and Leontius 17 in 484 when they occupied Antioch; Joh. Mal. fr. 35 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 165). He may have been formerly PPO or PVC, but his title could equally have been honorary or titular.

CYNEGIA 1 (c.f.) E VI

Relative of Ennodius 3; on her death in 506 he composed an *epitaphium* and sent a copy to Euprepia; Ennod. *Ep.* v 7 (a. 506). She is mentioned in Ennod. *Ep.* v 4 (early 506).

CYNEGIA 2 (c.f.) E VI

Wife of Faustus 9 Niger (see stemma 23); she died in 509; Ennod. *Ep.* vii 17, 28-9 (a. 509), cf. *Ep.* vi 7, ix 12.

Materna Cynegia 3 (*IGLS* IV 1398) ?L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

CYNEGIVS 1: quaestor candidatus 396/398; *PLRE* I.

CYNEGIVS 2 v.c., ?comes consistorians (East) 402

He was a member of the *consistorium* of the emperor Arcadius, and a zealous Christian; Marc. Diac. *V. Porph.*, p. 51.11-12 (Κυνήγιος αὐτῷ καλούμενος τοῦ κωνσταντινουρίου, ἀνὴρ θαυμάσιος καὶ ζέων περὶ τὴν πίστιν). Called ὁ λαμπρότατος Κυνήγιος; *V. Porph.*, p. 54.17. He was sent by Arcadius to Gaza in 402 to close the Marneum; *V. Porph.*, pp. 51, 54, 63, 69. Cf. Anonymi 60 and 78.

The name suggests that he was a relative of Maternus Cynegius (see *PLRE* I), possibly his son.

If he was a *comes consistorians*, he should have been a *vir spectabilis* (cf. *CTh* vi 12.1, issued Sept. 25, 399); however, these distinctions were not always strictly observed in literary texts.

CYNEGIVS 3

comes (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia; he grew up at Caesarea and married a local woman, then went to live in Phrygia; Firmus invites him to return after his long absence and to bring his wife and children; Firmus. *Ep.* 4 (addressed *Κυνηγιω κόμητι*).

Cynegius Orfitus

CYPRI(A)NA 1

cl. et sp. f. 429-454

H(a)ec memoria est cl. e(t) sp. f. Cypri(a)nae; a christian; she died aged 25 and was buried at Sitifis on Oct. 19, 454; VIII 20410 = *ILCV* 189 Sitifis (dated in year 415 of the province).

Cypriana 2

inl.f. LV/EVI

Inl(ustris) fem(ina) Quypriana; she died aged about 42 in 503 at Rome; Rossi 1928 = *ILCV* 217b. Cf. Decentia.

(C)yprianus 1

scholasticus (at Rome) 478

Cuprianus *scolasticus*; he died aged about 60 in 478 at Rome; VI 32954 = Rossi 1869 = *ILCV* 732a adn.

Cyprianus 2

CSL (Italy) 524-525; patricius 527; Mag. Off. after 527

Son of Opilio 3 (CSL of Odovacer); Cass. *Var.* v 41. Brother of Opilio 4 (CSL a. 527-528); Cass. *Var.* VIII 16, 21. He had sons of his own; Cass. *Var.* VIII 21-2 (they spoke Gothic).

His early career was military; Cass. *Var.* VIII 21 (*habuisti sub divae memoriae avo nostro (i.e. under Theoderic) in utraque parte laudatas semper excubias. Vidit te adhuc gentilis Danuvius bellatorem; non te terruit Bulgarum globus, qui etiam nostris erat praesumptione certaminis obstaturus*). 'In utraque parte' must mean that he served Theoderic in both military and civil capacities, a circumstance which is emphasized in the course of this letter; the occasion referred to is presumably the expedition of Pitzias against Traseric and the Gepids in Sirmium in 504 and the battle of Horreum Margi in which Pitzias and Mundo defeated the Roman general Sabinianus 5 and his Bulgar federates in 505 (see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 145-6).

?TRIBUNVS ET NOTARIVS: the *referendarii* (see below) were nor-

CYRENIUS

mally drawn from the *tribuni et notarii*; see Jones, *LRE* II 575 with n. 24.

REFERENDARIUS: he subsequently obtained the post of *referendarius* under Theoderic; Cass. *Var.* VIII 21 (*postea vero, quod non minus ipsis certaminibus fuit, referendarii officium laboriosis contentionibus exhibebas*). He served in the palace for many years; Cass. *Var.* V 41 (*quem palatia nostra longa examinatione probaverunt*). His knowledge of the three languages, Greek, Latin and Gothic, was advantageous and he was once sent as envoy to Constantinople; Cass. *Var.* V 40 (*before Sept. 1, 524; Eoae sumpsisti legationis officium*). In c. 522 he brought charges of treason against Albinus 9; Anon. Val. 14.85 (*Cyprianus, qui tunc referendarius erat, postea comes sacrarum et magister, actus cupiditate insinuans de Albino patricio eo quod litteras adversus regnum eius imperatori Iustino misisset*). Albinus denied the charges and was supported by Boethius 5, but Cyprianus produced witnesses and both Albinus and Boethius were imprisoned and later Boethius was killed; Anon. Val. 14. 85-6, Boeth. *Cons. Phil.* I 4.14.

CSL (Italy) a. 524-525: he was appointed for the third indiction (= 524 Sept. 1-525 Aug. 31); Cass. *Var.* V 40 (addressed 'Cypriano comiti sacrarum': *sime igitur per indictionem tertiam sacrarum largitionum deo propitio dignitatem*), 41 (announcing the appointment to the senate). The office is also mentioned in Cass. *Var.* VIII 16, 21 (*contulit etiam dignitatem sacrarum largitionum*) and Anon. Val. 14.85 (cited above). This was his first illustrious post and gave him admission to the senate; Cass. *Var.* V 41.

PATRICIUS: he became patricius in c. 527 under Athalaric; Cass. *Var.* VIII 21 (addressed 'Cypriano v̄.ī. patricio': *patriciatus tibi deo auspice conferimus dignitatem*), 22 (announcing the appointment to the senate).

MAG. OFF., after 527; Anon. Val. 14.85 (cited above); the date must be after he became *patricius* since the outline of his career in Cass. *Var.* VIII 21 does not mention this post.

He was already elderly in c. 527; Cass. *Var.* VIII 21 (*senescis quidem corpore*).

CYRENIUS Ἰ, governor (corrector) of Augustamnica 431/432

GOVERNOR (CORRECTOR) OF AVGVSTAMNICA a. 431/432: he received in office two letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I 174 (addressed Κυρηνιῶ ἡγεμόνι; he is called δικαστής and criticized for refusing to recognize the right of asylum in the church at Pelusium), 175 (addressed τῷ αὐτῷ). He is mentioned in three others; Isid. Pel.

CYRENIUS

Ep. I 176 (to the Pelusiotae, about his corrupt administration of justice), 177 (to the bishop Eusebius; Cyrenius is governor of Pelusium and corrupt), 178 (to Rufinus 8, the superior of Cyrenius; Rufinus does not realize *ὅπως Κυρήνιος τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπέλαβετο καὶ πράττει τὰ ἐνταῦθα πάλιν χαλεπῶς*). The date is inferred from *Ep.* I 178, since Rufinus is probably to be identified with the PPO of 431/432.

After leaving office he received *Isid. Pel. Ep.* I 493 (addressed *Κυρηνίω; τί σε φουσᾶ ὄνειρος ἀρχῆς; . . . βραχυτελῆ ἡγεμονίαν, ὡς ἀτελεύτητον νομίζεις ἐξουσίαν*). He also received *Isid. Pel. Ep.* I 267 and, in old age, *Ep.* I 240 (described as *πολλῶν ὄντα ἄξιον θανάτων*).

FL. CYRIA c.f.; landowner (in Egypt) 469

Ἡ λαμπροτάτη καὶ εὐγενεστάτη γεουχούση; owner of the ἐποίκιον Χαιρᾶ in the Oxyrhynchite nome; P. Oxy. 2724 (a. 469 Oct. 19).

CYRIACE (VI 31967 = X 1689 = *ILCV* 156); *PLRE* I.

Cyriacus procurator (in Syria) E/M V

An 'ἐπίτροπος', he visited St Symeon the Stylite near Antioch once during a time of drought; *V. Sym. Styl.* (Syr.) 109. Possibly an official of the *res privata*.

Cyricus agens in rebus (East) V/VI

+ Ὅροι Κιρυκοῦ μαγηστριανοῦ +; *MAMA* v, p. 3 n. 4 Dorylaeum (Phrygia). Cyricus was an *agens in rebus* and owned property at Dorylaeum.

CYRILA general (under the Visigoths) 458-459

The name is not Germanic; cf. Schönfeld, p. 68.

Sent to Spain with a Gothic army in 458 by Theoderic II (*Gothicus exercitus duce suo Cyrila*), reaching Baetica in July; *Hyd. Lem.* 192 (s.a. 458). Recalled the following year to Gaul and replaced by Suniericus; *Hyd. Lem.* 193 (s.a. 459).

In 461 he visited the Sueves twice as envoy of Theoderic, once with Palogorius, then with Remismundus; on the second occasion he remained in Gallaecia; *Hyd. Lem.* 219, 220 (s.a. 461).

Cyrillus I doctor (at Rhosus, in Cilicia Secunda) V/VI

He was *ὁ τιμιώτατος καὶ ἐνάρετος ἀρχείατρος* and was buried at Rhosus with his parents Cyriacus and Cyria Mica; *IGLS* III 724 Rhosus (Cilicia Secunda).

Cyrillus 2

jurist (at Berytus) ?M V

One of the five famous jurists whose opinions were cited by sixth-century commentators on the Digest and the *Codex Iustinianus*; *Basilica* xi 1.12, 67 (called ὁ κοινὸς τῆς οἰκουμένης διδάσκαλος), xxix 5.24.7 (Heimbach I, pp. 583, 646, iii 474). He taught at Berytus (τοῦτο ποτὲ ἀνεγνώσθη ἐν Βηρυτῶν ὑπὸ Κυρίλλου τοῦ ἡρώου); *Basilica*, Schol. 54 (= Heimbach, *Suppl.* 1, p. 211). The other four jurists were Demosthenes 2, Domninus 5, Eudoxius 4 and Patricius 10 and all five lived no later than the reign of Anastasius; *Basilica* xi 2.27 (they were all unaware that a previous legal ruling had been altered by Anastasius).

Cyrillus 3

MVM per Thracias 513

Native of Illyricum; Joh. Mal. 402, John of Nikiu 89.74.

MVM PER THRACIAS a. 513: appointed to the command of the Thracian forces (τὴν τῶν ἐν Θράκῃ στόλων στρατηγίαν) by Anastasius in 513; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e. 5 (for the date, see Bury, *LRE*² 1 448 n. 3). Ὁ στρατηλάτης Θράκης; Joh. Mal. 402, Theoph. AM 6006. Στρατηγὸς Θράκης; Cedr. I 632. Successor of Fl. Hypatius 6 (cf. Hypatius 5); Joh. Mal. 402, cf. John of Nikiu 89.74 and Evagr. *HE* III 43 (who place his appointment after the capture of Hypatius). Anastasius sent him against the rebel Vitalianus 2 in Moesia Secunda; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e. 5, Joh. Mal. 402, Evagr. *HE* III 43. After inconclusive engagements, Cyrillus occupied Odessus and made his headquarters there, but Vitalianus used bribery to gain entrance to the city and Cyrillus was captured in his quarters and murdered; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e.5, Joh. Mal. 402, John of Nikiu 89.75-6, Evagr. *HE* III 43. Theoph. AM 6006, Cedr. I 632, Marcell. com. s.a. 514 (cited below). According to John of Antioch (fr. 214e.18, = *FHG* v, p. 34) his murderer was Tarrach, the ruler of Vitalian's Hun allies.

Described as more a pimp than a general; Marcell. com. s.a. 514 (Cyrillum lenocinantem magis quam strenuum militiae ductorem inter duas paelices Vitalianus repperit dormientem eumque abstractum mox cultro Getico iugulavit). However, John of Antioch records a more favourable tradition that Cyril was οὐκ ἀσύνετος ἀλλὰ πολεμικῆς ἐμπειρίας ἀμαθής; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e.5.

Cyrillus 4

v.glor., comes (East) E. VI

Ὁ ἐνδοξότατος κόμης; father of Fl. Eustochius (*PLRE* III); apparently still alive in 533; *Stud. Pal.* xx 140, 4 Arsinoite nome (dated a. 533).

CYRRHVS

- Cyrrhus scholasticus (East) E/M V
 Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* v 17 (addressed Κύρρῳ σχολαστικῷ). The name should perhaps be 'Cyrus'.
- Cyrus 1 brother of Herculianus L IV/E V
 Native of Egypt; brother of Herculianus; *Syn. Ep.* 145.
 Perhaps identical with Fl. Cyrus 7.
- Cyrus 2 agens in rebus (East) E/M V
 Addressee of a letter, date unknown, from Theodoret of Cyrrhus consoling him on the deaths of his wife and their young son; *Theod. Ep.* 137 (addressed Κύρῳ μαγιστριανῷ).
 Possibly identical with the Cyrus who received another letter of Theodoret; this man was of good birth (σοῦ ἡ εὐγενεία), sent Theodoret a gift of grapes from Lesbos and received in return honey from Cilicia; *Theod. Ep.* 13 (date unknown).
- Cyrus 3 scholasticus (East) V
 Σχολαστικός; called ὁ ἐλλογιμώτατος Κύρρος; mentioned in a letter on official business from Oxyrhynchus; *P. Oxy.* 1071 (assigned by the editors to the fifth century). Oxyrhynchus was the seat of the governor of Arcadia.
- Cyrus 4 doctor; philosopher; monk M/L V
 Native of Alexandria; a doctor and philosopher, he became a monk; he was an able speaker; author of an attack on Nestorianism; he was himself a supporter of the bishop Timothy Aelurus (i.e. a monophysite); *Gennad. de vir. ill.* 82.
- CYRUS 5 governor (praeses) of Mesopotamia 503
 He was 'ἡγεμῶν' at Amida when the city was captured by Cavades in 503; he was wounded and taken prisoner; *Zach. HE* VII 4, *Mich. Syr.* IX 7.
- Cyrus 6 doctor E VI
 Archiatrus; addressee of a letter from Jacob of Serugh; *Jacob of Serugh, Ep.* 36.
- Fl. Taurus Seleucus Cyrus 7 PVC 426; PVC II et PPO 439-441; cos. 441
 Full name; *JOc.* 44 (1959), *Beibl.*, 283-4 = *AE* 1961, 190.

Flavius Cyrus; *BGU* II 609. Cyrus; *elsewhere*. On the name 'Cyrus', cf. Justi, p. 168, s.n. Kūru, n. 18.

Egyptian, Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* II 12 = III 42; from Panopolis (in the Thebaid), Suid. K 2776. He had at least two daughters, one called Alexandria (see below).

He composed epic poetry; Suid. K 2776 (ἐποποιός), Evagr. *HE* I 19. It was still admired in the sixth century; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* II 12 = III 42 (ἐπὶ ποιητικῇ καὶ νῦν θαυμαζόμενος) (and cf. below).

He held several posts before 439; *V. Dan. Styl.* 31 (πάντων τῶν ἀξιωματῶν ἐντὸς γενόμενος).

PVC a. 426 Dec. 26, *CJ* II 7.5^a dat. Cpli (the law concerns Constantinople).

He enjoyed the support of the empress Eudocia because of his literary activities; Suid. K 2776. After the fall of Antiochus 5 PSC (in the 420s), Cyrus succeeded to his position of influence; Suid. Θ 145.

PVC II a. 439 March 23–441 Aug. 18: 439 March 23, *CJ* I 2.9^a = *CJ* XI 18.1^a; 439 Nov. 1, *CJ* VIII 11.20^a. Soon after November 1 he became PPO as well as PVC, and most later laws addressed to him style him 'ppo'.

PVC II et PPO ORIENTIS a. 439 Dec. 6–441 Aug. 18: he held the posts of PVC and PPO concurrently; Prisc. fr. 3a = *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450 (Κύρος προεβλήθη ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει ἑπαρχος τῶν πραιτωρίων καὶ ἑπαρχος πόλεως), Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* II 12 = III 42 (ἄμα τὴν πολίταρχον ἄμα τὴν τῶν πραιτωρίων ἑπαρχότητα διέπων), Joh. Mal. 361 (προεβάλετο ἑπαρχον πραιτωρίων καὶ ἑπαρχον πόλεως τὸν πατρικίον Κύρου), Theoph. AM 5937 (ὁ ἑπαρχος τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν πραιτωρίων), Suid. K 2776 (ἑπαρχος πραιτωρίων καὶ ἑπαρχος πόλεως προεβλήθη, καὶ γέγονεν ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίος), Suid. Θ 145; and cf. Evagr. *HE* I 19 (Κύρον δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν μέγιστον τῶν ὑπάρχων ἀναβῆναι θρόνον, ὃν ὑπαρχον τῆς αὐλῆς οἱ πρὸ ἡμῶν κεκλήκασι, καὶ τῶν ἐσπερίων (should be ἐζῶων) ἐξηγήσασθαι δυνάμεων), Zon. XIII 22.49–51 (ὁ ἑπαρχος, at Constantinople), *Patr. Const.* III 111 (πατρικίος καὶ ἑπαρχος). In office a. 439 Dec. 6, *Nov. Theod.* 18^a; 440 Jan. 22, *CJ* VIII 11.21 (addressed 'Cyro p.u.'): 440 April 5, *CJ* I 14.7 (addressed 'Cyro pp. et consuli designato'); 440 May 20, *CJ* III 4.1^a + *CJ* VII 62.32^a + 63.2^a; 440 Sept. 21, *Nov. Theod.* 20 (addressed 'Cyro p.po et consuli designato') = *CJ* VII 41.3^a (mentions Egypt and the Nile); 440 Sept. 21, *Nov. Theod.* 7.2^a = *CJ* III 23.2^a; 440 Dec. 29, *Nov. Theod.* 7.3^a; 440 Dec. 30, *CJ* II 7.8^a + *CJ* XII 21.5^a; 441 March 6, *CJ* VII 62.33^a (= *Nov. Theod.* 7.4.8 and subscript); ?early 441, *CJ* XII 8.2^a; 441 June 26, *Nov. Theod.* 5.3^a (concerns Armenia); 441 Aug. 18, *CJ* I 55.10^a + *CJ* X 71.4^a; undated, *CJ* XI 43.5^a, *CJ* XI 43.6^a (concerns Constantinople), *CJ* XII 50.21^a.

With two of his colleagues, Fl. Maximus (= Petronius Maximus 22) and Fl. Valentinus Georgius Hippasias, he sent a letter of praise to the *proconsul Asiae* Fl. Heliodorus 9; *JOe.* 11 44 (1959), *Beibl.* 283-4 = *AE* 1961, 190 Ephesus. He abandoned Latin as the official language of the administration in the East; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* II 12 = III 42. He introduced a system of street-lighting in Constantinople; Prisc. fr. 3a = *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450. He carried out building works at Constantinople and repaired the city-walls; Joh. Mal. 361, John of Nikiu 84.49, Theoph. AM 5937, Mich. Syr. VIII 4, Cedr. I 598, Zon. XIII 22.50 (said to have built the walls in sixty days, but he is certainly confused with Constantinus 22), *Chron.* 1234, p. 179 = 140, *Patria Const.* III 111. Work on the Baths of Achilles was done under his supervision; *CJ* XI 43.6 (the baths were formally opened on Jan. 11, 443; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 443). He built the Church of the Theotocus in a district later known as *Tà Kùpov*; Theoph. Sim. VIII 8.11, *Patr. Const.* III 111, Cougny, *Anth. Gr. App.* I 355, cf. R. Janin, *Constantinople Byzantine*, 351.

CONSVL (East) a. 441 (without a colleague in East or West): *Fasti, BGV* II 609.

PATRICIVS: Joh. Mal. 361 (cited above), Suid. K 2776, *Patria Const.* III 111.

His activities won him such popularity that the emperor became alarmed and he was dismissed from his offices; he was later (in 443) enrolled among the clergy and consecrated as bishop of Cotyaeum in Phrygia; *V. Dan. Styl.* 31, Prisc. fr. 3a = *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450, Theoph. AM 5937, Joh. Mal. 361-2, John of Nikiu 84.50-4, Suid. Θ 145, K 2776, Cedr. I 599, Zon. XIII 22.52, *Patr. Const.* III 111 (wrongly bishop of Smyrna, Prisc. fr. 3a, Theoph., John of Nikiu, Zon., Cedr., *Patr. Const.*). His removal to Phrygia was engineered by Chrysaphius; *V. Dan. Styl.* 31. It followed the downfall of Eudocia (also the work presumably of Chrysaphius) and her retirement to Jerusalem; Suid. K 2776 (in 443). The statement in Joh. Mal. 361 and Prisc. fr. 3a = *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450 (*ἐκράτησεν τὰς δύο ἀρχὰς ἐπὶ χρόνους τέσσαρας*) must refer to the combined total of years in the two posts.

After Theodosius II died, Cyrus resigned from the priesthood, returned to secular life in Constantinople, and lived on into the reign of Leo, winning renown for his charity; *V. Dan. Styl.* 31. Presumably Marcian pardoned him and restored his property, which had been confiscated; Joh. Mal. 362, Theoph. AM 5937, Suid. Θ 145. In Joh. Mal. 362, John of Nikiu 84.58 and Suid. K 2776 he is said to have remained at Cotyaeum until his death. This is certainly

not correct (see below), but possibly these sources have confused Theodosius' death with that of Cyrus.

Cyrus had a daughter, Alexandria, who was freed of an evil spirit by Daniel before the saint became a stylite (a. 451/460); *V. Dan. Styl.* 31. He and Daniel became friends, and he was annoyed when Daniel's pillar was raised by Gelanius, not himself; *V. Dan. Styl.* 31, 33. After another daughter, the elder, was freed of an evil spirit by Daniel in 462, Cyrus inscribed verses honouring the Stylite on the pillar; *V. Dan. Styl.* 36 = *Anth. Gr.* 199.

He is accused by John Lydus (*de mag.* II 12 = III 42) of being ignorant of anything except poetry (μηδὲν ἄλλο παρὰ τὴν ποίησιν ἐπισταμένος). *Φιλόσοφος*; *Joh. Mal.* 361. Ἀνὴρ πιστότατος καὶ σοφός; *V. Dan. Styl.* 31. Ἀνὴρ σοφώτατος καὶ ἰκανός; *Theoph. AM* 5937, *Cedr.* 1598. Some poems of his are extant; *Anth. Gr.* VII 557, IX 136 (lamenting his exile), IX 623 and XV 9 (perhaps from a panegyric on Theodosius II). The poems *Anth. Gr.* IX 808-9 and 813 are by a later Cyrus (in *PLRE* III); cf. *JHS* 86(1966), 17-19.

He was accused of paganism at the time of his exile; *Suid.* Θ 145, *Theoph. AM* 5937, *Prisc. fr.* 3a = *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450, *Joh. Mal.* 362. See above, p. xxxvi.

Cyterius

sophist E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea, praising his eloquence and inviting him to write; styled ἡ σὴ λογιότης; Firmus, *Ep.* 2 (addressed Κυτερίῳ σοφιστῇ).

D . . . : proconsul Africae L IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

Fl. Illus Pusaeus D . . .

PPO (Orientis) 480/486

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπ(έστατος) ἔ[παρ]χος [τ]ῶ[ν ἱερῶν] πρετωρίων; he issued a prefectorial edict in the East jointly with his colleagues Fl. Boethius 4 and Fl. Ioannes Thomas 13; the edict also mentions the CRP Alexander 12; *IGC* 240 Mylasa (Caria) (for the correct form of the name, see L. Robert, *Etudes anatoliennes* (1937), 543 n. 3). The date cannot be before 480 (since Alexander was CRP) and cannot be after 486 (when Boethius had ceased to be PPO). The name 'Illus' suggests that he was a relative of Illus 1 and therefore an Isaurian, while the name 'Pusaeus' points to a connection with the family of the PPO. Pusacus. He is perhaps to be identified with Dionysius 10 (PPO 480) or with Illus 2 (also PPO).

DÂDÎYÂNOÛS

?governor of Phoenice ?514

'The governor Dâdîyânoûs' summoned Severus, patriarch of Antioch, to a Council at Tyre, at which Severus made a profession of faith; *Patr. Or.* II, pp. 397-9 (two Arabic texts). The Council may be one held in c. 514; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 173 n. 2. Dâdîyânoûs (?Dadianus, perhaps Tatianus) was apparently the governor of Phoenice, of which Tyre was the metropolis.

MANLIA DAEDALIA

(c.f.) IV/VI

Of noble birth, wealthy, a devout Christian, she died a nun (*vv.* 3-4 *clara genus, censu pollens et mater egentum, virgo sacrata deo Manlia Daedalia*); sister of Theodorus 42 whom she made her heir; died aged sixty; v 6240 + p. 1086 = *ILCV* 1700 Milan. Also mentioned in an acclamation – 'Daedalia, vivas in Christo!'; v 6211 = *ILCV* 2220A Milan. Possibly her brother was Fl. Mallius Theodorus (*cos.* 399; *PLRE* I); cf. P. Courcelle, in *REA* XLVI (1944), 65ff. Alternatively, if she belonged to this family, she might have been daughter of Theodorus (*cos.* 399) and sister of Theodorus 9.

DAGALAIPHVS I

?comes Aegypti c. 509

On the name, which is Germanic, see Schönfeld, pp. 68-9.

Κόμης; he quarrelled with the patriarch John Niciota at Alexandria in c. 509; the affair led to violent disorders in the streets; Theoph. AM 6001. Dagalaiphus was probably the *comes Aegypti*.

His name suggests that he was a relative of Fl. Areobindus Dagalaiphus Areobindus 1 (*cos.* 506). He was perhaps his son and the grandson of Dagalaiphus 2 (*cos.* 461), and was possibly father of Areobindus *patricius* (see *PLRE* III); see stemma 4.

Fl. Dagalaiphus 2

consul 461; patricius 475/476

Full name; *SEG* XIV 812, 813, *PSI* III 175. Dagalaiphus; *elsewhere*. On the name, see Dagalaiphus 1.

Son of Fl. Areobindus 2; husband of Godisthea (daughter of Ardabur 1 and granddaughter of Fl. Ardabur Aspar); father of Fl. Areobindus Dagalaiphus Areobindus 1; Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 398, Theoph. AM 5997. See stemma 4.

CONSVL (East) a. 461 with Fl. Severinus 5 (West): *Fasti*, *SEG* XIV 812, 813, *PSI* III 175.

PATRICIVS: a *patricius* in Constantinople under the usurper Basiliſcus (a. 475-476); he invited Daniel the Stylite into his house to

DAMARIUS

rest during a demonstration against the usurper; *V. Dan. Styl.* 80
(ὁ ἐνδοξότατος πατρικίος Δαγαλαίφος).

Flavius Areobindus Dagalaifus Areobindus

Dagistheus Ostrogothic hostage 479

The name is Germanic; see Schönfeld, pp. 70, 283.

He and Soas were sent as hostages by Theodericus 7 to Adaman-
tius 2 in Epirus in 479; *Malch. fr.* 18 (= *FHG* iv, p. 128). He was
presumably a leading Ostrogoth under Theoderic. Possibly identical
with the Dagistheus after whom some famous baths were named at
Constantinople; *Joh. Mal.* 435, *Theoph. AM* 6020, 6071.

Perhaps he was an ancestor of Dagistheus MVM (*PLRE* iii).

DALMATIA (c.f.) E VI

A virgin, of noble family (*stemmatis haec lucem transcendit sole
pudoris*); she died in 509/510 and Ennodius composed her epitaph;
Ennod. Carm. ii 148 (*Epitaphium domnae Dalmatiae*).

Dalmatius 1 scholaris; later abbot 431

He was 'in secunda schola scholarius' during the reign of Theo-
dosius I before entering the monastery of Isaac at Constantinople;
on Isaac's death Dalmatius became head of the monastery and by
431 was the leading figure among the monks of Constantinople;
Acta S. Dalmatii (in *ASS*, Aug. i, pp. 218ff.). See further *P-W* iv
2456-7.

Dalmatius 2 M V

Nephew (sister's son) of Fl. Dionysius 13; *I. Sym. Styl. (Syr.)* 70.

DALMATIUS 3 (v.c.) 505

Of noble family and upright character (*sublimis vir; nobilis vir;
cui ad praerogativum sanguinis morum splendor accessit*), he owned
property in Sicily; his title to the property was challenged and Enno-
dius asked Faustus 9 to help him; *Ennod. Ep.* iv 5 (a. 505).

VALERIUS DALMATIUS 4: governor of Lugdunensis Tertia
L IV/V; *PLRE* i.

Damarius: see Darius

DAMASCIVS 1 v.sp., tribunus et notarius praetorianus (East)
448-449

Ὁ περίβλεπτος τριβούνος καὶ νοτάριος πραιτωριανός; received instructions on Oct. 26, 448, to organize an investigation of the beliefs of Ibas, bishop of Edessa; *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 19, lines 6-7 (Latin version at II iii.iii, p. 23 *vir spectabilis tribunus et notarius praetorianorum*). Ὁ περίβλεπτος τριβούνος καὶ νοτάριος τοῦ θείου παλατίου; present at Berytus on Sept. 1, 449, when the investigation began; *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 19, lines 28-9 (Latin version at II iii.iii, pp. 23-4 *vir spectabilis tribunus et notarius divini palatii*). Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ εὐδοκιμώτατος τριβούνος καὶ νοτάριος and ὁ εὐδοκιμώτατος καὶ περίβλεπτος τριβούνος καὶ νοτάριος; he took to the bishops of Tyre and Berytus imperial letters about the inquiry on Ibas; *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 14 (Latin version at II iii.iii, p. 17 *magnificentissimus et gloriosissimus (sic) tribunus et notarius and strenuissimus et spectabilis tribunus et notarius*). He is also mentioned in *Liberat. Brev.* 10 (*vir spectabilis tribunus et notarius*).

Damascius 2 Neo-Platonist philosopher (Athens) L V/E VI

Native of Damascus; *Phot. Bibl.* 181 (= *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 200), *Simpl. Phys.* 624, 38. A Syrian; *Agath.* II 30.3 = *Suid.* II 2251, *Suid.* Δ 39. Elder brother of Iulianus 18; *Dam. fr.* 282 = *Suid.* Σ 180.

He studied rhetoric under Theon 4 at Alexandria for three years and then taught the subject for nine years; *Phot. Bibl.* 181, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 201. Pupil at Alexandria of Ammonius 6 and Heliodorus 6; *Dam. fr.* 119 = *Suid.* E 3035. He studied astronomy and Plato under Ammonius; *Phot. Bibl.* 181. In his youth he knew Aedesia at Alexandria and delivered her funeral oration; *Dam. fr.* 124 = *Suid.* A1 79. He subsequently went to Athens, where he studied philosophy under Zenodotus 1, and geometry and arithmetic, among other subjects, under Marinus 3; *Phot. Bibl.* 181.

A philosopher at Athens, where he became head of the Neo-Platonist school; *Simpl. Phys.* 624, 38, *Agath.* II 30.3 = *Suid.* II 2251. One of his pupils was Simplicius of Cilicia (*PLRE* III); *Simpl. Phys.* 774, 28. He was a younger contemporary of Isidorus 5, *Dam. fr.* 77 = *Suid.* Σ 1662; and of Severianus 2, *Dam. fr.* 276 = *Suid.* Γ 166, *Dam. fr.* 305 = *Suid.* Σ 180. A contemporary of Agapius 3 and Nomus 2 (the latter an exact contemporary); *Dam. fr.* 276 = *Suid.* Γ 166.

Some time after 529 (when Justinian deprived the Athenian schools of their revenues) but presumably not before September

531 (the accession of Chosroes) Damascius with other leading philosophers migrated to Persia hoping to find happier circumstances there under king Chosroes; they all eventually returned to the Roman empire in disillusionment, but with their freedom of conscience and belief and their security guaranteed under the terms of a treaty (of Sept. 526) between Rome and Persia; Agath. II 29-31. Damascius was still alive at Emesa in 538; Peek, *Griech. Versinschr.* I 1714 (cf. below).

He wrote a Life of Isidorus, dedicated to Theodora 6; Phot. *Bibl.* 181 (largely reconstituted from fragments in Photius and Suidas by R. Asmus (1911) and C. Zintzen (1967), see bibliography under Dam. I. *Isid.*). This was written by 526; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 64 (Italy is still ruled by Theoderic). Since Ammonius was probably dead when it was written, its date will lie between 517 and 526; cf. Ammonius 6 and L. G. Westerink, *Anonymous Prolegomena to Platonic Philosophy*, p. xi. Author of commentaries on Plato; Suid. Δ 39. His commentary on the *Parmenides* is extant in part, and contains quotations from other works of his which are not extant, viz. commentaries on the *Timaeus* and also on the Chaldaean Oracles. His commentaries on the *Phaedo* and the *First Alcibiades* are alluded to by Olympiodorus 5. The commentary on the *Philebus* and part of the *Phaedo* commentary are extant; they were formerly attributed to Olympiodorus; cf. Westerink, pp. xvff. Also extant is a work called Ἀπορίαι καὶ λύσεις περὶ τῶν πρώτων ἀρχῶν (cf. Suid. Δ 39, who calls it περὶ ἀρχῶν). Simplicius refers to a work by him περὶ ἀριθμοῦ καὶ τόπου καὶ χρόνου; Simplicius *Phys.* 625, 644, 774, 800. Ioannes Philoponus 76 knew of a work by him on astronomy; Philop. *Comm. in Met.* 86b, 104b. He also wrote in four books a collection of marvellous tales (not extant), Phot. *Bibl.* 130; and a funeral epigram on a slave, *Anth. Gr.* VII 553 (Δαμασκίου φιλοσόφου) = Peek, *Griech. Versinschr.* I 1714 (Emesa, in Phoenice Libanensis; dated a. 538). See further *P-W* IV 2039-42.

Damiana

wife of Asclepiodotus 3 M/L V

Daughter of Asclepiodotus 2 (and so a native of Aphrodisias in Caria); wife of Asclepiodotus 3; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 130. She accompanied her husband to Alexandria; Zach. I. *Scr.*, pp. 17ff.

Damianus I

writer on optics P/E V

Editor of a work on optics written by Heliodorus I of Larissa; he was either a son or a pupil of Heliodorus; Damianus (ed. Schöne), title (Δαμμιανοῦ τοῦ Ἡλιοδώρου Λαρισσαίου κεφάλαια τῶν ὀπτικῶν ὑποθέσεων).

Damianus 2 agens in rebus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* π 248 (addressed *Δαμιανῶ μαγιστριανῶ*).

Fl. Constantinus Erythrius Damianus 3 v.glor., comes (limitis Thebaici) V/VI

+ Ἐπὶ τοῦ κυρίου τοῦ μεγαλοπρ(επεστάτου) καὶ ἐνδοξ(οτάτου) κόμ(ητος) Φλ(αουίου) Κωνσταντίνου Ἐρυθρίου Δαμιανοῦ; *SB* 7425 = *SEG* VIII 781 Syene (Thebaid). The inscription, dated Nov. 27 in a third indiction, records building activities at Syene. See *Isaaci* 3 and *Theodosius* 17. Damianus was probably *comes limitis Thebaici*, although the style *ἐνδοξότατος* (= *gloriosissimus*) suggests a higher rank. Perhaps he held the titular post of *comes domesticorum*, cf. *Fl. Eustochius* 4, *Fl. Constantinius Theophanes* 3 and *Fl. Varius* 2; if so, he may be identical with *Fl. Erythrius* 3.

Damnazes king of the Lazi 522

King of the Lazi and subject to Persia; succeeded on his death in 522 by his son Ztathius; *Joh. Mal.* 413 (*Δαμνάξης*), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 522 (*Ζαμνάξης*).

DAMOCHARIS proconsul (Asiae) IV/VI

Proconsul of Asia; of noble birth; well-educated and a poet; honoured with a statue (extant but headless) at Ephesus by the provincials (*Ἴηονες ἀργυραμοιβοί*); *JOe.41* 44, *Beibl.* 347/8 = *SEG* XVIII 474 Ephesus (τὸν σοφίη κρατέοντα καὶ εὐνομίη καὶ αἰοιδῆ ἐξ ἀγαθῶν πατέρων ἀνθύπατον πρύτανιν). Also honoured at Smyrna which he helped after an earthquake; *Anth. Gr.* XVI 43 (*lemma*: *εἰς εἰκόνα Δαμοχάριδος ἐν Σμύρνῃ*. Addressed as *Δαμόχαρι κλυτόμητι, δικασπόλε*).

Possibly to be identified with the poet Damocharis (*PI.RE* III; but cf. McCail, *JHS* 89 (1969), 89).

Fl. Sabinus Antiochus Damonius MVM (vacans?) 468

Inscr. 1-2) Lefebvre, *Recueil des inscriptions grecques-chrétiennes d'Égypte* 592, 593 = *Inscriptions grecques de Philae* II, 194-5 Philae. *Pap.*) *P. Ross.-Georg.* v 30 = *SB* 7433 Panopolis (cf. *Aegyptus* IX. 113, n. 1).

Full name; *Pap.* Fl. Damonius; *Inscr.* 1-2. Damonius; *Joh. Mal.* A native of Antioch in Syria; *Joh. Mal.* 373.

COMES SACRI CONSISTORII ET REI MILITARIS THEBAICI LIMITIS a. 449/450 or 464/465: ὁ μεγαλοπρ(επέστατος) καὶ ἀνδρειώτατος κόμης τοῦ θείου κοινοσιτωρίου καὶ τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ταγμάτων τοῦ Θηβαϊκοῦ λιμέτου (or

DANIELVS 5

similar); *Inscr.* 1-2, *Pap.* The papyrus is undated, but the inscriptions belong to a third indiction; by comparison with the date of his death (see below), the year will be either 449/450 or 464/465.

MVM (VACANS?) a. 468: he was one of the generals who accompanied Basiliscus 2 on the Vandal expedition of 468 (Δαμονικός ὁ ἀπὸ δουκῶν, γενόμενος στρατηλάτης ἐξπεδίτου); said to have died during the final battle by leaping into the sea in full armour rather than surrender (the same story however is told of Ioannes 25 in *Proc. BV* 1 6.22-24); *Joh. Mal.* 373. The title *στρατηλάτης ἐξπεδίτου* is curious; Damonicus was probably a *magister militum vacans* commanding infantry forces on the expedition.

Danielus 1 notarius (West) 419

Not(arius); present at a Council in Carthage on May 25, 419; he read out documents from the Council of Nicaea; *Mansi* IV, 401-15, 419ff. He was perhaps an ecclesiastical *notarius*.

Danielus 2 rebel (under Theodosius II) E/M V

Danielus and Baudo were exiled by Theodosius II for rebellion (ὡς τυραννίδι ἐπιθεμένους); *Joh. Ant. fr.* 199. Nothing further is recorded about them.

DANIELIVS 3 cubicularius (East) 475/476

Ὁ κουβικουλάριος; sent by the usurper Basiliscus to beg the prayers of St Daniel the Stylite; *V. Dan. Styl.* 71. A eunuch; he connived at the adultery of the empress Zenonis with Armatus; *Malch. fr.* 8 = *Suid.* A 3970.

DANIELVS 4 v.sp., comes et dux (Libyae Pentapoleos) 491/518

Ἐπὶ τοῦ περιβλήπτου κόμισ(ος) καὶ δ[ο]υκός Δανιήλ[ο]υ; *SEG* IX 356 (= *CIG* 5187 = *Wadd.* III 1906) Ptolemais (in Libya Pentapolis) (a constitution of the emperor Anastasius; a fragment of the same document was found at Taucheira, also in Pentapolis, *SEG* IX 414). See now *Apollonia, the Port of Cyrene* (= *Libya Antiqua*, *Suppl.* Vol. IV), ed. J. H. Humphrey (1977), 309ff.

Fl. Danielus 5 v.d., ?tribunus (Egypt) 520

Son of Heraclides; he was ὁ καθοσιώμ[ενος ^{?20/30} τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑρμουπολιτῶν καθίδρυμ[ένων]; *PSI* 296 (a. 520). He was evidently an officer in command of the troops normally stationed at Hermopolis; presumably a *tribunus*.

Fl. Danielus 6

scutarius (East) V/VI

Son of Himerius; he was *σκουτάριος κλιβανάριος* and with his brothers constructed an arch at Brad in Syria; *SEG* xx 332 Brad (Syria).

Claudius Postumus Dardanus PPO Galliarum 412-413; patricius

Full name; *Inscription*. Dardanus; *elsewhere*.

His wife was Naevia Galla 6 and his brother Claudius Lepidus;

Inscription.

His career is given on XII 1524 = D 1279 near Sisteron = Segustero (Narbonensis): V(IR) INL(VSTRIS) ET PATRICIAE DIGNITATIS^(a); EX CONSVLARI PROVIN CIAE VIENNENSIS^(b); EX MAGISTRO SCRINII LIB(ELLORVM)^(c); EX QVAEST(ORE)^(d); EX PRAEF(ECTO) PR(A)ET(ORIO) GALL(IARVM)^(e). The absence of an iteration number under (e) suggests that the inscription was set up before his second prefecture (see below).

His origins were probably relatively humble (in spite of Jerome, *Ep.* 129.1, cited below), since his career is not that of an aristocrat but of an able lawyer who achieved success by his learning and abilities.

(a) He presumably received the title 'patricius' during or after his first prefecture.

(b) Date unknown; he was a landowner at Sisteron (Segustero) which was in Narbonensis Secunda, a province bordering Viennensis (see below).

(c)-(d) These two palatine posts – (d) is QSP – suggest that he was a man noted for legal learning and for eloquence; Jerome, *Ep.* 129 (see below), was to call him 'vir eruditissime'.

(e) PPO (II) GALLIARVM: he was PPO twice, Jer. *Ep.* 129.8 (a. 414) (in duplicis praefecturae honore transacto). The date of this first prefecture was probably either 401/404 or 406/407 (there are gaps in the *Fasti* at these dates; after 407 Gaul was subject to the usurper Constantine III whose prefects are known).

PPO (III) GALLIARVM a. 412-413: 412^s (MSS 409, but Gaul was then under usurpers) Dec. 7, *CTh* XII 1.171 (styled 'ppo Gall(i)ar(um)'). During the reign of the usurper Iovinus 2 (411-413), Dardanus remained loyal to Honorius, and persuaded Athaulfus to abandon his support for the usurper; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 69 (industria viri strenui, qui solus tyranno non cessit, Dardani). Iovinus surrendered in 413 and was murdered by Dardanus himself (*ὁν αὐθεντήσας Δάρδανος ὁ ἑπαρχος ἀναρπεῖ*) while being sent to the emperor; Olymp. fr. 19. This act apparently earned Dardanus an evil reputation among the Gallic aristocracy; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 9.1 (omnia in Dardano crimina

DARIUS 2

simul exsecrarentur, sc. Apollinaris 1 and Rusticus 9). The death of Iovinus was in 413; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 413, Hyd. Lem. 54 (s.a. 413).

Dardanus was a learned man (see above) and a serious Christian, sending queries about the Promised Land to Jerome, who wrote his *Libellus de terra repromissionis* = *Ep.* 129 in reply (in 414, see Cavallera, II, p. 54); and about the presence of God to Augustine, whose reply was the *Liber de praesentia Dei* = *Ep.* 187 (in 417, see CSEL 58, p. 48). Jerome styles him 'Christianorum nobilissime, nobilium Christianissime', *Ep.* 129.1; and Augustine 'frater dilectissime Dardane industrior mihi in caritate Christi quam in huius saeculi dignitate', *Ep.* 187.11.

He, his wife and his brother founded a Christian community on his estate near Sisteron, which they named Theopolis (= Civitas Dei, a name perhaps inspired by Augustine, cf. H. I. Marrou, *Un lieu dit 'Cité de Dieu'*, in *Augustinus Magister*, Vol. I (1954), 101-110); *Inscription* (loco cui nomen Theopoli est viarum usum, caesis utrimque montium laterib(us), praestiterunt, muros et portas dederunt, quod in agro proprio constitutum tuetioni omnium voluerunt esse commune). The community was apparently formed before the second prefecture in 412 (see above; the inscription has no iteration number), and it may therefore have been intended in part as a fortified place of refuge from the barbarians who overran much of Gaul in and after 407, and from the disturbances of civil war.

Q. Pompeius Callistratus Darenus

IV/VI

'Alumnus' of Pompeia Fulcinia Candida *c.f.*; VI 37072 = *ILCV* 172.

Darius 1

scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 212 (addressed Δαρείω σχολαστικῷ).

Darius 2

v.inl. c. 429/430

A correspondent of Augustine, he received Aug. *Ep.* 229, wrote *Ep.* 230 in reply, and then received *Ep.* 231, all in 429/430.

VIR ILLUSTRIS: Aug. *Ep.* 229 (addressed 'domino merito illustri et magnificentissimo atque in Christo carissimo filio Dario').

He was sent to Africa from Italy to negotiate an end to warfare (presumably between Bonifatius 3 and the troops from Italy); Aug. *Ep.* 229 (maioris est gloriae ipsa bella verbo occidere quam homines ferro et acquirere vel obtinere pacem pace non bello). He succeeded in bringing fighting to a stop; Aug. *Ep.* 230 (si non extinximus bella,

certe distulimus). Verimodus was with him as a hostage to secure the peace; Aug. *Ep.* 229.2, 230.6, 231.7.

He was a Christian and of Christian ancestry; Aug. *Ep.* 230 (a parentibus, ab avis et postrema usque gentis prole Christi iura percepimus). Augustine wrote to him that he had heard that he would like to read his books; Aug. *Ep.* 229. Darius replied that he would like to read the Confessions; *Ep.* 230. Augustine then sent him copies of the Confessions, the *De fide rerum quae non videntur*, the *de patientia*, the *de continentia*, the *de providentia*, and the *Enchiridion*; Aug. *Ep.* 231.

With an unnamed doctor (Anonymus 121) he sent medicines to Augustine; Aug. *Ep.* 230.6.

Darius 3

PPO Orientis 436–437

PPO ORIENTIS a. 436 Aug. 28–437 March 16: in office 436 Aug. 28, *CTh* XI 1.37^a (mentions Aphrodisias, a city in Caria) + *CTh* XI 5.4^a; 437 March 16, *CTh* VI 23.4 (addressed ‘Dario viro inl(ustri) p.po Or(ientis)’). Possibly still in office in October 437, *Gesta senatus* 3 (a. 438 Dec. 25; ‘inlustris vir illius temporis Orientis praefectus’ seems unlikely to refer to the current PPO Florentius 7 but to a predecessor, probably Darius; if so, he was in Constantinople in October 437 and received a copy of the still unpublished *Codex Theodosianus*).

Darius is probably identical with ‘Damarius’ (‘Dmry’ws) whose wife Aeliana had a vision at Constantinople in 425; Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 36 (‘the wife of Damarius, who became praetorian prefect, was Blessed Aeliana, a holy woman and an almsgiver and one who in everything was Christ-loving. And three years before Nestorius became bishop . . .’), Mich. Syr. VIII 11.36 (taken from John Rufus).

Fl. Dasamau (*AE* 1951, 10) IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Decentia

inl.f. L V/E VI

Inl(ustris) fem(ina) Decentia; she died aged about 76 at Rome; her husband and children survived her; Rossi I 928 = *ILCV* 217a. She was probably contemporary with Cypriana 2 who died in 503; Rossi I 928 = *ILCV* 217b.

Fl. Decentius

praefectianus (West) E V

Pr(a)efectianus (i.e. *officialis* of the PPO), civis Tuscus; died aged about 30; buried at Rome on Oct. 20, 408; VI 33712 = D 1959 =

DECIVS 2

ILCV 411. His age and date of burial suggest that he may have been a victim of the political upheavals in Italy in 408.

Turranius Decentius **Benignus**

Decimius **Rusticus**

DECIVS 1 consularis Tusciae et Umbriae 417 Nov.

Son of Lucillus; governor of Etruria when Rutilius Namatianus was travelling to Gaul in Nov. 417; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 598-600 (dignaque (Etruria) rectores semper habere bonos, qualis nunc Decius, Lucilli nobile pignus, per Corythi populos arva beata regit).

Caecina Mavortius **Basilus Decius 2** PVR; PPO; cos. 486;
patricius

Inscr.) x 6850/1 = D 827 on the Via Appia near Tarracina.

Full name; *Inscr.* Decius; Cass., consular inscriptions.

He belonged to the aristocratic family of the Decii; *Inscr.* (ex prosapie Deciorum). Probably son of Fl. Caecina Decius **Basilus 11** and brother of **Basilus 12** and **Basilus 13** (see stemma 26). He may, to judge by their names, have been the father of Vettius Agorius **Basilus Mavortius 2**.

His offices are given on the inscription from the Via Appia (dated under Theoderic, i.e. 491/527; possibly within the period 507/511, see below): v.c. et inl.; EX P(RAEFECTO) V(RBI)^(a); EX P(RAEFECTO) P(RAETORI)O^(b); EX CONS(VLE) ORD(INARIO)^(c); PAT(RICIUS)^(d).

(a)-(b) Probably in this order; the dates are unknown, but are presumably not later than the consulship. He may have been PPO while he was consul, in 486.

(c) CONSVL (West) a. 486 with Fl. Longinus 6 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 844 = *CIL* VI 32037 = *ILCV* 199, Rossi I 886, *CIL* V 5423, *AE* 1911, 90, *AE* 1928, 83. He was apparently not recognized in the East; cf. *CJ* IV 20.14, IX 5.1.

(d) Vir magnificus atque patricius; Cass. *Var.* II 32 (a. 507/511), IV 22 (a. 510/511). V.i., patricius; Cass. *Var.* II 33 (a. 507/511).

He undertook drainage activities in Campania; *Inscr.* For this he received permission from Theoderic in 507/511, with the grant, free from taxation, of whatever lands he could recover; Cass. *Var.* II 32 (to the senate), 33 (to Decius).

In 510/511 he was a member of a commission of five senators appointed to assist the PVR Argolicus in the trial for magic of **Basilus 9** and **Praetextatus 4**; Cass. *Var.* IV 22.

Caecina Decius Acinatius Albinus

Flavius Caecina Decius Basilius

Flavius Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius iunior

Decius Marius Venantius Basilius

Deconianus

M V

He contributed funds for a new church at Narbo when Rusticus was bishop there; XII 5336 = *ILCV* 1806 Narbo. He was probably a wealthy layman, since the inscription, which dates from 445, identifies bishops as such individually.

Decoratus 1

quaestor palatii (West) 524

His epitaph may be extant; Rossi II, p. 113 n. 78 (probably from Spolegium: hanc Decoratus opem subducta luce petivit conderit exiguo ut sua membra solo. Hinc, Spolitane, gemis etc. Cf. also Rossi's note on p. 113). The epitaph is probably of the right date to be his, but the identification is not certain as there is nothing in the text to provide a firm cross-link with the other evidence.

Possibly native of Spolegium and of noble family; Rossi II, p. 113 n. 78 (*fascibus insignis generis nec stemmate peior hic lumen patriae hic decus omne fuit*). He was the elder brother of Honoratus 2; *Cass. Var. v* 3-4.

Addressee of a letter from Ennodius which styles him 'magnitudo tua' in 505/506; *Ennod. Ep. iv* 17.

ADVOCATUS: he was in practice as an advocate (*advocatus*) at Ravenna in 508; *Ennod. Ep. vii* 6, 10 (to Florus 4 and Decoratus, in July/August 508). He had a long and successful career; *Cass. Var. v* 4 (*meministis Decoratum advocacionibus insudantem*).

QVAESTOR PALATII (West) Jan./Aug. 524: his brother Honoratus was appointed to this post in 524, apparently as the immediate successor to Decoratus who had unexpectedly died; *Cass. Var. v* 3 (to Honoratus, before Sept. 1, 524; *honorem fratris adipisceris; . . . ei vicaria virtute succedis; . . . se honoribus palatinis iudicio nostro laudatus immiscuit, dignitatem sumens quam solemus dare prudentibus*), v 4.

He was dead in 524; *Cass. Var. v* 3-4 (see above).

Boethius refers to him as a worthless man who held high office; *Boeth. Cons. Phil. III* 4.4 (tu quoque (Philosophy is speaking to Boethius) num tandem tot periculis adduci potuisti, ut cum Decorato

DEMETRIAS

gerere magistratum putares, cum in eo mentem nequissimi scurrae delatorisque respiceres?).

Decoratus 2 vir devotus (in Italy) 523/526

He was instructed by Theoderic to see that certain outstanding debts were paid to the treasury; *Cass. Iar. v* 31 (addressed 'Decorato viro devoto', in 523/526). He was presumably an official in one of the financial departments.

Demarchus v.inl. (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 244 (addressed Δημάρχῳ ἰλλουστρίῳ).

Demeas scholasticus (East) V/VI

Σχο(λαστικός) Δημέας ἐποικίου Κομόδου καὶ Πρίμου; *IGLS* 872 Toprak-en-Narlidja (near Antioch, in Syria). Perhaps an advocate living in this village, though the meaning of the inscription is not clear.

Demetrianus notarius (East) 449

Notarius ('notarius') at the Second (Robber) Council of Ephesus in 449; sent to see bishop Domnus of Antioch; *AGWG*, NF XV, pp. 109.44, 113.32. His name is spelt 'Dmtrynws'.

Flavius Demetrianus Maximus

DEMETRIAS (c.f.) E/M V

Daughter of (Anicius Hermogenianus) Olybrius (*PLRE* 1); *Jer. Ep.* 130.3. Her mother was (Anicia) Iuliana and her paternal grandmother (Anicia Faltonia) Proba (both in *PLRE* 1); *Jer. Ep.* 130, *Aug. Ep.* 150, 188. She was therefore a member of the Anician family. Described as among the noblest and richest persons in the world (*et nobilitate et divitiis prima est in orbe Romano*); *Jer. Ep.* 130.1. In 414 she decided to live a religious life and remain a virgin, and received a letter from Jerome in praise of her decision; *Jer. Ep.* 130. She had been about to marry; *Jer. Ep.* 130.5–7. Augustine also wrote in approval to her mother and grandmother; *Aug. Ep.* 150, 188, cf. *Lib. Pont.* 47.1 (*ancilla Dei*). Addressee of a letter from the heretic theologian Pelagius; Pelagius, *Ep. ad Demetriadem* (*PL* 30, 15; 33, 1099), *Oros. Lib. Apol.* 29. Also mentioned in *Aug. de Gratia Christi* 22, 37, 40.

She built a church of St Stephen on an estate she owned on the Via Latina three miles from Rome, and died when Leo was Pope

(440–461); *Lib. Pont.* 47.1, *JLCV* 8988 = D 1765 Rome (Via Latina) (cum mundum *linguens* Demetrias Amnia *virgo* / *clauderet* extremum non *moritura diem*, / *haec tibi, papa Leo, votorum extrema suorum* / *tradidit ut sacrae surgeret aula domus*).

Demetrius 1

CSL (West) 409

Successor of Priscus Attalus 2 as CSL of Honorius in 409; he was entrusted with continuing the task of confiscating property of former supporters of Stilicho at Rome; *Zos.* v 46.1 (πολὺν ποιούμενος λόγον τοῦ μὴ λαθεῖν τι τῶν εἰς τὸ ταμειεῖον ἐλθόντων, ἐκπέμπει (sc. Honorius) Δημήτριον ἣν εἶχεν Ἄτταλος φροντίδα πληρώσοντα καὶ διερευνησόμενον τὰς οὐσίας ὅσαι τοῦ δημοσίου γεγόνασι).

Demetrius 2

domesticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 312 (addressed Δημητρίῳ δομestikῶ).

Demetrius 3

agens in rebus (East) 519

Magistrrianus; his arrest at Constantinople together with other persons, among them representatives of the bishop of Thessalonica, was reported to the papal envoys at Scampa in Feb./March 519; *Coll. Avell.* 213.

Possibly identical with the Demetrius, perhaps a *magistrrianus* (i.e. *agens in rebus*), who with others escorted the papal envoys led by Ennodius on their enforced departure from Constantinople in 517; *Lib. Pont.* 54.3 (tunc imperator repletus furia eiecit eos per postuleram et inposuit eos in navem periculosam cum milites et magistrrianos et praefectianos nomine Eliodorum et Demetrium (sic)).

Demo

authoress, commentator on Homer ?V

Authoress of an allegorical commentary on Homer used by Eustathius and other commentators on Homer; for references and date, see the articles in *P-W (Suppl.)* I, 345, 6 (Cohn) and *P-W (Suppl.)* III, 331 (Kroll).

Demochares

scholasticus (at Aphrodisias in Caria) c. 484

He was a pagan and was 'σχολαστικός' at Aphrodisias; he had three brothers, Proclus 5 (a sophist at Aphrodisias and also a pagan), Athanasius 5 (a Christian and a monk at Alexandria) and Paralios (formerly a pagan, converted to Christianity while a student at Alexandria); Paralios wrote urging Demochares to abandon his pagan gods for Christianity, reminding him how they had failed him at the

DEMOSTHENES 4

time of the revolt of Illus 1 and Leonius 17 (in 484); *Zach. V. Sev.*, p. 39.

DEMOPHILVS ?provincial governor (East) L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Dionysius of Antioch, encouraging him to rule well and reminding him not to forget old friends (*ἀρχε μὲν εὐτυχῶς, εὐτυχήσεις δὲ ὦν ἀγαθός, ἐπεὶ καὶ φιλεῖ τὸ θεῖον τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς. τὸ δὲ μεμνησθαι τῶν φίλων, εἴπερ ἄλλο τι καὶ τοῦτο βεβαῖον παρὰ σοί*); *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 18. Presumably a provincial governor.

Demosthenes 1 pater civitatis (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 36 (addressed *Δημοσθένει πατρι πόλεως*).

Demosthenes 2 jurist M/L V

One of the five jurists whose opinions were cited by the sixth-century commentators on the *Codex Iustinianus*, Thalelaeus and Theodorus (*PLRE III*): *Basilica* VIII 2.79, 84, XII 2.20 (Heimbach I, pp. 403, 405, 692). He will have taught at either Constantinople or Berytus. For the date and the other jurists, see Cyrillus 2.

DEMOSTHENES 3 praeses Osrhoenae 498–501

Successor of Alexander 14 as governor of Osrhoene in 498; *Josh. Styl.* 32. He had the porticoes of Edessa white-washed; *Josh. Styl.* 32. In 500 he compelled the landed proprietors to pay the *συντέλεια* in spite of the dearth; *Josh. Styl.* 39. During 500 he visited the imperial court, leaving Eusebius 21 to act as his deputy; *Josh. Styl.* 40. On his return in autumn 500 (after October) he brought money from the emperor for distribution among the poor; *Josh. Styl.* 42. During the severe winter of 500–501 he arranged sleeping accommodation close to the public baths at Edessa, and also helped provide burial room for the dead; *Josh. Styl.* 43.

He may be identical with Fl. Theodorus Petrus Demosthenes 4.

Fl. Theodorus Petrus Demosthenes 4 ex cos.: ex PVC; PPO 521–522; PPO II 529

Full name; *Just. Nov.* 166. Demosthenes; *elsewhere*.

Brother of Andreas 8 and Asclepius 6; *Zach. HE* VIII 4, Ps.–*Dion. Chron.* II, p. 25 (not named in the latter source, but clearly identical with the PPO there mentioned; cf. below).

His titles are given in the heading of *Just. Nov.* 166 (to be dated

either 521 or 529, see below): ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἑπαρχος τῶν ἱερῶν πραιτωρίων^(a) καὶ ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν τῆς βασιλίδος πόλεως^(b) καὶ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων^(c).

(a) PPO (I) (ORIENTIS) a. 521-522: a. 521 June 1, *CJ* vi 22.8^a; a. 518/527, *CJ* v 4.23^a and *CJ* vii 62.34^a (undated laws of Justin). The document cited above, *Just. Nov.* 166 (epitome in Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, p. 266 no. 1), is a prefectorial edict issued jointly by Demosthenes, Faustus 6 and Stephanus 25 to Fl. Ortilinus and could be dated to either of Demosthenes' prefectures. In July 522, as PPO ('ὑπαρχος d'-prwtr'y'), he had Pharesmanes 3 sent to Edessa to expel the bishop Paul; *Ps.-Dion. Chron.* II, p. 25.

PPO (II) (?ORIENTIS) a. 529 Sept. 17-Oct. 30: a. 529 Sept. 17, *CJ* I 4.24^a + VIII 51.3^a, I 51.14^a, II 58.1^a + IX 41.18^a, III 28.33^a + V 9.10^a, IV 1.11^a, IV 21.19^a, IV 32.28^a, IV 66.2^a, V 27.10^a + VI 57.5^a, VI 43.1^a, VI 59.11^a; a. 529 Sept. 22, *CJ* I 4.25^a + III 43.1^a; a. 529 Oct. 30, *CJ* I 2.22^a + I 14.12^a, II 55.4^a, IV 1.12^a, IV 34.11^a, V 12.30^a, V 30.5^a, VI 4.3^a, VI 30.19^a, VI 42.30^a, VI 61.6^a, VII 45.13^a + 14^a, VIII 53.34^a, XI 48.20^a; undated, *CJ* I 2.21^a, I 5.19^a, VII 39.9^a, VII 62.38^a and X 32.67^a (all laws of Justinian). He refused to grant privileges without written approval from the emperor; *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* III 42 (ὑπαρχος). Styled 'ὑπαρχος'; *Zach. HE* VII 4.

(b)-(c) These titles are probably both honorary. He was never *consul ordinarius* and was probably never the actual PVC.

?PPO VACANS (East) a. 531: during the war with Persia he was sent through the East to organize the construction of storehouses to hold supplies for the army; *Joh. Mal.* 467 (for the title and function, cf. Archelaus 5, Apion 2, Calliopius 5 and Pentadius 2). In July 531, 'Edessam venit Mār Demosthenes ut *dux* romanas copias regeret'; *Chron. Edess.* 102.

He is identified by Procopius as one of the leading senators (οἵπερ τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ τὸ ἀξίωμα πρῶτοι ἔν γε Ῥωμαίων τῇ βουλῇ ἦσαν) whose property was fraudulently inherited by Justinian and Theodora through a forged will; *Proc. Anecd.* 12.5. His death occurred on Jan. 10, 532, at Tellā (= Constantina) in Osrhoene after a brief illness; *Chron. Edess.* 103.

Dengizich son of Attila; ruler of the Huns c. 460-469

Δεγγίζιχ; *Prisc.* fr. 36, 38. Denzic; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 469. Dintzic; *Jord. Get.* 272. Δωζιριχος; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 468. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Hellen, pp. 405, 407.

Son of Attila; *Prisc.* fr. 46, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 469, *Jord. Get.* 272, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 468. Brother of Ernach; *Prisc.* fr. 36. See stemma 47.

DESIDERIUS 2

Once when the Ostrogoths who had settled in Pannonia after Attila's death were absent on campaign, Dengizich collected an army from the tribes still under his control, the Ultinzures, Angisciri, Bittugures and Bardores, and attacked their territories; the Goths returned and inflicted a crushing defeat on him near Bassiana; *Jord. Get.* 272. The date is uncertain, but is probably later than 456/7 (see Valamer).

In 466/467 he and Ernach tried to negotiate a new treaty with the Romans; their terms were rejected and Dengizich proposed to make war, but was not supported by Ernach; *Prisc. fr.* 36. He made war by himself on the Romans near the Danube and when envoys came from the opposing general Anagastes he ignored them but sent his own envoys direct to the emperor Leo asking for land and money; these proposals were received favourably by Leo; *Prisc. fr.* 38.

In 469 he was again at war with the Romans but was killed by Anagastes and his head was publicly displayed at Constantinople; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 469, *Chron. Pasch. s.a.* 468.

Derdio: ex tribuno (West) IV/V; *PLRE* I.

DESIDERATIUS (v.c.) MV

He was sent by Sidonius a copy of the latter's epitaph on Philomathia for his literary approval and was also urged to visit the bereaved families at Clermont to console them (*debes consolationis officium*); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 8.

Evidently a person with literary tastes; possibly an aristocrat like Sidonius and Philomathia.

DESIDERIUS 1 (v.c.) 398/399

Commended by Symmachus as an old friend to various high officials at court; he was not wealthy and was involved in a lawsuit which caused him to abandon his life of leisure and go to the imperial court; *Symm. Ep.* IV 40 (*filius meus*), VII 46 (*domestica huic causa rumpendi otii admovit necessitatem*), 94 (*filius meus*), 103 (all a. 398/399; cf. Seeck, *Symm. pref.*, clxxxiii-clxxxiv).

Desiderius 2 comitiacus (West) 432

Disiderius comitiacos (sic); died aged about 40 on March 5, 432; v 7530 = *ILCV* 343 Aquae Statiellae (Liguria). He will have served under the *comes et magister militum praesentalis* (cf. Jones, *LRE* I 254-5 with n. 43, and see *Be. . .*).

Desiderius 3 chartarius (at Arles) E VI
 Chartarius publicus; cured of a fever at Arles by the bishop
 Caesarius; *V. Caes.* II 39.

DESPOTIVS v.sp (Italy) 507/511
 With Ampelius 4 and Theodulus 4, 'vvv. sss.', he received royal
 authority from Theoderic to run a pottery business; *Cass. Var.* II 23
 (a. 507/511).

Deuterius 1 PSC (West) 408
 After the death of Stilicho (*PLRE* I) in 408 his supporters were
 removed from office, among them Petrus 2 and Deuterius, ὁ τῆς
 φυλακῆς τοῦ βασιλικοῦ κοιτῶνος προεστῶς; the two men refused even
 under torture to incriminate either themselves or Stilicho and were
 finally clubbed to death on Olympius 2's order; *Zos.* V 35.2.
 Deuterius was *praepositus sacri cubiculi* and therefore a eunuch.

Deuterius 2 advocatus (at Rome) M V
 One of four *advocati* named as present at the enquiry into allega-
 tions against Pope Sixtus III; *Mansi* V 1167. This document is a
 forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus (498–514) (see Duchesne,
Lib. Pont. I, pp. cxxvi–cxxvii) but some if not all of the names used
 are those of real people.

DEVTERIVS 3 v.sp., grammaticus (at Milan) 503–506
 Teacher of grammar at Milan, often mentioned from 503 to 506
 by Ennodius; *Ennod. Ep.* I 19 (spring 503; a letter to Deuterius, call-
 ing him 'doctor optime'), *Dictio* VIII title (Praefatio dicta Lupicino
 quando in auditorio traditus est Deuterio v.s.; early 504; cf. Lupi-
 cinus 3), *Dictio* IX (mid/late 504; Deuterius was master of the school
 which Arator entered in Milan), *Carm.* I 2 title (Dictio data Deuterio
 v.s. grammatico; spring 506), *Dictio* XXIV title (Dictio ex tempore
 quam ipse Deuterius iniunxit; spring 506), *Carm.* II 90 (spring 506;
 addressed to Deuterius, it calls him 'doctor'), *Carm.* II 104 (spring/
 autumn 506; Forma caput facies Deuteri cuncta magister, innumeris
 doctor dotibus ille cluit. Excuset linguam genius perfectus ubique:
 quod fari nescit, displicet inde malis. Grammaticam iactant artem
 nescire magistrum: hoc melius simplex moribus instituit. Oratoris
 opus lapidosaque culmina Tulli non tetigit; celsum rhetora nullus
 amat. Discipulis satis est vultus tacitique verenda calvities: Phoebae
 lumina plena vident).

He was the author of verses (*carmina*), and was troubled with poor eyesight; Ennod. *Ep.* 119.

DEVTERIVS 4 v.sp. V/VI

Deuterius senator, *bir ispectabilis*; died aged 79, buried at Rome; probably father of Diviniana; VI 31968 = *ILCV* 198.

Deuterius 5 ?grammaticus (at Rome) IV/VI

Priscorum interpres vatum doctorque vocatus Deuterius placida securus pace quiescit; *ILCV* 729 Rome.

Fl. Dexicrates consul 503

Full name; *P. Oxy.* 1884, *P. Ross.-Georg.* III 32.

CONSVL (East) a. 503 with Volusianus 5 (West): *Fasti, P. Oxy.* 1884, *P. Ross.-Georg.* III 32.

Perhaps to be identified with the Dexicrates supposed to have taken part in the rebellion of Hypatius 6 and Pompeius 2 in 532; *V. Dan. Scet.* 9. No mention of a Dexicrates is made in connection with these events in other, more detailed, sources, and the *Vita* of Daniel of Scetis, though contemporary, contains a number of suspect elements. Perhaps the name of Dexicrates (*cos.* 503) was wrongly inserted in place of Probus 8 (*cos.* 502), who was certainly involved with his relatives Hypatius and Pompeius (*coss.* 500 and 501) in the rising of 532, but is not mentioned in the *Vita*.

Dexter 1: exceptor senatus (at Rome) IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Nummius Aemilianus Dexter 2: proconsul Asiae 379/387, CRP (East) 387, PPO Italiae 395; *PLRE* 1.

Appius Nicomachus Dexter 3 PVR before 432

Inscr. VI 1783 = D 2948; *Subscription*) = Livy, ed. R. M. Ogilvie, Vol. I (Oxford 1974), p. vii (*subscription* to Livy).

Full name; *Inscr.* Nichomachus Dexter; *Subscription*.

Grandson of Virius Nicomachus Flavianus (= Flavianus 15, in *PLRE* 1); *Inscr.* Relation (?son) of Clementianus; *Subscription*. He was possibly a nephew of Nichomachus Flavianus (= Flavianus 14, in *PLRE* 1). He was evidently a descendant of Appius Claudius Tarronius Dexter (see *PLRE* 1).

He continued a family tradition by editing Livy; *Subscription* (Nichomachus Dexter v.c. emendavi ad exemplum parentis mei Clementiani – the lemma appears after Books III, IV and V of the first decade of Livy).

PVR before 432: v.c., ex praef(ecto) urb(i); he erected a statue to his grandfather during the praetorian prefecture of his uncle Nicomachus Flavianus (a. 431–432); *Inscr.*

MEMMIUS SALLUSTIUS SALVINUS DIANNIUS

v.sp. V/VI

Memmius Sallustius Salvinus Diannius \bar{v} .s. basilicam sanctorum angelorum fecit in qua sepelliri non licet; XI 2089 = D 1296 = *ILCV* 1799 Perusia.

Diapherentius

PVC 467

Ἐπαρχος πόλεως; *Chron. Pasch.* Ἐπαρχος Κωνσταντινουπόλεως; Const. Porph. In 467 he delivered a panegyric on the emperors Leo and Anthemius when the latter's accession was officially proclaimed at Constantinople; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467, Const. Porph. *de cer.* 87.

Didymus 1

relative of Honorius 408/409

Didymus; Soz., Oros. Διδύμος; Zos. MSS (emended to Δίδυμος *edd.*).

Brother of Verenianus; Zos. vi 4.4, Soz. ix 11.4, 12.1, Oros. vii 40.5, and of Theodosiolus and Lagodius; Zos. vi 4.4, Soz. ix 12.1. They were relatives (συγγενεῖς) of the emperor Honorius; Zos. v 43.2, vi 1.1, 4.3–4 (unnamed), Soz. ix 11.4. Probably they were his cousins; cf. Olymp. fr. 16 (Honorius was angry with Constantine III and Constans ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀνεψιῶν αὐτοῦ). They were natives of Spain (patria sua) and were noble and rich (nobiles et locupletes); Oros. vii 40.5.

Didymus and Verenianus were the leaders of resistance to the usurpers Constantine III and Constans in Spain; Zos. vi 4.3, Soz. ix 11–12, Oros. vii 40.5. Formerly at variance with one another, they sank their differences and united to face Constans; Soz. ix 11.4 (in 408, cf. Constans 1). They fought in Lusitania and had initial successes, killing many of Constans' soldiers with an army composed of locally stationed troops plus peasants and slaves; Zos. vi 4.3, Soz. ix 11.4, Oros. vii 40.5 (they armed their slaves). They hoped to advance to the Pyrenees; Oros. vii 40.5. Finally they were captured with their wives by Constans; Zos. vi 4.4, Soz. ix 12.1. Taken to Constantine III in Gaul by Constans, they were immediately executed; Zos. v 43.2, vi 1.1, 5.1–2, Soz. ix 12.1, Oros. vii 40.5 (killed by Constantine's troops). Their death was in 409; Zos. v 42.3–43.2.

Didymus 2

scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* iv 152 (addressed Διδύμω σχολαστικῷ), v 206 (addressed Διδύμω

DIOGENES 1

σχολαστικῶ; mentions a quarrel between his eldest and youngest sons), 207 (addressed τῶ αὐτῶ).

Fl. Didymus 3 praefectianus (East) 498

Ὁ αἰδέσιμος ἐπαρχικός; son of Timotheus (now dead); *P. Oxy.* 2237 (a. 498).

Diodorus 1: metrologist IV/V; *PLRE* I.

DIODORVS 2 v.sp., comes et magister scrinii (East) 435

He is named third of four 'spectabiles comites et magistri sacrorum scriniorum' who were members of the second commission on the *Codex Theodosianus*; *CTh* 11.6 (a. 435 Dec. 20). The others were Maximinus 6, Epigenes and Procopius 3. As the third *magister*, he may have been *magister libellorum*, but see Procopius 3.

Diodorus 3 advocate (at Caesarea) L V/E VI

Addressee of many letters from Aeneas of Gaza and Procopius of Gaza; *Aen. Gaz. Ep.* 7, 22, *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 8, 23, 29, 31, 32, 72, 77, 94, 98, 110, 111, 118, 127-9, 133, 140. Mentioned in *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 21, 22.

Native of Gaza; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 77, 110. He and Procopius had once met in Egypt; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 127.

Advocate at Caesarea; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 8 (τὸ ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις εὔτονον), 21 (σχολαστικός), 23 (cited below), 29 (τὴν Καίσαρος εἶδες καὶ βαίνεις ὑψοῦ), 72 (τῶν νόμων εὐθὺς τὰ ταμειῖα κινήσεις. καὶ παραθήξας τὴν γλώτταν κατὰ τῶν ἀδικούντων λόγων ἐπαφήσεις πηγᾶς), 110, 111 (δίδου τῷ δεομένῳ πρὸς συμμαχίαν τὴν γλώτταν, τὸν δικαστὴν αὐτῷ παρασκευάζων φιλόανθρωπον), 118, *Aen. Gaz. Ep.* 7 (σχολαστικός), 22 (σχολαστικός). Styled ὁ λογιώτατος; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 22. Formerly at Gaza, he had gone to Caesarea where his fortunes had improved but he had grown arrogant; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 23 (ᾧ μὲν γὰρ εὐθὺς ὡς ἐκείσε γενόμενος. ἀρχόντων ὁρῶν βῆμα καὶ ῥητόρων χορὸν καὶ προσφύγων ὄχλον ἐπόμενον. πληθήση μὲν αὐτίκα φρονήματος), 29 (cited above). He was a person of influence; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 8 (one of οἱ μέγα δυνάμενοι), 111, 118, 128 (he obtained a grant of more money from the governor for Procopius).

DIOGENES 1 (?v.c.) (East) I. IV/E V

Addressee of four letters from John Chrysostom written in exile (a. 404/407); *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 50-1, 134, 404. He was well-born

(σου ἢ εὐγένεια) and is addressed with the formula *δέσποτά μου αἰδεοσιμώτατε καὶ θαυμασιώτατε* (or similar); Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 50-1, 134. Perhaps of senatorial family.

DIOGENES 2 ?dux Libyae Superioris c. 400/410

Native of Cyrene; Syn. *Ep.* 119 (*Κυρηναῖος*). Son of Maximianus 1; Syn. *Ep.* 118. Cousin of Synesius 1; Syn. *Ep.* 23, 118, 119, 134. See stemma 34.

He began his military career in his youth; Syn. *Ep.* 131 (*ἔστράτευται γέ τοι καὶ αὐτός κομιδῇ μειράκιον ὧν*).

?DVX LIBYAE SUPERIORIS c. 400/410: he obtained this post while still a young man; Syn. *Ep.* 118 (*τῶν γὰρ ἀρξάντων ἐστὶν οὐκ ἀφιλότιμον ἀρχήν*), *Ep.* 131 (*ἄρτι δὲ ἐξ ἐφήβων ἤρξε παρ' ἡμῖν τὴν τῶν στρατευμάτων ἀρχήν . . . ἐνίκησεν ὄπλοις μὲν τοὺς τῆς πατρίδος ἐχθρούς*). The language of Synesius suggests that he held the office of *dux*; he could however be exaggerating, and if so Diogenes might have been a *tribunus*.

Afterwards he was the subject of accusations; the first he successfully challenged at home, but fresh charges caused him to visit Constantinople to defend himself; Syn. *Ep.* 118, 119, 131, 134 (letters on his behalf to Troilus 1, Tryphon 1 and Pylaemenes at Constantinople).

Addressee of Syn. *Ep.* 20, 23. Living in Cyrene; Syn. *Ep.* 20. Living in Syria with his wife and children; Syn. *Ep.* 23. He was a friend of Olympius 1; Syn. *Ep.* 99.

Diogenes 3 agens in rebus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 389 (addressed *Διογένει μαγιστριανῶ*).

Diogenes (or Diogenianus) 4 grammaticus IV/VI

Native of Cyzicus; *grammaticus*; author of grammatical works (*Περὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς βιβλίοις σημείων*, *Περὶ ποιητικῆς*, and *Περὶ στοιχείων*) and a historical work (*Πάτρια Κυζίκου*); Suid. Δ 1146 (*Διογένης ἢ Διογενειανός*).

DIOGENES 5 comes (East) V/VI

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμης; son of Archelaus; benefactor of many Greek cities (*τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων ὡς τῆς ἰδίας οἰκίας κηδόμενος*) and in particular of Megara to which he gave 100 *solidi* for repairs to the defences and 150 *solidi* and 2,200 feet of marble for renewing the public baths, *τιμιώτερον οὐδὲν ἡγούμενος τοῦ τοῖς Ἑλλήνας εὐεργετεῖν ἀναγεῶν τε τὰς πόλεις*; SEG XIV 379 = IG VII 26 = CIG 8622 Megara.

DIOGENIANVS 3

The language suggests that, in spite of the title *comes*, he did not hold office in Achaëa when he displayed his generosity. He was only *magnificentissimus* (μεγαλοπρεπέστατος) and so not of *illustris* rank and not holder of one of the high administrative offices.

Perhaps he was a native of Achaëa.

He may be identical with Diogenes 7.

DIOGE(NES?) 6 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32172. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

DIOGENES 7 comes (?rei militaris) (East) 487/488

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμης; he rebuilt part of the defences of a city in the Tauric Chersonese in 487/488; Latyshev, *Christian Greek Inscriptions from South Russia*, n. 7 = *CIG* 8621 from the Tauric Chersonese (the exact provenance is not known). The inscription is dated to indiction 11 in the reign of Zeno = 487/488, and to year 512 of the local era, which therefore began in 25 B.C. Diogenes was presumably a military *comes*; the fact that he was only *magnificentissimus* (μεγαλοπρεπέστατος) suggests that he was not of *illustris* rank and so not a *magister militum*.

His identification with Diogenes 5 is possible.

DIOGENES 8 v.c. (East) 526/527

Ὁ λαμπρότατος; founder of an Oratory of the Archangels in Syria in 526/27; *IGLS* 1570 Fa'lul (East of Apamea, in Syria) (dated in year 838 of the Seleucid era and in the fifth indiction).

Diogenia

V/VI

Diogenia (sic); wife of Paulus 17; V 1601 = *ILCV* 1881 Aquileia.

Diogenianus 1 (*SEG* VI 571): *PLRE* 1.

DIOGENIANVS 2 v.c., tribunus voluptatum
(at Carthage) 414–415

CTh xv 7.13 (issued a. 414 Feb. 8 'Diogeniano v.c. trib. volupt.' and received at Carthage 'a tribuno volupt.' a. 415 Jan. 23; cf. Seeck, *Regesten* 74 for the dates).

DIOGENIANVS 3 v.sp. 495 May 13

Present with Amandianus 1 'vir illustris' in St Peter's, Rome, on May 13, 495, when an assembly of priests and bishops heard the appeal of a certain Misenus; *Coll. Avell.* 103.

Diogenianus 4 MVM per Orientem; ?518-520

Called 'Diogenes'; Theoph. AM 5985-6. Diogenianus; *elsewhere*.

He was a relative of the empress Ariadne; Joh. Mal. 393.

COMES SCHOLARVM a. 492: one of the *κόμητες σχολῶν* at the battle of Cotyaeum in 492; Theoph. AM 5985.

One of Anastasius' commanders in the Isaurian war (a. 492/97); Joh. Mal. 393, Theoph. AM 5985. In 493 he besieged Claudiopoliis but was then himself blockaded there and had to be relieved by Ioannes 93; Theoph. AM 5986.

?PATRICIVS: called *ὁ πατρικίος* by John Malalas in his account of the Isaurian war; Joh. Mal. 393 = fr. 37 (*Exc. de ins.*, p. 167). He is not recorded as such elsewhere. If genuine, the title was perhaps conferred on him after his recall from exile (see below).

He was subsequently exiled by Anastasius; Joh. Mal. 411, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519 (he is styled *ἀπὸ στρατηλατῶν*), Theoph. AM 6011. The date and the circumstances are alike unrecorded.

He was recalled (together with two other exiles Apion 2 and Philoxenus 8) by the emperor Justin, who made him *magister militum per Orientem* (see below); Joh. Mal. 411, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519, Theoph. AM 6011.

MVM PER ORIENTEM ?a. 518-520: *στρατηλάτης Ἀνατολῆς*; Joh. Mal. 411, Theoph. AM 6011. He was made *ἀπὸ στρατηλατῶν Ἀνατολῆς*; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519 (this suggests that the title was honorary, but there is a gap in the *Fasti* in 518-520 which he probably filled). He could have succeeded Hypatius 6 in 518 and been succeeded by him by 520 (see *Fasti*).

Diogenianus (Suid. Δ 1146): see Diogenes 4.

Diomedes 1 silentiarius (East) 457/458

Σιλεντιάριος; sent to Timothy Aelurus (newly elected bishop of Alexandria) by the emperor Leo with a letter from Pope Leo; Evagr. *HE* II 10, Mich. Syr. IX 1 (citing a letter of Timothy Aelurus).

Diomedes 2 ?student of philosophy M/L V

Of no great talent but with a natural inclination towards philosophy, he was diverted from his studies by keeping bad company and was led astray by flatterers into the pursuit of pleasure; Dam. fr. 358 = Suid. E 3650.

DIONYSIUS 5

SILBIUS DO(R)OTHEUS DIOM(EDES) 3 (v.c.) E V

Of noble birth (ortus inlustri familia iuxta nobilis); distinguished Latin orator (in eloquio Latini excellens adque magnificus); died on Dec. 31, 433 (his age is lost); Rossi I 679 = *ILCV* 207 Rome.

DIONYSIODORUS (v.c.) (East) E/M V

Son of a *magister* (?*officiorum*) (= Anonymus 26), beloved of Pierius 3; Nil. *Ep.* II 167 (to Pierius) (Dionysiodorus is ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ μαγίστρου; ὁ μάλιστα usually means the *magister officiorum*).

Dionysius 1 doctor (at Rome) 398(?)–401

Doctor, practising in Rome, to whom Symmachus (*PLRE* I) commended some prospective pupils in 401; *Symm. Ep.* IX 4 (cf. Seeck, p. ccii).

Perhaps identical with the Dionysius of *Symm. Ep.* VIII 64, in 398 (Seeck, p. cci), who was kept busy by a 'cura . . . apud urbem mandata'.

He may have been one of the *archiatri urbis Romae* (cf. Jones, *LRE* II 708 with n. 48, Chastagnol, *La préfecture urbaine*, 289–91).

Dionysius 2 cousin of Amyntianus L IV/E V

Cousin of the philosopher Amyntianus; commended to Constans (see Constans 3); *Syn. Ep.* 27.

Dionysius 3 deacon and doctor (at Rome) ?E V or M VI

A deacon and a doctor (*vv.* 1–2 hic levita iacet Dionysius artis honestae functus et officio, quod medicina dedit); he dispensed free medicine; taken from Rome into captivity by the Goths, he continued to practise medicine among his captors (*vv.* 17–18 postquam Romana captus discessit ab urbe, mox sibi iam dominus subdidit arte Getas); Rossi II, p. 93, n. 63 = p. 106, n. 49 = *ILCV* 1233 Rome. The Goths presumably were either Alaric and the Visigoths in 410 or Totila and the Ostrogoths in 546.

Dionysius 4 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* IV 53 (addressed Διονυσίῳ σχολαστικῷ).

DIONYSIUS 5 v.c. (East) ?446/447

Ὁ λαμπρότατος Διονύσιος; he visited Areobindus 2 (MVM) to try and obtain relief from the burden of taxation for the farmers of Cyrrhus;

Theod. *Ep.* 23 (?a. 446/7; this letter to Areobindus was taken by Dionysius). Perhaps he was a citizen of Cyrrhus.

DIONYSIUS 6

comes Orientis 446/447

Κόμης Ἀνατολῆς; styled ἡ σὴ μεγαλοπρέπεια, asked to lighten the burden of taxation on Cyrrhus; Theod. *Ep.* xvii (a. 446/447).

Possibly identical with Dionysius ὁ θαυμασιώτατος καὶ λαμπρότατος, a man who had formerly held office but was unhappy at not having governed better (ἄρξαντα αὐ κατὰ γνώμην); now in poverty (πεινῶσιν) and wanting a quiet life (ἐπιεικῆ καὶ μέτριον ἀσπαζόμενον βίον), but faced with impossible demands (εἰσπραττόμενον ἃ μηδὲ δούλος ἀντ' ἐλευθέρου γενόμενος δυνήσεται ἂν ἀποδοῦναι); Theod. *Ep.* xix (a request for help for him addressed to Fl. Constantinus 22 ἀπὸ ὑπάρχων, i.e. in 447 or later).

DIONYSIUS 7

comes Aegypti 457

Possibly a native of Caesarea (?in Palestine) (see below).

On the death of Marcian (in 457) the monophysites in Alexandria took advantage of the absence in Upper Egypt of the military commander Dionysius and consecrated Timothy Aelurus as bishop in opposition to the orthodox Proterius; Dionysius hurried back and expelled Timothy but had to allow his return when violent rioting broke out; *ACOec.* II v, p. 14 (magnificus et gloriosissimus dux Dionysius), *V. Petr. Iber.*, pp. 66-7 ('στρατηλάτης'), *Zach. HE* IV 1.1 ('στρατηγός'), *Evagr. HE* II 8 (τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ταγμάτων ἡγούμενος). Presumably identical with 'Καισάρειον τὸν δοῦκα' who had his tongue cut out and was banished by the emperor Leo for allegedly conniving at Proterius' murder; Theod. *Lect. Epit.* 372.

He was *comes Aegypti*. Possibly succeeded by Stilas.

Dionysius 8

Roman envoy to Colchis c. 456 and c. 466

In c. 456 Gobazes asked the emperor Marcian to send Dionysius to him, for discussions on the Colchians' dispute with the Romans; Dionysius had formerly visited Colchis and was trusted there; *Prisc.* fr. 26.

Dionysius perhaps went on another embassy in c. 465, since in c. 466 (the date is after the great fire at Constantinople of 465 Sept. 2; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 465) he accompanied Gobazes to Constantinople; *Prisc.* fr. 34 (under Leo). Presumably he had again visited Gobazes in Colchis and returned with him to Constantinople.

Dionysius 9 scholasticus (at Gaza) M/L V

Scholasticus at Gaza, and, like his mother, grandmother and brothers, a monophysite Christian; *V. Petr. Iber.*, p. 95 ('σχολαστικός'), *Zach.*, *V. Isaiæ*, p. 6 (scholasticus ('σχολαστικός') erat a Gaza urbe).

Dionysius 10 PPO (Orientis) 480 May/Dec.

"Υπαρχος τῆς αὐλῆς; involved with Epinicus and Thraustila 2 in a conspiracy against Zeno in 480, for which they were executed; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 211. 4. The date is after Sebastianus 5 (last attested in May 480) and before Aelianus 4 (attested in December 480). He is possibly to be identified with Fl. Illus Pusaeus D. . . .

Dionysius (of Antioch) 11 sophist (at Antioch) L V/E VI

Author of a number of letters still extant; published in Hercher, *Epistolographi Graeci*, pp. 260-74.

A sophist teaching at Antioch; *Aen. Gaz. Ep.* 17 (addressed Διονυσίῳ σοφιστῇ), *Dion. Ant. Ep.* (title: Διονυσίου σοφιστοῦ Ἀντιοχείας ἐπιστολαί), cf. *Ep.* 2, 40. He composed panegyrics; *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 11, 28, 41. He alludes to some of his pupils; *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 23, 24, 43. A Christian; *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 41, 42, 49, 70, 71. In two letters he mentions his ill-health; *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 42, 49.

AUSONIUS DIONYSIUS 12 corrector (?Augustamnicae)
E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* III 9 (addressed Αὐσονίῳ Διονυσίῳ κορρικτορι). Possibly he was *corrector* of Augustamnica, where Pelusium lay. He may be identical with Ausonius 2.

Perhaps he had earlier received another letter from Isidore discouraging his ambitions for a political career (ἐπειδὴ λίαν μοι δοκεῖς ὠρμηθεῖν πρὸς τὰ πολιτικά πράγματα, ὡς πάντως ἐν αὐτοῖς εὐδοκιμήσων, παραινῶ μὴ σαυτὸν εἰς πέλαγος ἐμβάλῃς φροντίδων); *Isid. Pel. Ep.* v 141 (addressed Διονυσίῳ).

Fl. Dionysius 13 MVM per Orientem 428-431;
MVM 434-435/440; cos. 429

Full name; *Papyri from consulship, ACOec.* I i.vii, pp. 119-20. Dionysius; *elsewhere*.

Native of Thrace (τοῦ Θρακίου γένους); Prisc. fr. 1. Uncle of Dalmatius 2 (son of his sister – her name is not recorded); *V. Sym. Styl. (Syr.)* 70.

COMES ET MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 428–431: ὁ στρατηλάτης γενόμενος τῆς Ἀνατολῆς; in 428, he escorted Nestorius from Antioch to Constantinople; Callin. *V. Hyratii* 32.1 = 105. Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος κόμης καὶ στρατηγὸς ἐκατέρας δυνάμεως (in 431); *ACOec.* 1 i.vii, p. 120. Vir clarissimus et magnificentissimus magister utriusque militiae; *ACOec.* 1 i.vii, p. 119. Mentioned at Antioch ('στρατηλάτης'); *V. Sym. Styl. (Syr.)* 70–1. Present in Antioch on May 21, 431 (see below). During this office he went on an embassy to Persia (not otherwise recorded, but possibly connected with Armenian affairs in 428, cf. Mos. Chor. iii 64); *V. Sym. Styl. (Syr.)* 71 (cured by Symeon of a facial ailment). At the Council of Ephesus in 431 he was quoted as interfering in church affairs in Cyprus; *ACOec.* 1 i.vii, pp. 119–20 = 1 v, p. 358 (letters written by him at Antioch, one dated May 21, 431, on the bishopric of Constantia). By 433 he had been succeeded as MVM *per Orientem* by Anatolius 10; see *Fasti.*

MVM (?VACANS) a. 434–435/440: magister militiae (or similar); *ACOec.* 1 iv, pp. 168–9. Praeses (sic) utriusque militiae; *ACOec.* 1 iv, p. 196. The unnamed 'magister militiae Orientis' at *ACOec.* 1 iv, p. 196, line 21 is Anatolius 10, not Dionysius. In 434 Dionysius was actively concerned with restoring church unity in the East, both in person and through his representative Fl. Titus 2 (q.v. for the date); *ACOec.* 1 iv, pp. 168–9, 196, 198–9. In 435/440 he and Fl. Plinta both asked to be sent as envoys to the Hun king Rua; Prisc. fr. 1 (ἀμφότεροι στρατοπέδων ἡγούμενοι καὶ ἄρχαντες τὴν ὕπατον παρὰ Ῥωμαίους ἀρχὴν).

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 429 with Fl. Florentius 7 (East): *Fasti.* PSI 1239 = SB 7996, *P.Oxy.* 1957, *Celest. Ep.* v, *ACOec.* 1 i.vii, p. 120, 1 iv, p. 196.

A Christian, said to have been strengthened in the faith on learning of the marvellous healing powers of St Symeon; *V. Sym. Styl. (Syr.)* 70.

DIOPHANTES

praeses (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium reminding him of the shortness of life (βραχυτελή σου μόνοι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὴν ἔχεις τὴν ζωὴν); *Isid. Pel. Ep.* 1 31 (addressed Διοφάντη ἀρχοντι).

Dioscorides (Suid. N 395): see Dioscorus 5.

Dioscorus 1 nephew of Synesius E V

Son of Euoptius, nephew of Synesius 1; *Syn. Ep.* 4, 54. See stemma 34.

Dioscorus 2 brother of Zenobius 1 E V

He wrote asking Augustine questions about philosophy; *Aug. Ep.* 117 (Dioscorus to Augustine). St Augustine sent a long answer questioning his attitude and querying the value of such knowledge; *Aug. Ep.* 118 (Augustine to Dioscorus). The letters were written in 410 (cf. *CSEL* 57, index III, p. 34).

Native of Greece, whose mother tongue was Greek; *Ep.* 118.10. Brother of Zenobius 1; *Ep.* 117. Student first at Rome, then at Carthage; *Ep.* 118.9. He sent his questions to Augustine when on the point of leaving Africa; *Ep.* 117, 118.2. Still a young man (*boni ingenii iuuenis*); *Ep.* 118.9. A Christian; *Ep.* 118.11. Still unmarried; *Ep.* 118.6.

Dioscorus 3 (cf. *PLRE* I 261, Dioscorus 2) doctor E V

Archiatr; converted to Christianity after his daughter recovered from an illness; he was an old man (*senex*); *Aug. Ep.* 227 (written apparently when Alypius was an old man; cf. lemmata in *CSEL* 57, p. 481).

The identification with the opponent of Hilary of Poitiers suggested in *PLRE* I is unlikely on chronological grounds; Hilary died in 367.

Dioscorus 4 (doctor at Milan; W. Peek, *Griech. Versinschr.* I, n. 1907 = *Epigraphica* x (1948), 62-3 = *AE* 1950, 88) = *PLRE* I, Dioscorus 3.

Dioscorus 5 PVC before 467; PPO (Orientis) 472-475; PPO (II) 489

Dioscorus; *CJ.* Dioscorius; Suid. Δ 1208, Const. Porph. Dioscorides; Suid. Ν 395.

Native of Myra in Lycia; brother of the sophist Nicolaus 2 of Myra; he was a *grammaticus* at Constantinople, where he taught the daughters of the emperor Leo; Suid. Δ 1208, Ν 395. His brother may have been born c. 410 (cf. *Nicolaus*).

He is described as *γραμματικός καὶ ὑπαρχος καὶ ὑπατος καὶ πατρικίος*, Suid. Ν 395; and as *γραμματικός, ὑπαρχος πόλεως καὶ πραιτωρίων*. Suid. Δ 1208.

PVC before 467: ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων πόλεως; at Constantinople in 467, he delivered an encomium on Leo and Anthemius on the latter's accession; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 87.

PPO (?ORIENTIS) a. 472-475: a. 472 July, *CJ* I 11.8^a (a law of Leo and Anthemius issued in July; as Dioscorus held office after Erythrius 1, the date must be July 472); 472 Dec. 16^s (MSS May 16), *CJ* II 7.15^a dat. Cpli; 472 Dec. 23, *CJ* I 3.31^a (MSS June 1) + 34^a dat. Cpli; 473 April 29, Haenel, *Corpus Legum*, p. 260 (a prefectorial edict issued at Rome in the names of Felix Himelco, Dioscorus, Aurelianus 5 and Protadius 2); 475 Feb. 1 (MSS Sept. 1), *CJ* V 31.11^a dat. Cpli (a law of Zeno; on Sept. 1, 475, Constantinople was held by the usurper Basiliscus); 472/474, *CJ* X 49.3^a + XII 33.4^a + 35.16^a + 49.9^a (all undated laws of Leo).

PPO (II, ?ORIENTIS) a. 489 Sept. 1, *CJ* VI 49.6^a dat. Cpli.

?CONSVL and PATRICIVS: Suid. N 395 (cited above). He can hardly be identified with Fl. Dioscorus 6 (*cos.* 442); if the notice in Suidas is correct, his consulship will have been honorary, since it does not appear in the *Fasti*; the notice may however have confused him on this point with the earlier Dioscorus.

Fl. Dioscorus 6 consul 442

Full name; x 1340, *Bull. Comm.* 1880, p. 318, *P.Oxy.* 913. Dioscorus; *elsewhere*.

CONSVL (West) a. 442 with Fl. Eudoxius 6 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 709-10, *CIL* III 9520, 9521, 12860, V 6293, 6402, X 1340, 1519.

DIOSCVRIDES praeses (?Thebaidis) E/M V

Senuthis of Athribis spoke before 'Dioscurites hegemon' and Heraclammon 1; Leipoldt, p. 165 n. 6. He was probably governor of the Thebaid.

Diotimus 1: agens in rebus (West) L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

FL. PIONIVS DIOTIMVS 2 v.c., proconsul Africae 405

Full name; *Inscr.* Diotimus; *Codes*.

PROCONSVL AFRICAE, VICE SACRA IVDICANS a. 405 March 5-Dec. 8: a. 405 March 5, *CTh* XVI 11.2^a; 405 July 22, *CTh* XI 30.62^a; 405 Dec. 8, *CTh* XVI 5.39^a. Procon. ss (= proconsulatu) Fl. Pioni Diotimi v.c., v.s.i.; VIII 23878 Bisica (Proconsularis) (a. 401/408, under Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius).

Ditubistus: ?excubitor L V; cf. Iustinus 4 and Zemarchus.

DIVINIANA

c.p. V/VI

Clarissima puella; probably daughter of Deuterius 4; vi 31968 = *ILCV* 198.

Dizo

praepositus (West) V/VI

Pr(a)epositus; father of Diogenianus who died aged 2; v 1646 = *ILCV* 446 Aquileia.

DOCTITIVS

v.c. (East) ?471/474

Vir clarissimus, iuuenis; his father, though of curial origin, had reached illustrious office; his own exemption from curial liability was confirmed by a law of Leo to the senate; *CJ* x 32.63 (probably to be dated in 471/474, after *CJ* x 32.62, for which see Constantinus 8 PPO in 471). His father's identity is not recorded, but he must have held office some years before the law, since exemption is allowed in it only to sons born during or after their father's illustrious office.

Domestius

doctor E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium telling him to heal his own (spiritual) wounds; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* i 391 (addressed Δομεστίω ἰατρῶ).

DOMINATOR

vicarius Africae 398-399

VICARIUS AFRICAE a. 398 May 21-399 May 17: 398 May 21, *CTh* i 12.6^a; 399 May 17, *CTh* xvi 5.35^a.

DOMINICA

(c.f.) 508

Relative of Ennodius 3, who styles her 'magnitudo vestra'; her son-in-law is mentioned; Ennod. *Ep.* vi 18 (addressed to her, in early 508). Perhaps she also received Ennod. *Ep.* vi 35 (spring 508, addressed 'Dominicae' or 'Domninae').

She probably lived in Gaul, since Ennodius mentions the distance separating them; *Ep.* vi 18, 35.

Domitianus I

scholasticus (East); ?advocate E V

Addressee of two letters from Synesius; Syn. *Ep.* 155, 156 (both addressed Δομιτιάνω σχολαστικῶ). Since both letters exhort him to help victims of injustice, he may have been an advocate.

Domitianus 2 praefectianus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 233 (addressed Δομετιάνῳ ἐπαρχικῶ). He was an official of the praetorian prefecture.

DOMITIANVS 3 referendarius (East) 431

Referendarius ('referentaris') in 431, sent by Theodosius II to announce that the various depositions from the Council of Ephesus would be posted up for the public to read at Constantinople; *Fragments coptes relatifs au concile d'Éphèse*, ed. Bouriant, pp. 49, 51 (in *Mémoires de la Mission Archéologique Française au Caire*, VIII, 1892).

Domitianus 4 QSP (East) 432/433

Mentioned at Constantinople in 432/433 when he informed supporters of Cyril of Alexandria in Cilicia that they must be reconciled with the Antiochenes or they would have to leave their cities; *ACOec.* I iv, 155 (Domitianus, 'qui nunc quaestor est'). In c. 432 he received a letter from Theodoret in praise of Neon; Theod. *Ep.* XL (addressed Δομετιάνῳ κοιαιίστωρι).

Domitianus 5 ?rhetor E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia; he is congratulated on defeating his enemies and is styled ἡ λογίωτης σου; Firmus, *Ep.* 33. Possibly a rhetor or sophist.

Domitianus 6 cliens of the emperor Zeno ?474

The eastern emperor (i.e. Zeno) had Iulius Nepos proclaimed Caesar at Ravenna 'per Domitianum clientem suum'; Jord. *Rom.* 338.

Domitianus 7 ?special commissioner (of Theoderic) 507/511

He and Wilia I were reminded by Theoderic of the need to preserve justice and were instructed to see that estates illegally occupied by Goths were restored to their owners (oportet vos colere et observare iustitiam, qui aequitatem populi dicere suscepistis); Cass. *Var.* I 18 (a. 507/511; to Domitianus and Wilia). The two men, evidently a Roman and a Goth, probably formed a special commission to enquire into this abuse.

- DOMITIVS 1 comes (East) E/MV
 A pagan, addressee of three letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* iv 30, v 5, 528 (all addressed Δομετίω κόμητι).
- Domitius 2 Latin grammaticus ?461/467
 Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* ii 2.
 A teacher of Latin in Gaul; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* ii 2.2 (represented as teaching Terence to his pupils). He was a severe critic whose judgment Sidonius valued; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* xxiv 10-15 (ac primum Domitium larem severi intrabis trepidantibus Camenis: tam censorius haud fuit vel ille, quem risisse semel ferunt in aevo; sed gaudere potes rigore docto: hic si te probat, omnibus placebis).
 Sidonius invited him to his country estate at Avitacum and sent him a long description of the property; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* ii 2 (perhaps written after Sidonius left court in 461 and before he became PVR in 468 and bishop in 469).
- [Dom]itius 3 tribunus (East) ?472
 [Δομ]ετίω τριβο[ύνω] / [ἐπισκοπ]ῶν π[ρ]ο[β]ο[ύ]λων; *IGLS* v 2684 Tell Nebi Mand (Syria). He was perhaps a military *tribunus* rather than *tribunus et notarius*.
- Domitius 4 v.ill. ?V
 Vir illustis; probably owner of property at Spolegium; *Bull. Comm.* 1949-1950, App., p. 59 n. 23 Spolegium.
- DOMITIVS 5 (?v.c.) V/VI
 Of noble birth (nobilitate probus); a Christian; died young; Rossi ii, p. 113 n. 77 = *ILCV* 268 Spolegium.
- DOMITIVS 6 v.sp. (in Italy) 507/511
 Called 'vir spectabilis'; *Cass. Var.* ii 21.2-3, iv 39.
 Flooded lands near Spolegium were given to Domitius and Spes by Theoderic for them to drain, with the promise that if successful they would be allowed to profit from the reclaimed land; some time later the agents of Spes reported that Domitius had imposed stringent economies and thereby undone all the work so far; Theoderic ordered the *apparitor* Ioannes 55 to see that Domitius either contribute his share of the project or, if he could not afford it, yield place to others; *Cass. Var.* ii 21 (a. 507/511).

Some property owned by him was illegally seized by Theodahad's agents; Domitius complained to Theoderic who ordered Theodahad to give it back; *Cass. Var.* IV 39 (a. 507/511).

Domna wife of Isidorus LV

Wife of the philosopher Isidorus 5; she died within days of giving birth to their son Proclus 6; described as 'a wild beast and bitter companion'; *Dam. fr.* 339. See stemma 33.

Domnica wife of Hosius M/LV

Wife of Hosius 2, whom she outlived; buried in the same tomb with him at Milan; v 6253 = *ILCV* 83 Milan.

DOMNICIUS (p.v.c.) M/LV

Sidonius sent him a letter describing the appearance of the barbarian prince Sigismer 1 and his retinue; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* IV 20 (c. 470). A leading citizen of Lyons (one of the 'civium primi'), he was 'homo gratiae summae, summi leporis' and is called by Sidonius 'frater meus'; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* V 17.6 (c. 461/7). Possibly a fellow aristocrat.

Domnicus 1 ?bucellarius of Vitalian 515

Domnicus and Anastasius 9, *οι τωράντοι σωματοφύλακες*, were captured and executed after Vitalian 2 was defeated (in 515); *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e.18. Probably *bucellarii* of Vitalian.

Domnicus 2 notarius (West) V/VI

Notarius; set up an *ex voto* at Aquileia; v 1586 = *ILCV* 1882 adn. Aquileia.

Domnina inl. lem. 468

Illustriis femina; she claimed that an estate known as *massa Cesiana*, which had been conferred by imperial donation on Fortunatus a.l. as being *bona vacantia*, should legally have come to her; her claim was upheld and she recovered the property; *Nov. Anth.* 3 (a. 468 March 19).

DOMNINVS 1 primicerius sacrarum largitionum (East)
before 408

Ex primiceriis sacrarum largitionum; by special permission he was allowed to rank as an 'ex vicariis'; *CTh* VI 30.19 (a. 408 Jan. 17; dat. Cpli).

Domninus 2 v.d., cubicularius (East) 429–431

Ὁ καθοσιώμενος κουβουκλάριος; named in a letter on taxation sent by Fl. Eudoxius 5 (CSL 427/429) to the governor of Caria; *IGC* 242 = *CIL* III 7152 Mylasa. Cubicularius; named in 431 as one of the courtiers to be bribed by agents of Cyril, bishop of Alexandria; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 224.

Domninus 3 father of Maximianus E/M V

Father of Maximianus 5; he was a native of Egypt and a merchant who settled in Italy and made a successful career there; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 201.6.

There seems no good reason to think, with some scholars, that 'Maximianus' is an error for 'Maiorianus' and that Domninus was father of the emperor Majorian.

Domninus 4 philosopher (at Athens) M/L V

Syrian by race; *Dam. fr.* 218, 227 (both = *Suid.* Δ 1355), *Marin. V. Procli* 26. Said to be from Laodicea and Larissa (perhaps his father from one, his mother from the other); *Dam. fr.* 227.

Pupil of Syrianus 3 at Athens; fellow-student there with Proclus 4; *Dam. fr.* 227, *Marin. V. Procli* 26.

Philosopher; *Dam. fr.* 221 = *Suid.* M 815, *Dam. fr.* 227, *Marin. V. Procli* 26. He gave lectures on arithmetic at Athens into old age, when Asclepiodotus 3 heard him; *Dam. fr.* 228 = *Suid.* Δ 1355. Good at mathematics but superficial on other philosophical topics; he incurred Proclus' displeasure by introducing his own ideas into Platonism and was accused of perverting it; *Dam. fr.* 227. Cited by Proclus, *Comm. in Tim.* 34B, 37F. Author of (partly extant) mathematical and other works; cf. *P-W* v 1521–5.

His conduct was said not always to be fitting for a philosopher; *Dam. fr.* 218 (on the grounds that he ate pork when advised to do so for health reasons, although it was against Syrian custom), 227. Nevertheless Asclepiodotus described him as one of the only three good men he knew of; *Dam. fr.* 221.

Domninus 5 jurist M/L V

One of the five jurists whose opinions were cited by the sixth-century commentators on the *Codex Iustinianus*, Thalelaeus and Theodorus (*PLRE* III); *Basilica* VIII 2.79, XLVII 1.60 (ὁ πολυμαθής) (*Heimbach* I, p. 403, IV, p. 585). For the date, cf. *Cyrillus* 2. He taught either at Constantinople or at Berytus.

Domninus 6

?CRP (East) 474/491

Addressee of a law of Zeno on the sale of *bona damnatorum*; CJ x3.7 (dated 'post consulatum') (in the inscription the law is addressed τῷ Δομνήνω, sic *Cuiacius*; τῷ Δομνίκῳ, *Contius*). Since the law permits sale by the CRP, by *palatini* and by *advocati fiscali*, it may have been sent to the CRP.

Domninus 7

excubitor LV/VII

Ἐκκουβίτ[ω]ρ; father of Alector who was buried near Iconium; *MAMA* VIII 323 = *JHS* XXII (1902), 361 n. 124 near Iconium (Lycaonia). The *excubitores* were created by the emperor Leo I. Domninus and Alector were Christians (cf. Alector).

Domnulus 1

QSP (West) ?458

An African; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 15.1, v. 38.

QSP (West) under Majorian, probably in 458: described as 'quaestorius vir' before 468; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XIV, *epist.* 2. He held office under Majorian; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 13.4 (he was summoned to Arles by Majorian and was there with Sidonius himself and Petrus 10). The date may have been late 458, since he is probably the 'quaestor disertus' contemporary with Petrus in Sid. Ap. *Carm.* V 569-571 (written late in 458).

He was a skilful poet; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 15.1, v. 38. Present at a banquet at Arles under Majorian where he, Sidonius, Severianus 3 and Lampridius 2 composed impromptu verses on a recent book by Petrus; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 13.4. Sidonius cites him as an authority for introducing technical scientific terms into poetry; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XIV, *epist.* 2.

He received a letter from Sidonius in c. 470, from which it appears that he used frequently to visit monasteries in the Jura mountains; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 25.5 (the letter informs him of an episcopal election at Châlon-sur-Saône).

Perhaps identical with Domnulus, a writer, who expressed wonder at the learning and eloquence of Hilary of Arles; *V. Hil. Arl.* 11.

Perhaps also to be identified with Domnulus 2, and cf. also Rusticius Helpidius 7 (all possibly one man).

FL. RVSTICIVS HELPIDIVS DOMNVLVVS 2

v.sp., comes consistorianus (West) V/VI

He made a copy of Pomponius Mela at Ravenna; *Subscription* to Book III of Pomponius Mela (Fl. Rusticius Helpidius Domnulus v.c.

DONATIVS 1

et sp(e)c(tabilis) com(es) consistor(ianus) emendavi Rabennae). He also copied at Ravenna the epitome of Valerius Maximus made by Iulius Paris (*PLRE* 1); *Subscription* to Book X of Iulius Paris (feliciter emendavi descriptum Ravennae Rusticius Helpidius Domnulus v.c.).

DOMNVS 1 dux (?East) before 415

Ex duce; present at Jerusalem in 415 when Orosius was questioned about Pelagius; he acted as interpreter; *Oros. Lib. Apol.* 6, 7.

Domnus 2 teacher of medicine (East) M/L V

A Jew; teacher of medicine; displaced by his pupil Gessius 3, who took over his pupils; *Dam. fr.* 335 = *Suid.* I 207.

DONATIANSVS 1 (*Priscian, Gramm. Lat.* II, 225.10): *PLRE* 1.

FL. BARB(AR)VS DONATIANSVS 2 v.c., ?consularis
Numidiae ?397/398

Inscr. 1-2 Constantina (Numidia): 1) VIII 7017 + p. 1847 = *ILALg.* II 599; 2) VIII 7068 = *ILALg.* II 653.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1. To be restored; *Inscr.* 2.

V.c., *cons. Numidiae* (?); *Inscr.* 1 (rather than 'curator'). Office to be restored; *Inscr.* 2. Both inscriptions are dated a. 395/402 (under Arcadius and Honorius). The name of a senior official (possibly the *vicarius Africae*, Vmbonius Iuvas, who appears on *Inscr.* 2) has been erased from *Inscr.* 1; at this period such erasures often indicate support for Gildo (*PLRE* 1) and if this is so here, both men's offices would date to 397/398.

TI. CLAVDIVS MAXIMVS DONATIANSVS 3: son of Ti.

Claudius Donatus, ?L IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

DONATIVS 1 proconsul Africae 408

His father, *vir laudabilis et egregius*, was converted and baptized a catholic by his son's influence; *Aug. Ep.* 112.

PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 408: 408 Nov. 11, *CTh* IX 40.19^a; 408 Nov. 24, *CTh* XVI 5.44 (have, Donate, karissime nobis) (on the Donatists). Proconsularibus es sublimatus insignibus; *Aug. Ep.* 100. Augustine wrote to him in late 408 (cf. *Aug. Ep.* 97 and Olympius 2) asking him to confirm existing anti-Donatist laws but to refrain from imposing the death penalty; *Aug. Ep.* 100. During his office he visited Ithibilis; *Aug. Ep.* 112.

DONATUS 1

Shortly after he left office Augustine wrote to him in praise of his conduct; Aug. *Ep.* 112 (a. 409/410; *curis publicis expeditus*).

He owned estates in Africa at Siniti and Hippo; Aug. *Ep.* 112. He was a devout catholic; Aug. *Ep.* 100 (*vos sincerissimos catholicae matris filios*), *Ep.* 112.

Donatus 2

?a Hun 412

In 412 the historian Olympiodorus 1 of Thebes went on an embassy to Donatus and the Huns (*πρὸς αὐτοὺς, sc. τοὺς Οὐννοὺς, καὶ Δονάτου ὁ ἱστορικός ἐπρέσβευσε*); Donatus was tricked by false oaths and murdered, an action which incensed the leading Hun Charaton (*ὁ τῶν ῥηγιῶν πρῶτος*); Olymp. fr. 18. Donatus may have been one of the kings of the Huns, though not necessarily predecessor of Charaton as overlord (cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 58), or he may have been a renegade Roman. Photius' summary of Olympiodorus does not say that he was actually a Hun. The date is inferred from the fact that this episode concluded one section of Olympiodorus' work while the next began with the events of 413 (the end of Iovinus' usurpation in Gaul).

Donatus 3: ex protectoribus (West) IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Donatus 4

landowner in Africa E V

Father of Rusticus 3; a landowner and wine-merchant of Uzalis; Evod. *de mirac.* 11 3.

DONATUS 5

provincial governor (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium advising him on his conduct in office (*μὴ τὴν ἔννομον ἀρχὴν τοῖς ἀναρμόστοις ἤθεσιν ἐκβαρβάρου*) and reminding him that fairness in handling disputes between the weak and the strong will win him a good reputation (*τότε λαμπρὸν ἐξάψεις πρὸς τῆς εὐνομίας*); Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 1 208 (addressed *Δονάτω*). He was evidently a provincial governor.

DONIDIUS

v.sp. MV

He was the addressee of one extant letter from Sidonius, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 11 9; and is mentioned in two others, *Ep.* 111 5, 116 5. Styled 'vir spectabilis'; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 111 5.1. A Christian; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 11 9.4-5.10, 111 5.3.

Native of the Auvergne, friend and contemporary of Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 111 5.3. He was a landowner and invited

DOROTHEVS 7

Sidonius to assist his efforts to recover part of an estate, the *praedium Eborolacense* (Ebreuil on the Sioule, near Gannat), formerly owned by his family but recently lost after his step-father (Anonymus 99) died; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 5 (written after Sidonius became a bishop in 469).

DOROBII senators (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32109. For their date and rank, see Aggerius.

DOROTHEVS 1 comes (East) E V

His daughter was freed from an evil spirit by Auxentius; V. *Auxentii* 14 (28) (ἄλλη τις γυνή κόμητός τινος ἔκγονος Δωροθέου).

Dorotheus 2 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* IV 178 (addressed Δωροθέω σχολαστικῶ).

DOROTHEVS 3 comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I 122 (addressed Δωροθέω κόμητι), 123-4 (τῷ αὐτῶ).

DOROTHEVS 4 v.c. (East) E/M V

Addressee of several letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 175, 252, 381-2, 394, IV 32, V 43, 250-1, 273, 302, 379, 401, 568 (all addressed Δωροθέω λαμπροτάτῳ). Also joint addressee with Herminus 1 and Hierax 4 of three more letters; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 373, V 356, 357 (to Herminus, Dorotheus and Hierax τοῖς λαμπροτάτοις).

Dorotheus 5 doctor and deacon E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* V 191 (addressed Δωροθέω διακόνῳ ἰατρῶ).

DOROTHEVS 6 praeses (?Thebaidis) E/M V

'Dōrōtheos the hēgemōn'; corresponded with Senuthis of Athribis; Senuthis of Athribis, *Ep.* 9, i-ii (in *CSCO, Scr. Copt.*, II 4, pp. 23-4). He was perhaps *praeses Thebaidis*. Cf. Themistius.

DOROTHEVS 7 comes (et dux Palaestinae) 452-453

Ὁ τὴν Παλαιστίνην ἐκ βασιλέως διέπων, in 452; Nic. Call. *HE* XV 9. Ὁ περιβλεπτος κόμης, in 453; *ACOec.* II i.iii, pp. 127, 129. Comes

(‘κόμης’), in 453; Zach. *HE* III 5. In 452 while campaigning in Moabitis (south-east of the Dead Sea) against the Saracens (*περί που την Μοαβίτιν πρὸς βαρβάρους ἐνασχολούμενος*), he was summoned back to Jerusalem by the news of religious troubles fomented by partisans of the monophysite monk Theodosius; he was persuaded to recognize Theodosius as patriarch of Jerusalem; Nic. Call. *HE* xv 9 (the date was in 452). In 453 he was ordered by the emperor Marcian to depose and arrest Theodosius and to restore Iuvenalis to the see; Theodosius escaped and fled; Zach. *HE* III 5, Mich. Syr. VIII 12, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 9. Dorotheus was also instructed to investigate allegations of robbery and murder against the Samaritans and to prevent the soldiers stationed in Jerusalem from annoying the monastic communities there by disorderly behaviour; *ACOec.* II i.iii, pp. 127, 129 (letters of Marcian and Pulcheria to the archimandrites of Jerusalem) (Latin version in *ACOec.* II v, pp. 7-8).

Dorotheus 8

v.inl. (East) c. 459/460

A law of Leo exempted Dorotheus ‘vir illustis’, his property and his descendants from obligations to the *curia* of Antioch due under the terms of a law of Julian imposing them on persons connected with curial families of Antioch by maternal descent; *CJ* x 32.61. Evidently Dorotheus’ mother was descended from a curial family of Antioch. The date of the law is probably c. 459/460, since it was sent to the PPO Vivianus 2.

DOROTHEVS 9

comes et praeses (East) ?M/LV

Called *ἡγεμών* and *κόμης*; addressee of verses by the poet Panolbius; Suid. II 204 (*Πρὸς Δωρόθεον ἡγεμόνα καὶ κόμητα*). If he was *comes* and *praeses* at the same time, he may have held a combined civil and military office; perhaps he governed Isauria or Arabia.

Dorotheus 10

?rhetor LV/E VI

He asked Procopius of Gaza for copies of his speeches and Procopius expressed alarm that they would not withstand his critical scrutiny; possibly a rhetor (*παρ’ αὐτῷ ἔχων τὰς Μούσας*); Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 33. Also addressee of Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 117 in reply to a letter of his.

DOROTHEVS 11

comes (East) ?513/518

Styled ‘κόμης’; addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch possibly written in 513/518; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 73.

Fl. Dorotheus 12 scholasticus and defensor civitatis at
Hermopolis 525

He was *σχολαστικός καὶ ἔκδικος τῆς Ἑρμουπόλεως* (in the Thebaid) in 525; author of an official statement addressed to Ioannes 96 concerning a boundary dispute between them; *BGU* iv 1094 Hermopolis; dated Sept. 29, 525.

Silbius Dorotheus Diomedes

Dorus philosopher I. V

Native of Arabia; he was originally a devotee of the philosophy of Aristotle, but on becoming a pupil of Isidorus 5 was converted into a neo-Platonist; *Dam. fr.* 338 = *Suid. Δ* 1476. He once accompanied Isidorus on a visit to the temple of Apollo at Hierapolis in Phrygia; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 131.

Dracontius 1 vindex ?E. VI

One of the letters of Nilus the monk is addressed *Δρακοντίω βίνδι*; *Nil. Ep.* ii 327. Since the *vindices* were created by Anastasius long after Nilus died (mid fifth century), this can not be correct. Either the letter or the title will be an interpolation. Cf. also Martyrius 9.

BLOSSIUS AEMILIUS DRACONTIUS 2 poet; v.c.,
advocatus (at Carthage) I. V

Full name; *Subscription* to *Dracont. Romul.* 5 in the *Codex Neapolitanus* (cited below). *Dracontius; elsewhere.*

Native of Africa under the Vandals; cf. *Dracont. Satisf.* 21 (*facta ducum . . . meorum, nominis Asdingui bella triumphigera*).

Pupil of the *grammaticus* Felicianus; *Dracont. Romul.* 1 (*praefatio Dracontii discipuli ad grammaticum Felicianum*).

v.c., ADVOCATUS (in the court of the proconsul at Carthage); exp(licit) *controversia statucae viri fortis quam dixit in Gargilianis thermis Blossius Emilius Dracontius vir clarissimus et togatus fori proconsulis almae Karthaginis apud proconsulem Pacideium*; *Dracont. Romul.* 5 *scriptio* (cf. above). Cf. also *Dracont. Laudes Dei* 3,654 (*ille (ego) qui quondam retinebam iura togatus, exemi de morte reos, patrimoniam nudis divitias mea lingua dedit*), *Romul.* 7, 123 (*exiguum inter iura poetam*).

He was imprisoned by King Gunthamund (a. 484-496) for writing in praise of a foreign ruler (presumably the emperor at Constantinople); *Dracont. Satisf.* 93 (*culpa mihi fuerat dominos reticere*

modestos ignotumque mihi scribere ceu dominum), *Satisf.*, *subscriptio* (explicit Satisfactio Dracontii ad Gunthamundum regem Guandalorum dum esset in vinculis), *Romul.* 7, 70 (dederunt carmina clades). He suffered physical ill-treatment and hunger in prison; Dracont. *Satisf.* 312 (pristina sufficient verbera vincla lames), *Laudes Dei* 3, 651-2 (carceris horrorem, suspendia, verbera passus obscenamque famem). The date was possibly after 491, cf. Schmidt, *Geschichte der Wandalen*², 111 n. 2.

He composed the *Satisfactio* in prison to show his repentance; Dracont. *Satisf.*, *subscriptio* (cited above). This failed to win his release and he then wrote the *Laudes Dei* (cf. *Laudes Dei* 3, 597 *gravor undique pressus, vincla ligant*).

He was later released and his fortunes restored through the intercession of two men, Victorianus and Rufinianus, sons of Victor; Dracont. *Romul.* 6, 40 (fortunamque mihi reducem pietate novarunt).

He subsequently composed a verse panegyric on king Thrasamund (a. 496/523); cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 59, 61.

See further Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 58-68, *P-W* v 1535, 4.

Fl. Olbivs Auxentivs Draucus

PVR 425/450

His names and career are recorded on VI 1725 = D 1284 Forum Traiani (a. 425/450), which commemorates the grant of a gilt statue to him by the emperors Theodosius II and Valentinian III at the request of the senate (*petitu senatus amplissimi*): Fl. Olbio Auxentio Drauco, *v̄c* et inl(ustri), *patriciae familiae viro*^(a); *senatus muni(i)s prompta devotione perfuncto*^(b); *comiti ordinis primi et vicario urbis Romae*^(c); *comiti sacri consistorii*^(d); *praefecto urbis Romae*^(e).

(a) His family is unknown but an ancestor had evidently been made *patricius*. Draucus was possibly a relative of Fonteius Litorius Auxentius 9.

(b) This periphrasis presumably refers to the quaestorship and the praetorship.

(c) This post is high-ranking for the start of his administrative career; he may previously have served as 'tribunus et notarius' and omitted the fact from the inscription.

(d) He evidently served for a while at court.

(e) As he held office between 425 and 450, he may be identical with Auxentius 6 PVR 441 and 445, but if so the inscription will have been set up between 441 and 445 since it does not mention the iteration of the urban prefecture.

DROSERIA cubicularia (East) 431

Cubicularia; one of the influential persons at the eastern court bribed by Cyril of Alexandria to support his interest at Ephesus in 431; *ACOec.* i iv, pp. 223-4.

Drumas barbarian commander (West) 409-410

He commanded barbarian troops under Priscus Attalus 2 in 409; Zos. vi 7.6 (Δρούμας . . . μεθ' ἧς εἶχε βαρβάρων δυνάμεως). Alaric advised sending him to take Africa from Heraclianus 3 in 409 but Attalus refused to send barbarian troops to Africa; Zos. vi 7.6, cf. 9.1-2. In 410 the senate advised Attalus to send Roman and barbarian troops to Africa under the command of Drumas as a man of proven loyalty, but Attalus again refused; Zos. vi 12.1 (παραδοῦναι Δρούμα τὴν τούτων ἡγεμονίαν, ἀνδρὶ πλείστα ἤδη πίστεως καὶ εὐνοίας ἐπιδείξαντι δείγματα).

DRVSENVS praeses (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk criticizing him as a bad governor; Nil. *Ep.* ii 252 (addressed Δροσσηνω ἄρχοντι).

DVDA saio; v.sp., comes (in Italy) 507/511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 72.

SAIO a. 507/511: instructed to examine allegations that the property of Tufa was being illegally detained; Cass. *Var.* iv 32 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Dudae saioni'). Concerned with the recovery of buried gold and silver; Cass. *Var.* iv 34 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Dudae saioni'). Responsible for supervising the restoration of property by Theodahad (imminente Duda saione nostro); Cass. *Var.* iv 39 (a. 507/511).

V.SP., COMES a. 507/511: instructed to try Amara for using violence against Petrus 21; Cass. *Var.* iv 27 (a. 508/511; Amara was to appear 'ad iudicium comitis Dudae'), 28 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Dudae v.s. comiti').

DVLCITIVS I v.sp., tribunus et notarius (West) c. 420-422

Vir spectabilis tribunus et notarius; Aug. *c. Gaud.* i 1.1, cf. Aug. *Retract.* ii 59. Sent to Africa by Honorius in c. 420 to suppress the Donatists; Aug. *c. Gaud.* 11.1-2, 3.4 (laicus militaris), ii 11.12, Aug. *Retract.* ii 59, Aug. *Ep.* 204. He was a catholic; Aug. *c. Gaud.* i 3.4 (homo communionis nostrae). Augustine wrote a letter answering a query from Dulcitus about the treatment of heretics; *Ep.* 204. He

also wrote a treatise in answer to eight questions posed by him, in 422; Aug. *de octo Dulcitii quaestionibus*.

His brother, Laurentius 2, was a priest in Rome; Aug. *De octo Dulcitii quaest.* 10, Aug. *Encheiridion*.

Dulcitius 2 notarius (?East) 449

Notarius; spokesman for the representatives of Pope Leo at the Second (Robber) Council of Ephesus in August 449; *AGWG*, NF XV 1, p. 11, lines 4ff. He was an ecclesiastical *notarius*; *Coll. Avell.* 99.6 (Dulcitius notarius ecclesiae).

Dumerit saio c. 527

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 73.

Dumerit 'saio' and Florentianus 'v.d., comitianus' were sent by Athalaric in c. 527 to Faventia to examine into and punish cases of plundering of property; Cass. *Var.* VIII 27.

Dynamius 1 (?v.c.) L IV/E V

His admission to the senate was proposed by Longinianus to Symmachus, who warmly approved of it; Symmachus suggested that he be given a post in the civil service (*praerogativa militiae*; honor *castrensis*) since he would then be adlected *inter consulares* and would not have to perform the senatorial *munia* (i.e. the quaestorian, praetorian and consular games); *Symm. Ep.* VII 96 (a. 399/400).

Possibly the correspondent of Symmachus who received *Ep.* VIII 39 (date unknown) and VIII 67 (a. 398 spring).

Claudius Iulius Ecclesius Dynamius 2 PVR ?c. 488; cos. 488

Inscr.) VI 1711 Ianiculum.

Full name; *Inscr.* Dynamius; *Fasti*, consular inscriptions.

PVR ?c. 488: v.c. et inl(ustris), urb(is) praef(ectus); author of an edict which fixed the cost of grinding corn in order to check frauds by the *molendinarii*; *Inscr.* (undated). He perhaps held office about the time of his consulate.

CONSVL (West) prior a. 488 with Rufius Achilius Sividius (West): *Fasti*, v 7528, 8958, x 7329.

Eareter: protector domesticus (West) IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Ebagnius agens in rebus (East) 430

Magistrianus; sent from Constantinople to invite St Augustine to attend the Council of Ephesus in 431; on reaching Africa he learnt that Augustine was dead; *Liberat. Brev.* 4. Augustine died on Aug. 28, 430; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 430. The spelling of the name is suspect, being apparently a transcription of a lost Greek original; possibly the correct name was 'Evagrius'; cf. also *ACOec.* II.v. p. 103, app. crit.

Ecdicia correspondent of Augustine L IV/E V

Addressee of a letter from Augustine rebuking her for endangering her marriage through excessive zeal for a religious life; she was wealthy but had given away some of her possessions without her husband's consent; *Aug. Ep.* 262 (styled 'domina religiosissima filia').

Ecdicius 1 Gallic landowner 411

Owner of an estate near Arles; he had received many benefits from Edobichus, but in 411 he treacherously killed him and took his head to Constantius 17; the latter gave him no reward and dismissed him in disgrace for killing a benefactor; *Soz.* IX 14.3-4.

Ecdicius 2 rhetor M V

Father of Theon 4; he was a teacher of rhetoric (*διδάσκαλος . . . τέχνης ῥητορικῆς*); *Dam. fr.* 115 (= *Suid.* E 1868 + Θ 209).

Ecdicius 3 patricius (West) 474-475

An Arvernian by birth; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 1.1.4, III 3.1.9.

His family was senatorial; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 24, *Jord. Get.* 240. His father was the emperor Eparchius Avitus 5; *Jord. Get.* 240. He was the brother of Papianilla 2 (wife of Sidonius Apollinaris 6); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* v 16.1.3, *Carm.* XX (ad Ecdicium sororium suum), *Greg. Tur. HF* II 24, and was therefore also brother of Agricola 2; cf. *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 12.1-2. He was married to Anonyma 22; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* XX (dated before 469). See stemma 14.

He grew up at Clermont, where scholars were assembled to teach him; later, through his influence, the local nobility abandoned Celtic speech in favour of Latin; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* III 3.2.

He was probably at Anthemius' court in 469, whence Sidonius asked him to return to Clermont to save it from the maladministration of Seronatus; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 1.

Probably in 471 he acquired fame by passing through the Visigothic forces besieging Clermont with only eighteen men and entering the city; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 3.3-6, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 24 (for the date, cf. Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, 202). He then raised an army mainly at his own expense and used it to resist the Visigoths; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 3.7-8. Possibly it was for this service that Anthemius promised him the title *patricius*, though the emperor's death prevented him from receiving it; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 16.2. He carried on prolonged warfare against the Visigoths (*diu certans cum Visigothis*); Jord. *Get.* 240. During this time he held no official post (he was 'privatus'); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 16.1.

In 473 he supplied food from his own estates to some 4,000 hungry persons during a famine in Burgundian territory; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 24. This famine (in which bishop Patiens of Lyons also gave relief; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 24) was a consequence of Visigothic attacks in 473; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VI 12. It was on this occasion that the Visigoths took Arles and Marseilles, and penetrated into Italy; *Chron. Min.* I, p. 665, II, p. 222. Ecdicius had perhaps withdrawn into Burgundian territory to avoid these attacks, and it may have been now that Sidonius begged him to leave 'the dangerous friendship of kings' (*adsiduitatem tuam periculosae regum familiaritati exime*; perhaps referring to Chilperic II) and come home to the Arvernians; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 3.1.9 (?a. 473/474: unless this belongs after his summons to Italy and dismissal in 475, see below).

PATRICIUS (?ET MVM PRAESENTALIS) a. 474-475: the title promised by Anthemius was conferred on him in late 474 by Iulius Nepos; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 16.1 (*fratri tuo Ecdicio . . . honor patricius accedit*). At this time he was doubtless placed in charge of military operations in Gaul; he was forced to abandon Clermont and withdraw to safety, whereupon Nepos summoned him from Gaul and replaced him (in 475) by Orestes 2; Jord. *Get.* 241 (*loco eius Orestem mag. mil. ordinatum*). Since Orestes was *patricius et MVM*, Ecdicius presumably held the same post.

He owned estates in Burgundian territory; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 24, and a large house at Clermont; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 3.5.

He received Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 1, III 3 and *Carm.* XX (verses inviting him and his wife to attend Sidonius' birthday celebrations). He was a frequent guest of Sidonius at Avitacum; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 2.15.

Ecdicius †

tax-collector (in Italy) 507/511

Successor of Antiochus 17 as collector of the *siliquaticum* and *monopolium* (*siliquatici vel monopolii titulos exercens*); assigned

a *saiō* for his protection but warned not to employ him on private business; Cass. *Var.* II 4 (a. 507/511).

Perhaps identical with the Ecdicius whose death is mentioned in Cass. *Var.* II.22 (a. 507/511), in which arrangements are made for his sons to leave Rome and return home.

Alcimus Ecdicius Avitus

Claudius Iulius Ecclesius Dynamius

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(v.c.) 510

Addressee of a letter from Ennodius who calls him 'magnitudo tua' and 'sublimitas tua'; he was a young man of noble origin and presumably of high rank; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 15 (summer 510).

Edeco Hun noble; leader of the Sciri c. 469

'Εδέκων; Prisc. 'Ιδίκων; Joh. Ant. Aedico; Anon. Val. Edica; Jord. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 388, Schönfeld, pp. 73-4.

He was a Hun; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 78) (τοῦ Οὔννου γένους), cf. fr. 7 (ἀνὴρ Σκύθης). Wrongly called a Thuringian; Suid. K 693 (cf. Onoulphus).

Father of Odovacer, Anon. Val. 10.45, Joh. Ant. fr. 209.1; and of Onoulphus, Joh. Ant. fr. 209.1, Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 44.4-5, cf. Jord. *Get.* 277 (cited below). His wife was a Scirian; Suid. K 693. See stemma 45.

He served under Attila; Prisc. frr. 7-8. He was one of the *λογάδες* (cf. Maenchen-Helfen, *The World of the Huns*, 192-5) and was one of those to whom was entrusted the duty of guarding Attila; Prisc. fr. 7. He enjoyed a great reputation as a soldier; Prisc. fr. 7 (μέγιστα κατὰ πόλεμον ἔργα διαπραξάμενος), fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 78) (τὰ κατὰ πόλεμον ἄριστος).

In 449 Attila sent him and Orestes 2 on an embassy to Constantinople; there he met Chrysaphius and having admired Roman wealth was promised wealth for himself if he would desert to the Romans; later he appeared to agree to undertake the assassination of Attila; Prisc. fr. 7. He returned to Attila's court in summer 449 with the embassy of Maximinus 11 and told Attila all about the plot to kill him; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 78-80).

After Attila's death (in 453) and the collapse of the Hun empire, he apparently joined the Sciri; in c. 469 he and Onoulph were leaders of those Sciri who had survived a major defeat by the Ostrogoths; they joined with the Suevi and other tribes against the Goths

and suffered another catastrophic defeat; *Jord. Get.* 277 (ipsas Scirorum reliquias quasi ad ultionem suam acrius pugnaturus . . . cum Edica et Hunvulfo eorum primatibus).

The identity of Odovacer's father with the Hun noble and the Scirian leader is denied by e.g. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 388 n. 104 (with references).

Edesius poet and rhetor M/V

A poet, author of verses in praise of Hilary of Arles which are quoted in the *Life of Hilary*; *V. Hil. Arl.* 12.15 (rhetoricae facundiae et metricae artis peritissimus vir), 18.23.

Edobichus MVM (under Constantine III) 407–411

Ἐδόβιχος; *Soz.* Edobeccus; *Greg. Tur.* Ἐδόβιγχος; *Zos.* On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 74, 283.

A Frank; *Zos.* vi 2.4 (Φράγγος ὦν το γένος).

MVM (under Constantine III) a. 407–411: he and Gerontius 5, both experienced soldiers, were appointed *στρατηγοί* by Constantine III in 407 after the deaths of Justinianus 1 and Nebiogastes; *Zos.* vi 2.4. *Στρατηγός*; *Soz.* ix 13.2. He and Gerontius in 407 forced Honorius' general Sarus to abandon the siege of Valence and to retreat across the Alps back to Italy; *Zos.* vi 2.4–5. In 409 when Gerontius proclaimed Maximus 4 emperor (or more probably in 411 when Gerontius attacked Constantine in Gaul), Edobichus was sent across the Rhine to obtain help from the Franks and Alamanni; *Greg. Tur. HF* ii 9 (Edobecco ad Germanias gentes praemisso), *Soz.* ix 13.2. He returned with reinforcements to try to relieve the siege of Arles (in 411) but was defeated in battle by Constantius 17 and Vlfphilas, fled for refuge to a former friend Ecdicius 1 and was murdered by him; *Soz.* ix 14. On hearing of his death Constantine surrendered; *Soz.* ix 15.1.

Egeria: see Aetheria 1

Egersius *scriniarius* of the praetorian prefecture (East) E/MV

He was a middle-aged pagan and *scriniarius* at Constantinople of the praetorian prefecture, i.e. the PPO Orientis (ἄλλος τις στρατευόμενος σκρινιάριος τῶν ἐπαρχῶν ὀνοματι Ἐγερσιος, μέσσην ἡλικίαν ἔχων

Ἕλληνα ὑπῆρχεν); having lost some official papers, he asked the monk Hypatius to pray for their return and promised to become a Christian if they were recovered; they were, and he received baptism, and not only that but he put a deputy into his job in the praetorian

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prefecture and entered a monastery (στήσας ἴδιον ἄνθρωπον εἰς τὸ σκρινίον αὐτὸς σεμνὸν βίον καὶ εὐλαβῆ διήγεν), becoming the *ξενοδόχος* and spending on charitable purposes the salary which he continued to draw (τὴν τροφήν ἀπονέμων ἐξ ὧν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ ὁ θεὸς ἐν τῇ στρατείᾳ); Callin. V. *Hypatii* 40.27-36 = 117-18.

Elaphius 1 former princeps (officii) (East) c. 408

Sent to Alexandria in 403 to summon the patriarch Theophilus to Constantinople; Pall. *Dial.*, p. 43 (εἰς μὲν τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἀπεστάλη Ἐλάφιος, ὁ νῦν ἀπὸ πριγκίπων, διαγαγεῖν τὸν Θεόφιλον). He was probably sent by the *magister officiorum* (cf. p. 43, line 15 τὸν Θεόφιλον παραστάντα διὰ τοῦ μαγίστρου). He was presumably an *agens in rebus* in 403, who had retired and held the post of *princeps officii* before the dramatic date of the *Dialogus* (which is c. 408); cf. Jones, *LRE* II 579.

Elafius 2 leading citizen in Britain c. 444

On the second visit of Germanus of Auxerre to Britain (in c. 444), Elafius, 'regionis illius primus', took his crippled son to him to be cured; Constantius, I. *Germ.* 26-7.

ELAPHIVS 3 (v.c.) LV

He was a rich inhabitant of Gaul, living among the Rutheni (presumably at Segodunum); probably in 469 he completed a baptistery which Sidonius Apollinaris promised to consecrate; Sidonius expressed a wish that Elaphius would enter the church; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 15 (for the date, cf. Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, 140 n. 6).

Subsequently he became a high official in the Visigothic kingdom; Ruric. *Ep.* II 7 (to be dated a. 485/507, when Ruricius was a bishop; the letter is addressed 'domino sublimi semperque magnifico fratri Elaphio'; he was in office - operum tuorum fama percebuit ut omnes in laboribus constituti commendari se germanitati vestrae omni precum ambitione deposcant).

ELASIVS v.c., ?comes and scholasticus (at Diocaesarea) ?V

Τοῦ Ἐλασίου σχο(λαστικοῦ) κ(α)ώ(μητος) λαμπ(ροτάτου), υἱοῦ Ἀετίου τοῦ κ(α)ώ(μητος); SEG VIII 16 Diocaesarea (Palestine). Son of Aetius 6 and apparently a *comes* and scholasticus. His name precedes those of several Jewish religious officials, and so he was perhaps himself a Jew; moreover Diocaesarea was a predominantly Jewish city; cf. Soc. II 33, Epiph. *adv. Haer.* xxx 11-12.

Eusebius qui et Eleonos

Elesboas king of the Aethiopians c. 519-c. 531

He is to be identified with Kaleb Ella 'Aṣbeḥa of Aethiopic coins and inscriptions; cf. Dillmann, in *Abhandl. Berl. Akad.* 1878, 229, 1880, 45ff.

'Ελεσβάας; Joh. Mal. 'Ελεσβάς; *Acta Mart. Arethae*. 'Ελλατξβάας; Cosmas. 'Ελεσβάας; Nonnosus, Theoph., Cedr. 'Ελληροθεαῖος; Proc.

King of the Aethiopians c. 519-c. 531: he was a Christian; *Acta Mart. Arethae*, p. 3 (Boiss.), Proc. *BP I* 20.1. In c. 519/520 he was engaged on preparations for a war against the Himyarites of Yemen when Cosmas Indicopleustes visited Axum; Cosmas Indicopleustes, II 56. This was presumably the occasion of his first victory over Dounaas, king of the Himyarites, mentioned in *Acta Mart. Arethae*, p. 3. After Dounaas massacred the Christians gathered at Nejran in Oct. 523, Elesboas assembled a large expedition, invaded the Yemen and defeated and killed Dounaas (in 524 or 525); *Acta Mart. Arethae*, pp. 44-58, Proc. *BP I* 20.1, Theoph. AM 6015, Cedr. I 639. He left the Himyarites under the care of his representative, Esimiphaeus; Proc. *BP I* 20.1.

In 531 Justinian sent Iulianus (*PLRE III*) on an embassy to him seeking his help to damage the Persian grip on the silk trade: Elesboas promised to help but was unable to achieve anything; Proc. *BP I* 20.9-12, Joh. Mal. 457-8. Another embassy, of which Nonnosus (*PLRE III*) was a member, visited him about this time; Nonnosus (in *FHG IV*, pp. 179-80).

Shortly afterwards Esimiphaeus was murdered and Elesboas sent two expeditions against the rebel Abram but could not defeat him; Proc. *BP I* 20.5-7.

Said to have finally abdicated and become a monk; *Acta Mart. Arethae*, p. 60, Nic. Call. *HE XVII* 6.

Eleusinius 1 ?rhetor or sophist E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia; he is styled ἡ λογίωτης σου; Firmus, *Ep.* 31. He was evidently a man of learning.

Eleusinius 2 adiutor of the *mag. off.* (East) 451

'Ο θαυμασιώτατος βοηθός τοῦ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτου καὶ ἐνδοξοτάτου μαγίστρου τῶν θείων ὀφφικίων; present at Chalcedon in 451 when Dioscorus

ELEUTHERIVS 3

of Alexandria was invited to attend the Council; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 11 (Latin version at II iii.ii, p. 22).

Eleusinus tribunus (West) L IV/E V

Eleusinus 'qui tribunatum apud eos (sc. Thamugadenses) egit' passed on to St Augustine a request from the people of Thamugadi that he would answer two letters sent by the Donatist bishop of Thamugadi, Gaudentius; Aug. *Ep.* 204. No troops are recorded at Thamugadi in the *Notitia Dignitatum* (cf. *Not. Dig. Occ.* xxv) but there were several units in Africa drawn from the field army whose stations are not known (*Not. Dig. Occ.* VII 140-52, 179-98). Eleusinus was presumably *tribunus* commanding a unit of the field army stationed at Thamugadi.

After retirement he lived at Hippo; his little son fell ill and was believed dead, but was miraculously revived when Eleusinus prayed over him at a local shrine of the martyrs; Aug. *Civ. Dei* 22.8.

Eleuthera *quae et* Stephanis ?cubicularia (East) E/M V

Of noble family, wise and devout, she was one of the empress Pulcheria's attendants before she took to religion and became a solitary; *V. Auxentii* 29 (61) ('Ελευθέρα τις οὕτω καλουμένη γυνή, τὸ γένος λαμπρά, τὸν τρόπον σοφή, τὴν πίστιν πολλή, Στεφανίς τὸ ἐπώνυμον, τῶν τῆ βασιλίδι Πουλχερίᾳ ὑπηρετουμένων μία). She was probably one of Pulcheria's *cubiculariae*.

ELEUTHERIVS 1 comes (West) 418/422

Addressee of a decree of Pope Boniface I (a. 418/422) on the fourfold division of offerings and tithes, in response to an enquiry from Eleutherius (requisivit pia tua intentio qualiter oblationes et decimae fidelium debeant dispertiri); *Mansi IV* 399-400 (ad Eleutherium comitem).

ELEUTHERIVS 2 comes Orientis E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 288 (addressed 'Ελευθερίῳ κόμητι Ἀνατολῆς).

ELEUTHERIVS 3 v.sp. (in Italy) 510

Vir spectabilis; recommended by Ennodius to the advocate Florus † in 510 in connection with a law-suit in which he was involved; *Ennod. Ep.* VIII 23 (autumn 510). He had probably held some post of *spectabilis* grade to obtain the rank.

ELEUTHERIVS 4

sacellarius (East) 513/518

'The glorious sacellar ('sclr') Eleutherius' sent a request for the ordination of a client, which Severus of Antioch had to refuse; Severus wrote asking Misael to explain to him his reasons; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* 117 (written a. 513/518).

ELEUTHERVS

(?v.c.) (East) LIV/EV

Leading citizen at Constantinople (*ἐπίσημος*) whose wife (*εὐδαιμονεστάτη σφόδρα*) was a supporter of John Chrysostom in 404; *Pall. Dial.*, p. 59.15.

Elias 1

v.inl. (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; he complained at losing some property to one more powerful than himself and is reminded by Nilus that he himself had often done the same to other people; *Nil. Ep.* II 273 (addressed Ἠλία ἰλλουστρίω).

Perhaps identical with Elias 3.

Elias 2

?advocate (East) E/MV

Received a letter from Theodoret of Cyrillus in which he is described as *λόγων ῥητορικῶν καὶ τῆς τῶν νόμων ἐπιστήμης μεταλαχῶν*; *Theod. Ep.* 10 (date unknown; addressed Ἠλία σχολαστικῶ).

Elias 3

?MVM (East) c. 435

Στρατηλάτης; one of the persons who sent a letter to Cosmas of Antioch in c. 435 about Nestorius; *Book of Heraclides* (tr. Nau), App. 1.

Elias 4

tribunus (East) MV

A *tribunus*, he was a Christian and a member of the household of the empress Eudocia 2 at Jerusalem (c. 443/460); Peter the Iberian cured his deafness; *V. Petr. Iber.*, p. 92. A *tribunus*, he helped Peter when the latter was ill; *V. Petr. Iber.*, p. 114.

ELIAS 5

v.c. (East) V/VI

Ὁ λαμπ[ροτάτος] κύριος; named in a letter addressed to a *comes*, Heraclius 6; *P. Harris* 155 (provenance unknown; date probably fifth or sixth century).

ELIAS 6 v.c., pater civitatis (at Caesarea in Palestine) V/VI

Λαμπρότατος πατήρ τῆς πόλεως; *Pal. Quart.* 1896, p. 87 = *AE* 1896, 6
Caesarea (Palestine) (an inscription recording the construction of a
basilica in a first indiction under Elias and Fl. Euelpidius).

Elias 7 curator (East) 518

Named in acclamations by the orthodox congregation at Tyre on
Sept. 16, 518; *ACOec.* III, p. 86.23 (Ἠλία κουράτωρος πολλὰ τὰ ἔτη).

Evidently a high-ranking person; possibly a *curator* of the *domus
divina*.

FL. ELIAS 8 v.sp., comes et praeses (Arabiae) LV/E VI

[Ἐ]πί Φλ(αβίου) Ἠλία τοῦ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτου καὶ περιβλέπ(του) κόμιτος καὶ
ἄρχον[τος]; Kraeling, *Gerasa*. nos. 280-281 (two identical inscrip-
tions recording the construction of a colonnade at Gerasa in Arabia).
The date is probably late fifth or early sixth century, before the
creation of *moderatores Arabiae* by Justinian in 536. Elias held the
rank of *spectabilis comes* and the post of civil governor of Arabia.

Elisaeus (Elišē, Eghighé) Armenian historian MV

Called 'Elisha Vardapet' (= Elisha the Teacher); of noble family in
Armenia, he was educated in Greece and held a post as secretary to
the Armenian prince Vartan; later he became a bishop; author of a
'History of Vartan and the War of the Armenians' (against Persia in
451) and 'Exhortations to Solitaries' (both extant); see *P-W* v 2433,
DCB II 94.1, Langlois, *Collection des historiens de l'Arménie* II,
179ff., and Thorossian, *Histoire de la littérature arménienne* (1951),
80-2.

Ellac eldest son of Attila MV

Eldest son of Attila; *Jord. Get.* 262. His mother was Erecan;
Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 89). Sent by Attila to rule the Acatziri in
448, he returned in 449 having injured himself in a fall; present at
Attila's court in 449 when the embassy of Maximinus II was there;
Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 82-3, 85-6). He was killed fighting bravely
in the battle of Nedao (perhaps in 455, cf. Ardaric); *Jord. Get.* 262.
On the name, see Maenchen-Helfen, p. 407. See stemma 47.

Emesion (*Dam. Epit. Phot.* 194): see Sallustius 7.

ENNODIUS 3

Ennodius 2, and a relative (?uncle) of the writer Magnus Felix Ennodius 3; if so he is likely to have been a native of Gaul. See stemma 19.

FELIX ENNODIUS 2 (Innodius *Inscr.*) v.c., proconsul Africae
408/423

He was, to judge by his name, an ancestor of Ennodius 3; cf. stemma 19.

V.c., amp(lissimus) proc(onsul) p(rovinciae) A(fricae) v(ice) s(acra) i(udicans); VIII 1358 + p. 938 Bisica (Africa Proconsularis), dated under Honorius and Theodosius. His *legatus (Carthagini)* was Firmus 1.

MAGNVS FELIX ENNODIUS 3 Gallic aristocrat; bishop of Ticinum c. 514-521; author

His full name is given in the MSS of his *Vita B. Antonii* and his *Carm.* I 10.

The principle source for his life is his own writings. In addition to numerous letters and poems, he wrote a Panegyric on Theoderic, a biography of the Blessed Antony, a biography of bishop Epiphanius of Pavia, a *Eucharisticum de vita sua*, the *Paraenesis Didascalica Ambrosio et Beato*, a number of *Dictiones*, and a defence of Pope Symmachus in the *Libellus adversus eos qui contra synodum scribere praesumpserunt*. See further P-W v 2629ff., Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 131-48, Altaner-Stuiber, pp. 478ff. with bibliography.

He was born in 473/474; Ennod. *Euch. de vita sua*, pp. 398-9 (he was aged 16 in 489/490). Of a noble family; v 6464 = D 2952 = *ILCV* 1046 (clarus prole quidem, generosior ipse propinquus). Native of Gaul; *Carm.* II 73 (Galli parentes), *Ep.* I 2 (prosapia Gallus). Perhaps from Arles; *Ep.* VII 8. His ancestors may have included Felix Ennodius 2 and Ennodius 1. He numbered a consul among them; *Ep.* I 5 (?perhaps Magnus 2, *cos.* 460). His father may have been Firminus 3; *Dictio* VIII, p. 447. He had two sisters; Euprepia, *Ep.* II 15, III 14, 15, 28, VI 3, 26, VII 14; and another who was mother of Partenius 2, *Ep.* V 9. Euprepia was mother of Lupicinus 3; *Ep.* II 23. Ennodius was also related to Archotamia, *Ep.* VI 24; Camilla, *Ep.* IX 29; Cynegia, *Ep.* V 7; and, by marriage, to Fl. Amcius Probus Faustus 9, *Ep.* I 5. Another relative was the bishop Aurelianus 6; *Ep.* IX 27. See stemma 19.

His parents died while he was young; *Euch.*, p. 398. He was raised by an aunt who died when he was aged 16; *Euch.*, p. 399. He sought

to marry a girl of noble birth but instead he entered the Church; *V. Epiph.*, p. 383, *Euch.*, p. 399, *Carm.* 19.

He had been a student of literature, *Ep.* III 34; including Seneca, *Libell. pro synodo*, p. 299; and he wrote verses, *Euch.*, pp. 394-5, *Ep.* V 7, 8, VII 21, *Carm.* II 109. He never held a secular office; *Ep.* III 30.

He was a deacon by 503, *Ep.* II 23; and subsequently became bishop of Ticinum, probably not before 513 (there is no reference to the fact in his letters or poems). He died in 521 and was buried on July 17; *CIL* V 6464 = D 2952 = *ILCV* 1046 Ticinum (his epitaph).

Flavius Ennodius Messala

ENNODIVS: proconsul Africae 395; *PLRE* I.

ENTRECHIVS 1 (Symm. *Ep.* VI 21); *PLRE* I.

ENTRECHIVS 2 praelectus augustalis 482/490

Prefect of Egypt ('ὑπαρχος') while Zacharias 4 was a student there and Peter Mongus bishop (i.e. c. 482/490); he was secretly a pagan; *Zach. V. Ser.*, pp. 25-7. His assessor was Anonymus 108.

Eochar (Constantius, *V. Germ.* 28): see Goar.

Epaenetus scholasticus (East) I. V

A student at Alexandria, he became a 'σχολαστικός'; he was John Rufus' source for a story about the abbot Zeno during the exile of Timothy Aelurus (a. 460/475); *Joh. Ruf. Pleroph.* 13.

EPARCHIVS (v.c.); priest L V/E VI

Son of Ruricius (and therefore of senatorial family); brother of Ommatius 2; he was a priest under the bishop of Clermont, Aprunculus; *Ruric. Ep.* II 57-8 (the date is in or shortly before c. 490, when Aprunculus died; cf. *Greg. Tur. III* III 2). See stemma 16.

Eparchius Avitus

Ephraemius CSI (honorary): comes Orientis 523-524, 526; patriarch of Antioch 527-545

Native of Amida (in Mesopotamia); *Joh. Mal.* 416, *Theoph. AM* 6019, *Cedr.* I 642, *Chron. Edess.* 99, *Zach. III* VIII 4, *Ps.-Dion. Chron.* II, p. 38, *Mich. Syr.* IX 16, *Joh. Eph. III* III 1.41, *John of Nikiu* 90.32. Photius describes him as a Syrian and a Syriac speaker who learnt

EPHRAEMIVS

Greek; Phot. *Bibl.* 228. Son of Appianus; Joh. Eph. *HE* III 1.41, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* II, p. 38, *Chron.* 819, p. 9 = 5 ('ρην' = Arion or Appianus). Brother of Ioannes; Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* II, p. 40, Mich. Syr. IX 19.

His career is summarized by Photius, *Bibl.* 228: πολιτικός οὐκ ὀλίγας μεταχειρισάμενος ἀρχάς. ὡν τὴν τελευταίαν, κόμης ἀναρρήθεις τῆς ἀνατολῆς, ἐκείθεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἀρχιερατικὸν μετηνέχθη θρόνον.

Nothing is known about the offices he held before becoming *comes Orientis*.

COMES ORIENTIS a. 522/523–524/525: he held office while Theodotus 10 Colocynthus was PVC (a. 522/523) and like him took stern measures to check factional disorders by the Blues; Joh. Mal. 416 (προήχθη ἐν Ἀντιοχείᾳ Ἐφραίμιος ὁ Ἀμιδηνός, ὅστις ἠγωνίσαστο κατὰ τῶν δημοκρατούντων Βενέτων), John of Nikiu 90.23. An inscription records building works ἐπι τοῦ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτου καὶ ἐνδοξ(στάτου) κόμητος τῶν θίων λαργιτώνων καὶ τῆς Αἰῶ Ἐφρεμίου; *IGLS* 1142 = Syria, 1939, p. 309 n. 7 Seleucia Pieria (Syria) (dated in the year 573 of the province, in indiction 3 in the month Dios, = Nov. 524, or Feb., June or July 525, see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II, p. 241 n. 1). He was replaced by Anatolius 9 in late 525 but was again in office in 526 (see below).

OSL (honorary) a. 524/525: *Inscription* (see above for text and date); the title is honorary and was probably conferred to give him the status of *illustris* and thereby admission to the senate (cf. Jones, *LRE* II 529 with n. 16; the *comitiva Orientis* was still a *spectabilis* post under Justinian; Just. Nov. 8, *notitia* 1); for a similar combination of titles, cf. *CJ* II 7.20 (a. 497) (vir illustris comes privatarum et proconsul Asiae).

COMES ORIENTIS (II) a. 526: he was κόμης τῆς ἀνατολῆς in 526 when Antioch was destroyed on May 29 (*Chron. Edess.* 97, Joh. Mal. (Slav.), pp. 125–6) by an earthquake; his vigorous efforts on behalf of the stricken city earned him a good name and he was chosen by the people of Antioch, against his will, to succeed the patriarch Euphrasius who perished in the earthquake; Joh. Mal. 423–4 (κόμης Ἀνατολῆς), Evagr. *HE* IV 6 (τῆς ἐξῶς ἀρχῆς τὰς ἡμέρας διέποντα), Joh. Mosch. *Prat. Spir.* 37 (κόμης τῆς Ἀνατολῆς; said to have rebuilt public buildings at Jerusalem after an earthquake and received a prophesy that he would become patriarch), *Chron. Edess.* 99 ('ei successit Antiochiae Ephrem amidenus, qui erat comes Orientis'), Theoph. AM 6019 (κόμης ἀνατολῆς), Cedr. I 642, Zach. III VIII 4, 6. In Joh. Mal. 417, line 17 the correct reading is Εὐφρασιου τοῦ Ἐφραιμίου, cf. Joh. Mal. (Slav.), p. 124. His successor as *comes Orientis* was Zacharias 3; Joh. Mal. 424.

Patriarch of Antioch from 527 to his death in 545; Joh. Mal. 423-424, 443, 460, John of Nikiu 90.32, Phot. *Bibl.* 228-9 (author of several works of theology representing the orthodox view), Evagr. *HE* IV 6, *Chron. Edess.* 99, Proc. *BP* II 7.17, Theoph. AM 6019, Joh. Mosch. *Prat. Spir.* 36, Zach. *HE* VIII 4, 6. For the date of his death, with references, see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 638 n. 1. For his activities as bishop, see J. Lebon, in *Mélanges d'histoire offerts à Charles Moeller* (1914), I, 198-203.

Justinian once sent him on an embassy to Arethas son of Gabala (*PLRE* III); Mich. Syr. IX 29.

On his writings, see O. Bardenhewer, *Gesch. d. altkirch. Lit.* V, pp. 17-18.

Epigenes

QSP (East) 438 Feb. 15/440

V.SP., COMES ET MAGISTER EPISTVLARVM (East) a. 435 Dec. 20: one of the four 'spectabiles comites et magistri sacrorum scriniorum' appointed to serve on the second commission on the *Codex Theodosianus* on Dec. 20, 435; *CTh* I 1.6. For the others, see Diodorus 2. As he is named second of the four, he perhaps held the second senior post, viz. *magister epistularum*.

V.SP., COMES ET MAGISTER MEMORIAE (East) a. 438 Feb. 15: styled '(vir) spectabilis com(es) et mag(ister) memoriae' on Feb. 15, 438, and named as one of the compilers of the *Codex Theodosianus*; *Nov. Theod.* 1.

QSP (East) 438 Feb./440: he was subsequently chosen by Plinta as his fellow-ambassador to Attila; Prisc. fr. 1 (ἐβούλετο καὶ Ἐπιγένην ὁ Πλωθας συμπρεσβεῦεν αὐτῷ ὡς μεγίστην ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ δόξαν ἐπιφερόμενον καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχοντα τοῦ κοιαίστορος). The date of this embassy was after 438 Feb. 15, since Epigenes had been promoted to be QSP; cf. Maenchen-Helfen, *The World of the Huns*, 91-4. It was probably not later than 440; cf. Attila.

Epimachus

scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 178 (addressed Ἐπιμάχῳ σχολαστικῷ).

Epimicius

domesticus (of the empress Verina) I. V

An *οἰκείος* of Verina, he betrayed a plot of hers against Illus I; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79. The similarity of name and circumstances

EPINICVS

suggests that Epinicius should be identified with the PPO Epinicus; if so, *οικείος* will mean 'friend', not 'domesticus'.

Epinićus PPO Orientis 475; patricius; ?PVC 478

Native of Phrygia; originally perhaps licensed as a private notary (*tabellio*) (*ἐν τοῖς τὰ συμβόλαια τελοῦσι τεταγμένος*) (cf. Jones, *LRE* 1 515); he became manager of the estates of Vrbicius 1 and through him met the empress Verina, by whose influence he obtained the posts of CRP, CSL and PPO; Joh. Ant. fr. 211 = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 133 fr. 95 (*ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν πριβάτων ἀνέδραμεν ἀρχὴν, ἐκεῖθεν τε καὶ τῶν βασιλείων θησαυρῶν, καὶ πρὸς τὸν ὑπαρχοῦ ἀνέβη θρόνον*).

CRP : before a. 474 (see below).

CSL (East) a. 474 Oct. 10: *CJ* x 15.1 (addressed 'Epinićo consulari', but the content shows that he was CSL).

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 475: 475 Sept. 1, *CJ* v 5.8^a (concerns Egypt).

[Πρ]ώτως κυβερν[ῶν] τῆς ἔω τὰς ἡνίας ἔστηκεν Ἐπίνικος ἐκ τῶν κτητόρων; D 8845^a near Meirus (Phrygia Salutaris), cf. D 8845^b (see below).

Ὑπαρχος τῆς πόλεως (sic; cf. below) under Basiliscus; noted for his avarice, he became so generally unpopular through the sale of offices and the imposition of extraordinary taxes that he was dismissed in disgrace and succeeded by Laurentius 5; Suid. E 2494.

PATRICIVS and CONSVL. (HONORARIVS): [τοῦ ἀπὸ ἐπ]άρχων καὶ [πατρ]ικίου καὶ ἀπὸ [ὑπ]άτων Ἐπινίκου; D 8845^b near Meirus (Phrygia). Since his name does not occur in the consular *Fasti*, he must have been honorary consul.

He apparently deserted Basiliscus for Zeno in 476, since he appears as still influential after the latter's return. In 478 he plotted unsuccessfully to murder the consul Illus 1 and was exiled to Isauria, but after revealing to Illus that the plot was instigated by Verina he was reconciled to him and his recall to Constantinople was arranged; however, in 480 he was involved in further plots with Dionysius 10 (q.v. for date) and Thraustila 2, and they were executed; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.

?PVC a. 478: John of Antioch (fr. 211.2) used the phrase *ὁ Ζήνων τὸν Ἐπίνικον ἐξ αὐτοῦ καθελῶν τοῦ θρόνου* of the exile in 478, which implies that Epinicus was in office then; he was not PPO (see *Fasti*) and the city-prefecture was normally a lower-ranking office, so John or his source appears to be in error; however, the title *ὑπαρχος τῆς πόλεως* in Suidas E 2494 combined with the fact that the praetorian prefecture of Epinicus was held under a usurper makes it possible that he was city-prefect under Zeno in 478.

EPIPHANIA

c.f. ?V

+ Probiani v.i. Epifanies c.v.; XIV 2009 = xv 7756 = *ILCV* 203
lead pipe at Portus. Presumably 'c.v.' here means 'clarissima virgo'.
Probianus and Epiphania may have been brother and sister, or possibly
joint founders of some building at Portus; they were certainly
joint owners of a property there. Cf. Probianus 3.

Epiphanius 1

tribunus (et notarius?) (East) 449

He delivered a letter of Pope Leo dated Oct. 15, 449, to the emperor
Theodosius II at Constantinople; Leo, *Ep.* 50 (per Epiphanium). The fact
was mentioned by Leo in two later letters, *Ep.* 54 (a. 449 Dec. 25; a letter
'quas clementiam vestram iamdudum per famulum vestrum Epiphanium
tribunum, qui pro hac causa missus est, arbitrator accepisse'), 59.1.

He was probably an eastern official. A mission of this nature would
more probably be performed by a *tribunus et notarius* than a military
officer.

Epiphanius 2

pagan priest (at Alexandria) M/L V

Native of Alexandria; he and Euprepus were the leading experts on
the pagan rituals customary in Alexandria; Epiphanius was president
of the rituals of the Osiris cult and also of those of the god Aion (a
compound of Osiris and Adonis, cf. Dam. fr. 174); they did not themselves
hold official posts (if such is the sense of the words *οὐκ ἐγένοντο μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀρχαιοπρεποῦς πολιτείας*) but used their influence on
those who did to obtain benefits for their cult-members; Dam. fr. 100 =
Suid. E 2744.

Epiphanius 3

cartarius (in Italy) 508

Cartarius; involved in a financial dispute with Bauto; the latter gave
him forty *solidi* through Proiectus 3 for a service (*suffragii nomine*)
which Bauto claimed had not been performed; the matter was to be
examined so that Epiphanius could pay back the money; Ennod. *Ep.*
vii 1 (July 508).

EPIPHANIVS 4

advocate and provincial governor (East)

L V/E VI

Addressee of letters from Procopius of Gaza; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 19,
55, 60, 99, 148.

Formerly a student of Procopius who found him devoted to his studies;
Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 135. He visited Alexandria and Procopius

heard that he was spending his time there on dicing and the races;
Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 99.

ADVOCATE, then PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR; he took up law (presumably practising as an advocate) before becoming governor of a province; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 19 (οἱ νόμοι σε παρασκευάζειν ἠνάγκασαν σεμνὸν ταῖς ὀφρῦσιν ἀνέλκειν, εἶτα φρόνημα νομοθέτου λαβῶν καὶ δόξας ἤδη τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἄγειν τῇ ψηφῶ, τοσοῦτον ἡμῶν κατεπήρθης).

Perhaps identical with Epiphanius 5.

Epiphanius 5 sophist L V/E VI

Addressee of two letters from Aeneas of Gaza; Aen. Gaz. *Ep.* 12, 23 (both Ἐπιφανίῳ σοφιστῇ). Perhaps identical with the ῥητήρ Epiphanius, formerly a pupil of Aeneas; Cougny III, III 176.

EPIPHANIUS 6 v.sp., consularis Dalmatiae 525/526

Addressee of Cass. *Var.* v 24 (a. 525/526) (Epiphanio v(iro) s(pectabili) consulari provinciae Dalmatiae).

Fl. Annius Eucharius Epiphanius 7 PVR 412-414

Full name; *Inscr.* Epifanius; *Codes.*

Perhaps related to Eucharius 1.

PVR a. 412 Oct. 15-414 May 27: 412 Oct. 15, *CTh* vi 18.1^a + 26.14^a (MSS 407); 414 May 27^s (MSS Dec. 27), *CTh* vi 24.7^a; both laws were issued at Ravenna. V.c., praef. urb. vice sacra iud(icans); vi 1718 = D 5522 (dated a. 408/423, under Honorius and Theodosius; it records repairs by Epiphanius to the *secretarium amplissimi senatus*). On the building activities of city-prefects at this time, cf. Chastagnol, *La préfecture urbaine*, 357 with n. 7.

Fl. Eurycles Epityncanus PVR 450

Inscr. 1-2) vi 1662 = D 5357, vi 31888 (two separate inscriptions, each with the same wording).

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-2. Epityncanus; *Codes.*

PVR a. 450: 450 April 24, *Nov. Val.* 29^a. V.c., praef. urb., conditor huius fori; *Inscr.* 1-2 (undated; the identity of the forum is not known; the site was near the Arch of Gallienus close to the Church of SS. Vitus and Modestus).

Erduic v.inl. 503

Vir illustis; praised to Ennodius 3 by Speciosa; unexpectedly encountered by Ennodius at Ticinum in summer 503; Ennod. *Ep.* II 3.

He was evidently a German, to judge by his name; see Schönfeld, p. 75. Perhaps identical with Herduic.

Erecan wife of Attila MV

Wife of Attila, by whom she had three sons; in 449 she invited the Roman embassy of Maximinus II to dine at her steward Adamis' house; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 89, 93). On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 408. See stemma 47.

Erelieva quae et Eusebia mother of Theoderic LV

Erelieva; Jord. Ereriliva; Anon. Val. Hereleuva; Gelas. Her baptismal name was Eusebia; Anon. Val. 12.58 (cited below). On her name, see Schönfeld, p. 75.

A Goth and a catholic; Anon. Val. 12.58 (mater Ereriliva dicta Gothica, catholica quidem erat, quae in baptismo Eusebia dicta), cf. Ennod. *Pan.* 42 (= p. 272) (sancta mater). She was a concubine of the Ostrogothic king Theodemer 2 and the mother of Theodericus 7; Jord. *Get.* 269, Anon. Val. 12.58, cf. Gelas. *Ep.* fr. 36 ('mother of the king', i.e. Theoderic). Cf. stemma 37.

Styled 'regina'; Gelas. *Ep.* fr. 36 (Thiel), Gelas. *Ep.* 4 (in *MGH* (AA) XII, p. 390). Addressed as 'sublimitas tua'; Gelas. *Ep.* (in *MGH* (AA) XII, pp. 390ff; two letters to her in 495 and 496).

ERIPHIVS (v.c.) MV

Son-in-law of Philomathius; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* v 17.2, 17.7–10. His wife was probably Philomathia, who died early leaving him with five young children; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* II 8. He was evidently a Gallic nobleman delighting in country pursuits, but had a cultured interest in literature; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* v 17.1 (the letter is addressed to him). He requested a poem from Sidonius on the theme of a man who was discontented with good fortune; *Ep.* v 17.11 (the poem is not extant).

His health was poor; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* II 8.1 (debilis).

Ernach son of Attila; ruler of the Huns c. 466/467

Ἡρνάς; Prisc. fr. 8. Ἡρνάχ; Prisc. fr. 36. Hernac; Jord. *Get.* 266. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 415.

Youngest son of Attila; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 93), Jord. *Get.* 266. He was his father's favourite son because a prophecy had asserted that he would restore the fortunes of Attila's family after a period of eclipse; he was in Attila's camp in 449 when the embassy

ERYTHRIUS 1

of Maximinus 11 was there; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 93). A relative of Emnetzur and Vltzindur; Jord. *Get.* 266. See stemma 47.

After the Hun defeat at the battle of Nedao (c. 455), he settled with his followers in the north of the province of Scythia; Jord. *Get.* 266.

In 466/467 he and his brother Dengizich sent envoys to the emperor Leo to try and obtain a treaty; he opposed Dengizich's wish to go to war when their proposals were rejected, because he was preoccupied with local wars; Prisc. fr. 36.

ERON v.sp., comes consistorianus (East) 435

He was one of the 'spectabiles comites consistoriani' who served on the second commission for compiling the *Codex Theodosianus*; *CTh* I 1.6 (a. 435 Dec. 20).

EROTIVS v.sp., ex vicariis (East) 435

V(ir) s(pectabilis) ex vicariis iuris doctor; appointed to serve on the second commission on the *Codex Theodosianus*; *CTh* I 1.6 (a. 435 Dec. 20). He was probably a teacher of law who received the honorary rank of *spectabilis* with a status equivalent to former *vicarii*. Perhaps he was one of the two law professors at Constantinople; cf. *CTh* XIV 9.3 (a. 425).

Erythrius 1 PPO (?Orientis) (I) 466; (II) 472; (III) 474/491

Native of Egypt; Dam. fr. 173 = Suid. H 450. ?Father of Hypatia 3 (see below).

PPO a. 466: 466 Feb. 28, *CJ* I 12.6^a; 466 March 6, *CJ* I 3.27^a + IX 30.2^a. He may have been PPO of Illyricum rather than of the East in 466; if so, Pusaëus will have been PPO Orientis continuously from 465 to 467 (cf. *Fasti*).

PPO (II, ORIENTIS) a. 472 Jan. 1–July 1: 472 Jan. 1, *CJ* VIII 37.10^a; Feb 26, *CJ* V 9.6^a (MSS Feb. 29) + VI 20.17^a + 24.12^a + 61.4^a + VIII 11.22^a (MSS Feb. 29) + XI 32.3^a; April 4, *CJ* I 3.32^a (refers to Constantinople) + 33^a + 5.10^a; July 1, *CJ* I 4.16^a + 18.13^a + II 4.42^a + V 1.5^a + 6.8^a + 30.3^a + VIII 17.11^a; a. 470/474, *CJ* XII 59.10^a (a law of Leo, after XII 59.9; presumably 471/472, cf. *Fasti*).

PPO (III, ?ORIENTIS) a. 474/491: ἑπαρχος γεγονώς ἐπὶ Ζήνωνος; on discovering that the administration was short of money, he resigned from office because he refused to exact revenues unjustly or impose harsher burdens on the taxpayers; his departure caused general dismay owing to his reputation for fair dealing; Suid. E 3100 = Malch. fr. 6 (= *FHG* IV, p. 116).

He and Ammonius 6 were criticized by Heraiscus for intriguing against one another in Byzantium; Dam. fr. 173 = Suid. H 450. Possibly identical with the Erythrius for whom, and for whose daughter (Hypatia 3), the poet Panolbius wrote verses; Suid. Π 204.

Erythrius 2 (v.inl.) (East); ?patricius c.527

Ὁ συγκλητικός; his wife was killed as a Manichee during the persecution of Manichees under Justin and Justinian in 526/527; Joh. Mal. 423. In the Slavonic version of Malalas, the victims of this persecution included 'the wife of a patricius', whose name may have been Andronica; Joh. Mal. (slav.), tr. Spinka, p. 133 with note 108. This perhaps refers also to Erythrius who would therefore be a *patricius* and possibly husband of Andronica. The word *συγκλητικός*, denoting membership of the senate, would imply a man of *illustris* rank since by this date only *illustres* were members of the senate (cf. Jones, *LRE* Π 529 with n. 16) and a *patricius* would certainly have been also a *vir illustris*.

Fl. Erythrius 3 comes domesticorum (East) V/VI

Κόμης τῶν καθωσιομένων δομestikῶν; mentioned in a contract for surety; *P. Bour.* 19.2 (provenance unknown; the document, undated. is assigned by the editors to the fifth or sixth century).

Possibly identical with Fl. Constantinus Erythrius Damianus 3.

Flavius Constantinus Erythrius Damianus

Escam ?Hun MV

Otherwise unknown person whose daughter Attila married in 449; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 83). On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 408-9.

Eslas Hun envoy 435/440 and 449

On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 415.

Rua sent him in 435/40 as his envoy to Constantinople; he returned with Sengilachus; Prisc. fr. 1.

He was twice sent to Constantinople by Attila in 449, once with Vigilas to demand back fugitives and a second time with Orestes 2 after Vigilas had admitted to the plot to kill Attila; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 81, 83, 95), fr. 12.

Evagrius rhetor and advocate LV/E.VI

Addressee of a letter from Procopius of Gaza containing the wish

EVCARPIVS

νικῶνς τοῖς νόμοις ὅποσα τοῖς λόγοις νενίκηκας; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 161. Presumably a former rhetor, now an advocate.

Evangelus (*Symm. Ep.* vi 7, *Maer. Sat.* i 7.1): *PLRE* I.

EVANTHIVS ?governor (praeses) of Aquitania Prima 469

In 469, when Seronatus travelled from Toulouse to visit the Auvergne, Evanthius had the roads cleaned and repaired for his arrival; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* v 13.1 (a. 469).

He was either an official responsible for maintaining roads or the governor of the province. The town Clausetia where Evanthius went to carry out the work is not known but presumably lay on the frontier of Aquitania Prima towards Toulouse.

Evasius apparitor of an *illustris* (West) 411

He and Bonifatius 2, apparitores illustrium atque eminentium potestatum, were among the *officiales* sent from the imperial court to attend the *Collatio* of Carthage in June 411; *Mansi* iv 51c, 167B, 181b.

Eubulus PPO Illyrici 436

V.sp., ex magistro scrinii; member of the first commission appointed to compile the *Codex Theodosianus* in 429; *CTh* i 1.5 (a. 429 March 26). Cf. Comazon 2.

QSP (East) a. 435 Dec. 20, *CTh* i 1.6 (*inlustris ac magnificus comes et quaestor noster*; he was a member of the second commission on the *Codex Theodosianus*).

PPO ILLYRICI a. 436 April 3, *CTh* viii 4.30 (eodem exemplo Eubulo ppo Illyrici) = *CTh* xii 1.188 (where his name is not preserved) + *CTh* xii 1.187 (*subscript*: eodem exemplo Eubulo ppo Illyrici).

Since his name is missing from the list of commission members in *Nov. Theod.* 1 (a. 438 Feb. 15, imposing the authority of the completed Code), he must have retired from the commission on becoming PPO, or possibly he had died.

Eucarius ducenarius of the *scutarii* (West) V/VI

Duk(enarius) scut(ariorum) scol(ae) secund(ae); died aged about 35 after serving nineteen years as 'biarcus'; buried at Rome; vi 32949 = *ILCV* 502.

EVCARPIVS (?v.c.) (East) E V

Father of Pionius; *Nil. Ep.* iii 31. Judging by his son's rank and wealth, Eucarpus was perhaps a member of the senatorial order.

EVCHARIUS 1

proconsul Africae 412

Perhaps related to Fl. Annius Eucharius Epiphanius 7.

PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 412 Feb. 29-Aug. 8: 412 Feb. 29, *CTh* vi 29.9^a + viii 4.23^a + xi 1.32^a + 7.19^a + 20^a + 21 (Eucharis suo sal.) + xii 6.31 (Eucharis suo sal.); 412 March 10, *CTh* xii 1.174^a; 412 Aug. 8, *CTh* viii 10.4^a.

(E)VCHAR(IVS) 2 v.c., consularis Belgicae Primae ?L IV/EV

Eucharius . . . v.c., cons(ularis) p(rov.); xiii 3673 Trier (Belgica Prima).

Perhaps identical either with Eucharius 1 or with Fl. Annius Eucharius Epiphanius 7.

Flavius Annius Eucharius Epiphanius

EVCHERIVS 1 (v.c.) tribunus et notarius (West) 396-408

Son of Stilicho (*PLRE* 1); Olymp. fr. 6, Zos. v 32.1, 34.5.7 (his only son), 35.3, Claud. *Epith. de nupt. Hon. Aug. 338, de cons. Stil.* i 120, ii 352, 358, Oros. vii 38.1, Soz. ix 4.1, Philost. xi 3, xii 2, Marcell. com. s.a. 408, Jord. *Rom.* 322. His mother was Serena (*PLRE* 1); Olymp. fr. 6. He had two sisters, Maria 1 and Thermantia; D 800 (Rome). See *PLRE* 1 1131, stemma 5, and stemma 1 below. He is represented on an ivory diptych with his parents and Maria; R. Delbrueck, *Die Consulardiptychen*, Tafeln, no. 63, Textband, pp. 242-8. It probably commemorates his appointment as *tribunus et notarius*; see below, and cf. Cameron, *Claudian*, 48.

He was born at Rome and was a baby when Theodosius I visited the city (in 389); Claud. *de cons. Stil.* iii 176ff.

TRIBVNVS ET NOTARIVS (West) a. 396-408: he obtained this dignity through his father but never held any actual office; Zos. v 34.7 (πατήρ δὲ παιδὸς ἐνὸς γεγονώς ἔστησεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀξίαν ἄχρι τοῦ λεγομένου νοταρίου τριβούνου, μηδεμίαν αὐτῷ περιποιήσας ἀρχήν). He was probably appointed in 396 (i.e. when he was about seven years old); see Cameron, *Claudian*, 48. The title and rank of *tribunus et notarius* was often conferred on young aristocrats in this period, cf. *Fasti*.

In 404 he was in Rome during the visit of Honorius; Claud. *de vi cons. Hon.* 552.

Stilicho apparently hoped eventually to marry him to Galla Placidia 4; see Cameron, *Claudian*, 47-8, 54, 154, 272 and Claud. *de cons. Stil.* ii 354ff.

On Stilicho's arrest in 408, Eucherius escaped to Rome; Zos. v 34.5. His flight was aided by barbarian followers of Stilicho; Philost.

EVCHERIVS 3

xii 3. After the murder of Stilicho, Honorius ordered Eucherius also to be killed, but he sought asylum in a church at Rome and was left unharmed for a time; Zos. v 35.3. He was murdered at Rome by Arsacius 1 and Terentius; Zos. v 37.4-6 (Zosimus here says that they took him to Rome to kill him, contradicting his earlier statement; editors suspect a lacuna in the text, cf. Mendelssohn, p. 265). His murder is also recorded in Olymp. fr. 6 (killed after Stilicho, before Serena), Soz. ix 4.8, Philost. xii 3 (sought asylum near Rome but was killed on orders from Honorius), Oros. vii 38.6, Marcell. com. s.a. 408, Jord. *Rom.* 322.

It was believed that Stilicho hoped eventually that Eucherius would become emperor; Zos. v 32.1, Soz. ix 4.1, Oros. vii 38.1, Philost. xi 3, xii 2, Jord. *Rom.* 322. It was also alleged that Eucherius planned to win support by restoring paganism; Oros. vii 38.6 (occisus Eucherius, qui ad conciliandum sibi favorem paganorum restitutione templorum et eversione ecclesiarum inbuturum se regni primordia minabatur), cf. also Marcell. com. s.a. 408 and Jord. *Rom.* 322 (where he is called a pagan).

EVCHERIVS 2: ex vicariis (West) 397/405; *PLRE* I.

EVCHERIVS 3 (v.c.) bishop of Lyons E/M V

Of senatorial family; *V. Consortiae* 1 (vir ex ordine senatorio), 10. A relative of (Priscus) Valerianus 8, to whom he addressed one of his religious works; Eucherius, *Epistula Paraenetica ad Valerianum cognatum*. Husband of Galla 2; *V. Cons.* 1, Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 51, Cassian, *Conl.* 11, praef. 1. Father of Salonius 2 and Veranius, to both of whom he addressed religious writings. Also said to be father of two daughters, Consortia and Tullia; *V. Cons.* 1 (the *Vita* is late, and untrustworthy on this point).

He retired with his family to pursue a monastic life at Lérins; Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 51 (perhaps soon after 410). Subsequently he became bishop of Lyons and died c. 450; cf. *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 134 (a. 449), Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 64 (a. 450/55), Marcell. com. s.a. 456.

Author of several works of a religious nature; *CSEL* 31. Addressee of letters from Paulinus of Nola, *Ep.* 51; Salvian of Marseilles, *Ep.* 2, 8; Hilarius of Arles, *CSEL* 31, 197; and the priest Rusticus, *CSEL* 31, 198. The *Laterculus* of Polemius Silvius was dedicated to him; cf. *Chron. Min.* 1, p. 518. John Cassian dedicated to Eucherius and Honoratus (abbot of Lérins, later bishop of Arles) books 11 to 17 of the *Conlationes*.

See further Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 518-521.

Eucherius 4

v.inl. 470

Of noble birth; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 8.2.

Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris praising him as one to whom the Roman state owed much for his military activities without having rewarded him; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 8 (*facile clarescit rempublicam morari beneficia vos mereri*) (the date is unknown, but the circumstances to which Sidonius alludes in this letter may have been the attacks by the Visigoths in 471/474).

VIR INLVSTRIS: he and Pannychius were 'inlustres'; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 9.18 (written in 470).

He was apparently a candidate for the bishopric of Bourges in 470, but was ineligible since he was twice married and so excluded by the canons; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 9.18.

He was an enemy of Victorius 4 who had him imprisoned and then murdered; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 20 (*super Euchirium vero senatorem calumnias devolvit, sc. Victorius*).

EVCLERIVS

comes; ?judge; poet ?V

Author of verses (*Euclerii comitis*) asking God's help in his activity as a judge (*curvo diducere rectum densaque Romulei dignoscere iura senatus ingenio permitte meo. Qua luce reperta fas mihi sit populis reserata resolvere iura atque inter nebulas legum dignoscere causas*); *Anth. Lat.* I 789. The language suggests that he was perhaps a judge rather than an advocate.

Eudaemon 1

scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* II 86 (addressed *Εὐδαίμονι σχολαστικῶ*).

Eudaemon 2

scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 287 (addressed *Εὐδαίμονι σχολαστικῶ*).

ΕΥΔΑΙΜΟΝ 3

?provincial governor (West) c. 443/448

Styled *ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος*; he was of noble birth and lived in Africa at the time of the Vandal conquest; father of Maria 2; he survived the fall of Africa and later held office in the West (*μαθοῦσα τὸν πατέρα ζῆν ἔτι καὶ ἄρχειν ἐν τῇ Δύσει*); Theod. *Ep.* 70 (c. a. 443/448).

EUDOCIA 1

EYDAEMON 4 comes (East) 481

Κόμες; issued an order for a payment of wheat; *P. Oxy.* 1949 (dated in 481).

EYDAEMON 5 provincial governor (East) LV/E VI

Addressee of a letter of commendation from Procopius of Gaza for Hierius 8 (teacher of Latin at Gaza); he was a governor (Procopius puns on his name – εὐδαίμονες ὄντως οἱς διέπεις τὰ δίκαια); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 145.

Eudaemon 6 doctor IV/VI

Εἰταρός; buried at Comiso in Sicily; *Not. Scav.* 1937, p. 473 Comiso.

EVDICIVS v.sp., magister scrinii (East) 429

He was one of the 'v(iri) s(pectabiles) magistri scriniorum' appointed in 429 to the first commission on the *Codex Theodosianus*; *C.Th.* 11.5 (a. 429 March 26). Since the *magister memoriae* was Theodorus 24, Eudicius was either *magister epistularum* or *magister libellorum*.

Eudocia 1 daughter of Valentinian III MV

Elder daughter of Valentinian III and Licinia Eudoxia; sister of Placidia 1; *Prisc. fr.* 29, *Proc. BV* 1 5.3, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 366, *Evagr. HE* 11 7, *Joh. Mal.* 356, 366, *Chron. Pasch. s.a.* 437, 455, *Theoph. AM* 5947, *Cedr.* 1 606, *Zon.* XIII 25.27. Born in 438 or 439, shortly before August; cf. *Chron. Min.* 1, p. 301 (Agnellus), 661 (*Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 599) and Clover, *TAPS* 61, 1, p. 23.

Probably betrothed in 442/43 to Huneric, son of the Vandal king Geiseric; cf. Clover, *TAPS* 61, 1, pp. 23–4 on Merobaud. *Carm.* 1 17–18.

In 455 she was probably married to the Caesar Palladius 10, son of Petronius Maximus 22; *Hyd. Lem.* 162 (a. 455). Palladius was presumably killed soon afterwards, at the same time as his father. After Geiseric captured Rome (in 455), he took Eudoxia with Eudocia and Placidia back to Africa; *Prisc. fr.* 29, *Hyd. Lem.* 167, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 455, *Jord. Rom.* 334, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 366, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 200, *Vict. Tonn. s.a.* 455, *Proc. BV* 1 5.3, *Joh. Mal.* 366, *Evagr. HE* 11 7, *Chron. Pasch. s.a.* 455, *Theoph. AM* 5947, 5964, *Zon.* XIII

25.27, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 11. In Africa she married Huneric; Prisc. fr. 29, 30, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 393, Joh. Ant. fr. 204, Proc. *BI* 1 5.6, Joh. Mal. 366, Evagr. *HE* II 7, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 455, Theoph. AM 5947, 5949, 5964, Cedr. I 606, Zon. XIII 25.27, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 11. Hydatius mistakenly makes her marry Geiseric's other son, Gento; Hyd. Lem. 216 (s.a. 461). Mother of Hilderic; Vict. Vit. III 19, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 523, Theoph. AM 5964, Zon. XIII 25.29. See stemmata 3 and 41.

Finally she went to Jerusalem where she died after a few days; Theoph. AM 5964, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 12, Zon. XIII 25.30. According to Theophanes, AM 5964, and Zonaras, XIII 25.29, she remained in Africa for sixteen years, and would therefore have died in 471/472.

Aelia Eudocia (Athenais) 2

Augusta 423-460

Originally called 'Athenais', she adopted the name 'Eudocia' after baptism; Soc. VII 21.8, Joh. Mal. 353, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, Theoph. AM 5911, Cedr. I 590, Zon. XIII 22.6, 22.10, 22.13. Sometimes called 'Athenais quae et Eudocia'; Joh. Mal. 353, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421, Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 94) ('Αθηναίς ἢ καὶ Εὐδοκία· ἀμφοτέρους γὰρ ἐκαλεῖτο τοῖς ὀνόμασιν). She was officially known after her marriage with Theodosius II as 'Aelia Eudocia'; Coins (Sabatier, *Desc. gén. des monn. byz.* I 120-2).

She was an Athenian; Evagr. *HE* I 20. Her father was the sophist Leontius 6; Soc. VII 21.8, Joh. Mal. 353, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, Theoph. AM 5911, Cedr. I 590, Zon. XIII 22.6. She had two brothers, Valerius 6 and Gessius 2; Joh. Mal. 353, 355, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, 421, Zon. XIII 22.7. See stemmata 1, 2 and 3.

She was brought up at Athens; Joh. Mal. 353. Her father took charge of her education; Soc. VII 21.8 (see below). She was also taught by Hyperechius and Orion 1; Tzetzes, *Chil.* X 51ff.

After Leontius died, she was involved in a dispute with her brothers over the inheritance; she went to Constantinople to pursue her claims, and it was while living with a paternal aunt there that she caught the attention of Paulinus 8 and Pulcheria; they judged that she was a suitable bride for Theodosius II; Joh. Mal. 353, 355, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, Cedr. I 590, Zon. XIII 22.7-12. As she was a pagan, she had to become a Christian and receive baptism before the marriage could take place; Joh. Mal. 355, Evagr. *HE* I 20, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420.

She was married to Theodosius II on June 7, 421; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421, Marcell. com. s.a. 421, Theoph. AM 5911. Wife of Theodosius II; Soc. VII 21.8, Marcell. com. s.a. 439, Theod. Lect. *Epit.*

EVDOMIVS

352, Joh. Mal. 355, Evagr. *HE* I 20, Cedr. I 590, Zon. XIII 22.13, Suid. II 2145. They had three children: Licinia Eudoxia 2 (who subsequently married Valentinian III; born 422), Marcell. com. s.a. 422, Soc. VII 44, Evagr. *HE* I 20, Joh. Mal. 355, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421; Flaccilla 2, Marcell. com. s.a. 431; and Arcadius 1, Agnellus 42 (= *CIL* XI 276 = D 818), cf. Bury, *LRE*² I 220 n. 3.

AVGVSTA a. 423–460: she was proclaimed ‘Augusta’ on 2 Jan. 423; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 423. Styled ‘Augusta’; Coins, Leo, *Ep.* 123 (a. 453 June 15), Joh. Mal. 355ff.

She died in 460, Oct. 20, at Jerusalem; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Euth.* 35, cf. Theoph. AM 5947. She had lived in Jerusalem since 443; cf. Cedr. I 601 and Bury, *LRE*² I 230 n. 5. Buried in St Stephen’s Church in Jerusalem; Evagr. *HE* I 22.

She was beautiful and eloquent; Evagr. *HE* I 20, Theoph. AM 5911. She had received a thorough education from her father (ὕπὸ τῷ πατρὶ ἐπαιδεύθη καὶ διὰ λόγων ἐηλύθει παντοίων) and composed verses about Roman victories over Persia (in 421 and 422); Soc. VII 21.8. She also wrote in eight books a verse paraphrase of part of the Old Testament, as well as a poem on the martyrdom of St Cyprian; Phot. *Bibl.* 183, 184, Tzetzes, *Chil.* x 65. Author of *Homerocentones* (she completed *centones* left unfinished by Patricius 5); Zon. XIII 23. 39, Tzetzes, *Chil.* x 92. She founded the church of St Polyeuctus at Constantinople; *Anth. Gr.* I 10. In 439 she visited Jerusalem and brought back relics of St Stephen the Protomartyr; Marcell. com. s.a. 439. Her extant writings (the poem on St Cyprian and the *Homerocentones*) were edited by A. Ludwich (1897). On Eudocia as an author see A. Ludwich, ‘Eudokia, die Gattin des Kaisers Theodosios II, als Dichterin’, in *RhM* 37 (1882), 206–25.

EVDOMIVS (v.c.); ?official in the Visigothic kingdom 506

A prominent layman; husband of Melanthia; they received a letter of condolence from the bishop of Limoges, Ruricius, on the death of their young son; Ruric. *Ep.* II 39 (c. a. 485/507; addressed ‘dominis sublimibus et magnificis filiis Eudomio et Melanthiae’).

In a letter written in 506 by Caesarius of Arles to Ruricius, Eudomius is said to be planning a synod of bishops from the Visigothic kingdom to be held at Toulouse in the following year; *Ep. ad Ruric.* 7. He was presumably a high official in the Visigothic kingdom; Caesarius elsewhere in this letter alludes to fellow-bishops and other clergy as ‘fratres vestri’ but uses the formula ‘filius vester’ of Eudomius, implying that he was not a bishop and probably not a cleric at all, but a high secular dignitary.

Aelia Eudoxia 1

Augusta 400-404

Full name; *CIL* III 736, coins (Sabatier, *Desc. gén. des monn. byz.* I 110-11).

Daughter of the Frank Bauto (*PLRE* I); *Philost.* XI 6. She was brought up at Constantinople in the house of one of the sons of Promotus (*PLRE* I); *Zos.* V 3.2. Her tutor there was Pansophius (who later became bishop of Nicomedia); *Soz.* VIII 6.6.

She married the emperor Arcadius on April 27, 395; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 395, cf. *Chron. Edess.* 39 (Arcadius entered Constantinople on that date), *Zos.* V 3.2-6. Wife of Arcadius; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 403, 404, *Hyd. Lem.* s.a. 404, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 403, 404, *Philost.* XI 6, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 396. They had five children; Flaccilla 1 (born June 17, 397), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 397, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 397, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 397; Pulcheria (born Jan. 19, 399), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 396, 399, *Philost.* XI 6, *Soz.* IX 1, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 399; Arcadia 1 (born April 3, 400), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 396, 400, *Philost.* XI 6, *Soz.* IX 1; Theodosius II (born April 10, 401), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 396, 401, *Philost.* XI 6, *Soz.* IX 1, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 401; and Marina 1 (born Feb. 10, 403), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 396, 403, *Soz.* IX 1, *Philost.* XI 6, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 403 (who gives Feb. 11). See stemma 1.

AVGVSTA a. 400-404: she was proclaimed *Augusta* on Jan. 9, 400; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 400. Called 'Augusta'; *Coins, Soc.* VI 11.20, 15, 18.1.

She died a. 404 Oct. 6 and was buried at Constantinople on Oct. 12 in the Church of the Holy Apostles; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 404. Her death is also mentioned in *Soc.* VI 19, *Soz.* VIII 27, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 404, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 404.

She was a woman of outstanding beauty (*κάλλει λάμπουσαν ἔξαισίῳ*); *Zos.* V 3.2.

Licina Eudoxia 2

Augusta 439-c. 462

Full name; *Coins* (Cohen² VIII 218), *Leo, Ep.* 57.

She was born in 422; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 422. Daughter of Theodosius II and Aelia Eudocia 2; *Soc.* VII 44, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 422, 424, *Jord. Rom.* 329, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 366, 393, *Prisc. fr.* 29, *Joh. Mal.* 355, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 200, *Evagr. HE* I 20, *Theoph. AM* 5926, 5947. She married Valentinian III (on Oct. 29, 437); *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 437, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 437, *Soc.* VII 44, *Prisc. fr.* 29, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 200, 201.6, *Jord. Rom.* 329, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 366, 393, *Evagr. HE* I 20, *Joh. Mal.* 365, *Theoph. AM* 5926, *Zon.* XIII 25.19, *Cedr.* I 598. They had two children, Eudocia 1 and

Placidia 1; Prisc. fr. 29, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 437, 455, Joh. Mal. 366, Proc. *BI* 1 5.3, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 366, 393, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Theoph. AM 5947, 5949, Zon. XIII 25.27. See stemmata 1 and 3.

She was betrothed to Valentinian III in 424; Marcell. com. s.a. 424. The marriage took place in Constantinople on Oct. 29, 437 (see above).

AVGVSTA a. 439–c. 462: proclaimed 'Augusta' at Ravenna in 439, Aug. 6; Agnellus 31, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 599. Styled 'Augusta'; Coins, Pol. Silv. *Lat. princ. Rom.* (= *Chron. Min.* I, p. 523). She is one of four 'Augusti' on *CIL* XI 276 = D 818 = *ILCV* 20, which is therefore to be dated in or after 439.

She is not likely ever to have been stripped of her title and probably retained it until she died.

After the murder of Valentinian III in 455, she wanted Maioresianus to be the next emperor; Joh. Ant. fr. 201.6. Petronius Maximus 22, who became emperor instead, took her as his wife against her wishes; Hyd. Lem. 162 (s.a. 455), Vict. Tonn. s.a. 455, Joh. Ant. fr. 200, 201.6, Proc. *BI* 1 4.36–9, Evagr. *HE* II 7, IV 17, Theoph. AM 5947, Zon. XIII 25.22, Cedr. I 605–6, Nic. Call. xv 11. It was rumoured that she then invited the Vandal king Geiseric to attack Rome and rescue her; Hyd. Lem. 167 (ut mala fama dispergit), Joh. Ant. fr. 201.6 (probably using a good contemporary source). Later sources state it as a fact that she wrote to invite him (Marcell. com. s.a. 455, Jord. *Rom.* 334, Proc. *BI* 1 4.36–9, Joh. Mal. 365–6, Theoph. AM 5947, Zon. XIII 25.23, Cedr. I 606, Joh. Ant. fr. 200, Evagr. *HE* II 7, IV 17), but Geiseric hardly needed an invitation since his political interests were bound up with the family of Valentinian III by the engagement of his son Huneric with Eudoxia's daughter Eudocia.

Geiseric took her and both her daughters back to Africa with him after the sack of Rome in 455; Hyd. Lem. 167 (s.a. 455), Marcell. com. s.a. 455, Jord. *Rom.* 334, Proc. *BI* 1 5.3, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 366, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 455, Joh. Mal. 365–6, Evagr. *HE* II 7, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 455, Theoph. AM 5947, Joh. Ant. fr. 200, Zon. XIII 25.26, Cedr. I 606, Nic. Call. xv 11. She was detained there for some years in spite of representations from the eastern emperors Marcian and Leo; finally Geiseric sent her and Placidia to Constantinople, but only after Eudocia had married Huneric (in c. 462); Prisc. fr. 24, 29, *V. Dan. Styl.* 35, Hyd. Lem. 216 (s.a. 461), Proc. *BI* 1 5.6, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 393, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Theoph. AM 5949. The statement in *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 455 that Leo ransomed her is unsupported elsewhere and is probably a mistake.

She owned property near Constantinople and after her return offered Daniel the Stylite a place to live on it, but he declined; *V. Dan. Styl.* 35 (she was dead when this work was composed, probably soon after Daniel's death in 493).

Eudoxius 1 cursor (East) E/MV

'Cursor privatus'; sent to Egypt by Theodosius II to summon Sinuthius to Constantinople; Besa, *Vita Sinuthii* 55–67 (tr. H. Wiesmann, in *CSCO, Scr. Copt.*, xvi, pp. 16ff.). Perhaps a *cursor* on the palace staff, rather than on that of the praetorian prefect.

Eudoxius 2 doctor 448

A doctor and an able man, he was found to be involved in a rising of the Bacaudae and escaped by fleeing to the Huns; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 133 (s.a. 448) (*Eudoxius arte medicus, pravi sed exercitati ingenii, in Bacauda id temporis mota delatus ad Chunos confugit*).

Eudoxius 3 v.d., agens in rebus (East) 458

Vir devotus magistrianus (in 458); *ACOec.* II v, p. 56 (delivered a letter of the emperor Leo to the bishops of Lydia), p. 64 (mentioned in a letter to Leo from the bishop of Rhodes), p. 67 (took an imperial letter to Cyzicus).

Eudoxius 4 professor of law (East) LV/EVI

Father of Leontius 20, grandfather of Anatolius (*PLRE* III); he was a famous lawyer and taught at Berytus; *CJ* I 17.2.9, *Zach. V. Sev.*, p. 47.

Presumably identical with the jurist Eudoxius whose opinions were cited by sixth-century commentators on the *Codex Iustinianus*; *Basilica* XI 2.25, 35, XXI 3.4, XXII 1.43, XLVII 1.72 (Heimbach I, pp. 696, 704, II, pp. 454, 489, IV, p. 593). He lived no later than the reign of Anastasius; *Basilica* XI 2.27, and cf. *Cyrillus* 2.

Fl. Eudoxius 5 CSL (East) 427

Full name; *Inscr.*

CSL (East) a. 427 May 21 (–?Jan. 428): 427 May 21, *CJ* I 8.1 (MSS 'ppo'); ?428 Jan.^s, *CJ* XII 23.13^a (undated, but cf. Seeck, *Regesten*, 139); 427 March/429 May, *CJ* XI 78.2^a (undated but see *Fasti* for his predecessor, Valerius 6, and his successor, Ioannes 12); 427/429, April 9; *IGC* 242 = *CIL* III 7152 Mylasa (part of the text of a letter from Φλ. Εὐδόξιος, ὁ κ[ό]μης τῶν λαργιτιῶνων, to Fl. Baralach (governor of Caria) on taxation).

Fl. Eudoxius 6 CRP (East) 440; cos. 442

Full name; *P. Oxy.* 913. Eudoxius; *elsewhere*.

CRP (East) a. 440 May 17, *Nov. Theod.* 19^a.

CONSVL (East) a. 442 with Fl. Dioscorus 6 (West): *Fasti, P. Oxy.* 913.

Eudoxius is not an uncommon name and the CRP and the consul could be two different men; if so, the consul could be identical with the CSL of 427.

MACROBIVS PLOTINVS EVDOXIVS 7 v.c.; editor
of Macrobius L V

V.c.; he helped Symmachus 9 to improve the latter's copy of Macrobius' Commentary on the *Somnium Scipionis*; Subscript to Macrobius' *Comm. in Somnium Scipionis* I.

To judge by his names he was related to Plotinus Eustathius 13 and to Macrobius himself.

FL. EVELPIDIVS v.magn., comes (East) V/VI

Ἐπι Φλαβίου) Εὐελπίδιου τοῦ μεγαλοπρ(επεστάτου) κόμ(ητος); *Pal. Quart.* 1896, p. 87 = *AE* 1896, 6 Caesarea (Palestine). The inscription records the construction of a basilica in a first indiction under Fl. Euelpidius and the *pater civitatis* Elias 6. Euelpidius seems to have had the rank of *comes* but to have held no actual office; he was presumably a rich local citizen.

EVENTIVS I v.c., consularis Viennensis before 407

His career is given in *vv.* 1-3 of his epitaph; *AE* 1953, 200 Rome: hic situs est claro quondam qui nomine causas oravit^(a) meruitque pater conscribtus haberi^(b) nec longo post aevo dixit iura Viennae.^(c)

(a) An advocate.

(b) Adlected into the senate.

(c) CONSVLARIS VIENNENSIS, before 407 (see below).

He went to Italy and was expecting to receive a high office when he died in 407; *vv.* 4-6 (inde iter Italiam magno cumulandus honore ni luctu tristem linquens Eventius urbem neu vitae merito sanctis sociandus obisset) – the epitaph is dated in late July or early August of 407, cf. *v.* 13. He died in his forty-fourth year (*v.* 7) and so was born in 364.

He was survived by his wife Faustina 2 and a young son and daughter; *vv.* 8-12.

C. *MARIVS EVENTIVS 2* v.c., defensor (of Fanum
Fortunae) L IV/EV

An advocate in his younger days, he later became *defensor* of Fanum Fortunae and neighbouring towns by order of the emperor for five years; XI 15 Ravenna (C. Mario Eventio c.v. fidelissimo in annis iuvenalib(us) advocato, postea iussu sacro per quinquennium huius civitat(is) sed et vicinarum urbium probatissim(o) defensori . . . statuum . . . ordo et cives Fanest(re)nses) sumptu proprio collocaverunt). The date must be later than C/ I 55.4, issued in Jan. 385, which prescribed a period of five years for the post of *defensor*.

EVERDINGVS dux (in Gaul) 471

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 84.

One of the commanders (*duces*) of the Roman army sent to Arles against the Visigoths in 471 (the others were Anthemiolus, Thorsarius and Hermianus); the army was crushed by Euric and all the 'duces' killed somewhere East of the Rhône; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 649 (s.a. 471).

Euethius 1 tribunus (East) E/MV

Addressee of five letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 297 (addressed Εὐθητίῳ τριβούνῳ), 298-301 (τῷ αὐτῷ). Possibly *tribunus et notarius*.

EVETHIVS 2 v.c. (East) ?V

+ Εὐχή Εὐθητίῳ[υ/κ(αί) Θεοδώρας / τῶν λαμπρῶν]; *MAMA* VI 86 Attouda (S. Phrygia). Euethius and Theodora 5 were presumably husband and wife, and landowners in the area.

Fl. Euethius 3 v.d., exceptor scrinii libellorum et sacrarum
cognitionum (East) 449

Ὁ καθωσιωμένος ἐσκέπτωρ τοῦ θείου σκρινίου τῶν λιβέλλων καὶ τῶν θείων κογνιτῶνων; present at the enquiry of the commission on Eutyches at Constantinople on April 27, 449; *ACOec.* II i.i, pp. 177, 179, iii.i, p. 169.

Eugarus: see Augarus.

Eugenes quaestor palatii 506; Mag. Off. (West) 507

His name could be either 'Eugenes' or 'Eugenetes' (no source gives the nominative form).

EUGENES

He was probably brother of Olybrius 5 (Eugenes and Olybrius were joint addressees of a letter from Ennodius written in summer 503, before the death of Eugenes' brother, Ennod. *Ep.* I 25; Eugenes' brother (unnamed) had recently died in 504, Ennod. *Ep.* III 2; and none of Ennodius' letters to Olybrius are later than 503, Ennod. *Ep.* I 9, 25, II 4, 9, 13, *Carm.* I 8). See stemma 25.

He was an able orator and noted for his literary interests; Cass. *Var.* I 12 (litterati dogmatis studia laudabiliter exsequens), 13 (litterati dogmatis opinione fulgens), VIII 19 (palmarii Eugeneticis linguae ubertas), Ennod. *Ep.* IV 26, 30, *Carm.* I 2.

ADVOCATUS: he was a successful advocate; Cass. *Var.* I 12 (quid enim advocacionis officio . . . ornatus? . . . in hoc campo exercitatus cursu meritorum ad palmam nostri iudicii pervenisti).

QVAESTOR PALATII (of Theoderic) a. 506: he probably succeeded Faustus 9, and was already in office in early 506; Ennod. *Ep.* IV 26 (addressed 'Eugeneti v.i.'): it refers to the 'quaestura', 30 (addressed 'Eugeneti v.i.'). This office is referred to in Cass. *Var.* I 12 (te . . . pridem ad quaesturae culmen elegimus), 13 (hic est qui pridem nostro lateri iuridicus quaestor adhaesit), and Ennod. *Carm.* I 2. 5 (vox iusti quaestor, legum substantia).

He had already left this office before the end of 506; Ennod. *Ep.* IV 32 (he is rebuked for not writing although now freed from the cares of office – suppetat forte de abstinentia tabellarum excusatio illis qui publicae utilitatis muniis occupantur: veniam non meretur, si ab scriptionis adsiduitate temperet absolutus) (on the date, cf. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, 33–5).

MAG. OFF. (West) a. 507: he received Cass. *Var.* I 12 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Eugeniti v.i. magistro officiorum') informing him of his appointment (sume igitur magisteriae infulas dignitatis), and the senate was informed by Cass. *Var.* I 13 (a. 507/511; Eugenitem illustrem virum . . . magisterii honore subveximus). He was in office already in 507; Ennod. *Ep.* V 27 (rebuking his present slowness to write compared with his readiness during his earlier office – referat forte magnitudo vestra publicae occupationis curam locum scriptis familiaribus non dedisse. Sed idem status erat, cum praecedente tempore conloquia culmen vestrum crebra praestabat nec ita aulicis deputatus premebatur excubiis, ut promissi amoris memoriam non haberet). He was perhaps succeeded by Agnellus in 508.

He received several letters from Ennodius from 503 to 508; Ennod. *Ep.* I 25 (summer 503, jointly with Olybrius), III 2 (a. 504), III 25 (a. 504), III 29 (a. 504), IV 26 (early 506), IV 30 (early 506), IV 32 (506), V 27 (early 507), VI 12 (early 508, jointly with Liberius

EUGENES

3 and others), VI 22 (summer 508). In addition he is the subject of Ennodius' poem *Carm.* I 2 (*Dictio data Deuterio v.s. grammatico nomine ipsius Eugeneti v.i. mittenda*) (early 506).

EUGENIA 1 (?c.f.) V/VI

Of noble birth (*nobilis Eugenia praeclari sanguinis ortu*); a Christian, devoted to good works, she fed the starving, ransomed captives and restored their lands to peasants; died aged 60, buried by her daughter Avia; XII 481 + p. 813 = *ILCV* 179 Marseilles.

EUGENIA 2 (?c.f.) deaconess and abbess (East) 513/538

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch ('to Eugenia deaconess and archimandritess'); *Sev. Ant. Ep.* 110 (a. 513/38). Such religious ladies seem usually to have been of noble family; cf. *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* I 49 and see Anastasia 2.

Eugenius 1 procurator of Honoria 449

Manager of the estates of Iusta Grata Honoria, he was executed in 449 after having seduced her; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 199 = *Suid.* O 404 (*τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τῶν αὐτῆς ἔχων πραγμάτων*), *Marcell. com. s.a.* 434 ('procurator' of Honoria), *Jord. Rom.* 328. On the date, cf. Bury, *LRE*² I 289 n. 2.

Eugenius 2 grammaticus (at Constantinople) M/LV

Native of Augustopolis in Phrygia, son of Trophimus; a grammaticus at Constantinople, where he won a widespread reputation; he was alive in the reign of Anastasius, but an old man; his writings included an alphabetical lexicon and works on metre and on orthography (cf. *Christ-Schmid-Stählin* VII 2.2, pp. 1075-6); *Suid.* E 3394. He is mentioned in the *Ethnica* of Stephanus of Byzantium; *Steph. Byz. s.v.* 'Ἀνακτόριον (cited under Stephanus 24).

EUGENIUS 3 comes (East) IV/VI

Styled κύριε κόμης) Εὐγένιε; he restored baths at Jerusalem; *Pal. Quart.* 1929, p. 16 and 1945, p. 94 = *Quart. Dept. Ant. Pal.* II (1932), 175 no. 146 = *SEG* VIII 172 Jerusalem.

Eugenius 4 vir gloriosissimus ?V

Ὁ τῆς ἐνδόξου μνήμης; named with Iulianus 14 as a former owner of a suburban property at Blachernae owned by Hierius 7 and bequeathed by the latter to Anthemius 8; *Just. Nov.* 159 (a. 555).

EVGRAPHIVS

EVGENIVS 5 ?dux Euphratensis c. 500

In c. 500 the Scenite Arabs (i.e. the Bedouin) under Naamanes II invaded Euphratensis; Eugenius, the Roman commander in the area (*στρατηγός τῶν ἐκεῖσε*), met and defeated them at a place called Bith-rapsus; he is described as an *ἀνὴρ ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ σπούδαιος*; Theoph. AM 5990. For the date, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II, p. 91 n. 5.

Possibly identical with Eugenius 6.

EVGENIVS 6 dux utriusque Armeniae 502

Styled 'the *dux* of Melitene' ('dwks d' Mlytyn'); Josh. Styl. 51-2. In November 502 he went south to join forces with Olympius 14 in warfare against Persian forces in the district around Constantia (in Osrhoene); after initial successes they suffered a bad defeat; Josh. Styl. 51. His forces were not sufficient to meet the main Persian army and so he withdrew into Armenia, where he was able to attack and recover Theodosiopolis; Josh. Styl. 52.

Flavius Eugenius Asellus

Eugnomonius protector numeri Martensium (East) 518

Εὐγνωμόνιος *προτίκτορ τῶν γενναιοτάτων ἀριθμοῦ Μαρτησίων*; he died in 518; *CIG* 9449 Constantinople. He was either a retired officer of the Martenses with the honorary rank of *protector* or a senior officer of the unit with the title *protector*; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 658 with n. 116.

Eugrammius tabellio E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 216 (addressed *Εὐγραμμίῳ νομικῷ*), 217-18 (*τῷ αὐτῷ*).

EVGRAPHIA (c.f.) (East) 404

A rich widow at Constantinople; she was a leader of the opposition to John Chrysostom in 404; Pall. *Dial.*, pp. 25 (where she is called *ἄμφωμνῆς τις*), 45. Her confederates were Castricia and Marsa.

Eugraphius (Eographius, MSS) commentator on Terence ?V/VI

Author of a commentary on Terence; he probably used Aelius Donatus and Servius (both in *PLRE* I); the work is extant (ed. P. Wessner, *Donati Commentum*, III 1); cf. *P-W* VI 990, Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 240-2.

EVILA

v.c., comes (West) V/VI

Hic sunt arcana funera posita merita c. 1. com. Evile quondam; XI 6784 = *ILCV* 114 adn. Ravenna. Presumably 'cl(arissimus) com(es)'. The name may be 'Levila' (cf. *ILCV*); if so, he could be identical with Libila. He was, to judge by his name, a German.

EVLALIA

(c.f.) M V

Wife of Probus 4, daughter-in-law of Magnus 2 (and sister-in-law of Magnus Felix 21); she was remarkable for the severity of her character; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiv 90, 94-8 (cf. 96-8 cuius Cecropiae pares Minervae mores et rigidi senes et ipse quondam purpureus socer timebant). She was a cousin of Sidonius Apollinaris 6 by one of his paternal uncles (?Apollinaris 2, Simplicius 8 or Thaumastus 1); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 1.1. Her father was possibly Simplicius, who had an (unnamed) daughter of whose marriage Sidonius approved; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iii 11.1-2. See stemmata 14 and 15.

Eulalius

comes domesticorum (East) c. 528

Κόμης δομεστικῶν; died at the beginning of Justinian's reign leaving too little money to pay his debts and carry out the terms of his will; the deficiency was made up by the emperor; Joh. Mal. 439. The same story occurs in Cedrenus I 637, where Eulalius is not given any title, and the emperor in question is said to have been Justin I. Cf. Macedonius 7.

Eulampius

sophist E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; he was a pagan; Nil. *Ep.* ii 145 (addressed *Εὐλαμπίῳ σοφιστῇ*).

EVLODIVS

(?v.c.); bishop of Bourges M V

In the list of bishops of Bourges, the name Eulodius follows that of Palladius and precedes that of Simplicius; *Gallia Christiana* II 8. The father of Simplicius 9 was a bishop of Bourges, according to Sidonius, who however does not give the father's name; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 9.19-20. It is probable that Eulodius was in fact Simplicius' father. The family had numbered praetorian prefects among its ancestors (cf. Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 9.17) and was therefore senatorial.

Eulogius 1: CRP (West) 395-396; *PLRE* I.

EVLOGIUS 7

EVLOGIUS 2 comes (East) 449

He was a *comes* ('comes') present among the prominent citizens at Edessa in April 449; *AGWG*, NF xv, p. 37.

EVLOGIUS 3 v.sp., tribunus et notarius praetorianus (East) 449

Ὁ περίβλεπτος τριβούνος καὶ νοτάριος πραιτωριανός; sent with Helpidius 5 to control and keep order at the Second (Robber) Council of Ephesus in May 449; *ACOec.* II i.i, pp. 72-3, iii.i, p. 47, cf. *AGWG*, NF xv, p. 157 (called 'trybwn' wnwṭr' p'r' ṭwrynws' = *tribunus et notarius praetorianus*). The *tribuni et notarii praetoriani* constituted a high-ranking grade of the *tribuni et notarii*; cf. *CTh* VI 10.3 (a. 381).

Eulogius 4 PPO Illyrici before Oct. 451

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων Ἰλλυρικοῦ; present at the first and sixth sessions of the Council of Chalcedon in 451; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 56 (Oct. 6), II i.ii, p. 139 (Oct. 25), II iii.i, p. 28. Since his name occurs last of the former prefects on each occasion, he may have held office very recently, but the names are not in strict chronological sequence of office.

Eulogius 5 philosopher M/L V

Philosopher; supported by the emperor Leo with rations out of public supplies; *Malch.* fr. 2a = *Suid.* Λ 267.

Eulogius 6 scholasticus and grammaticus ?V

Scholasticus; author of a work on grammar cited in later Etymologies; *Etym. Mag.* 638.33 (εἰς τὰς Ἀπορίας καὶ Λύσεις Εὐλογίου σχολαστικῶ), 809.34 (ἐν ταῖς Εὐλογίαι τοῦ σχολαστικοῦ δυσκλίτοις ῥήμασι – perhaps part of the Ἀπορίαὶ καὶ Λύσεις).

Possibly identical with the Eulogius to whom Hesychius 15 dedicated his *Lexicon*. Cf. *P-W* VI 1072. For a contrary view, see Hesychius, ed. K. Latte (1953), prolegomena pp. 1-2.

EVLOGIUS 7 praeses (Osrhoenae) 504/505

He was the governor at Edessa in 504/505 when he carried out substantial building work there, including the outer wall, two aqueducts, a public bath, and his official residence; *Josh. Styl.* 87. Styled 'the governor of Edessa' ('ἡγεμών'), he also rebuilt the wall of Banae; *Josh. Styl.* 89. He was the governor (*praeses*) of Osrhoene.

EVLOGIVS 8

v.sp., tribunus et notarius (East) 520

AGENS IN REBUS (East) a. 519: he carried letters on the Acacian schism between Constantinople and Rome; *Coll. Avell.* 218 (a. 519 June; vir spectabilis magistrianus), 189 (a. 519 Sept. 2; v.c., filius noster), 210 (a. 519 Sept. 2; vir sublimis), 188 (a. 519 Oct. 15; vir strenuus agens in rebus), 224 (a. 519 Oct. 15; v.c.), 185 (a. 520 Jan. 19) (with Leo 10).

V.SP., TRIBVNVS ET NOTARIVS (East) a. 520: involved in a further exchange of letters; *Coll. Avell.* 199 (a. 520 Aug. 31; v.s. tribunus et notarius), 200 (a. 520 Aug. 31; v.s. tribunus et notarius), 201 (a. 520 Oct. 29; filius noster spectabilis vir tribunus et notarius).

He appears to have been in Constantinople when he was promoted, since he took *Coll. Avell.* 199 and 200 from there to Rome. Moreover he was sent by Justin to Theoderic on official business (super negotiis quibusdam); *Coll. Avell.* 199. He was therefore an eastern official.

Eulogius 9

patricius; PPO (honorary) (East) 525-532

He is recorded only in *V. Dan. Scet.* 9: originally a stonemason living in Egypt, he discovered hidden gold and went to Constantinople, where he bribed the emperor Justin and the highest officials and became (or possibly obtained the title of) PPO (ὥστε ἑπαρχὸν τῶν ἱερῶν πραιτωρίων γενέσθαι αὐτόν); he subsequently became extremely wealthy, and also obtained the title 'patricius'; two years after he became PPO, Justin died; under Justinian he was still PPO when he joined in the rebellion of Hypatius 6, Dexicrates and Pompeius 2 (i.e. in 532); after this his property was confiscated, but he escaped from Constantinople by night; his arrest and execution were ordered, but he returned to Egypt in disguise and resumed his former profession. Still alive forty years afterwards (c. 565), when he was aged about a hundred. He was therefore about sixty when he went to Constantinople.

This story, being unsupported elsewhere and containing romantic elements, is suspect, but the source was contemporary and the story is not inconsistent with known facts. The title of 'patricius' was more freely granted in the sixth century than before. The title of PPO could have been titular or, more probably, honorary (there is no room in the *Fasti* of praetorian prefects 'in actu positi' for a man to hold office from 525 to 532).

EVODIVS

Fl. Eulogius 10 v.d., palatinus (?agens in rebus) 476

Full name; *P. Oxy.* 1876, 1958. Eulogius; *elsewhere*.

Son of Origenes; *P. Oxy.* 1958. Father of Fl. Apphous and Fl. Martyrius; for Apphous, *P. Oxy.* 1891, 1959-62; for Martyrius, *P. Oxy.* 1961-2. Native of Oxyrhynchus; *P. Oxy.* 1958.

V.D., PALATINVS (?AGENS IN REBUS) (EAST) a. 476: ὁ καθοσιωμένος παλατῖνος, *P. Oxy.* 1958 (a. 476; a *cursor*, Fl. Paulus, leased a house owned by him at Oxyrhynchus), 1876 (undated; a *libellus* from him and a man called Megas to the *praeses provinciae Arcadiae*), cf. *P. Oxy.* 1961 (a. 487; Εὐλό[ο]γιου γενομένου παλατῖνου). In *P. Oxy.* 1960 (dated 511) he is styled γεναμένου μαγιστριανοῦ; *magistrianius* was the word normally used of *agentes in rebus*. From his activities it seems likely that in spite of his official titles he was in fact resident in Oxyrhynchus.

He was dead by 487; *P. Oxy.* 1961. Ὁ τῆς ἀριστῆς μνήμης; *P. Oxy.* 1891, 1959-60, 1962. Ὁ τῆς μακαρίας μνήμης; *P. Oxy.* 1961.

Owner of property in and around Oxyrhynchus; see *P. Oxy.* 1958 (above) and cf. Fl. Apphous and Fl. Martyrius.

FL. FELIX EVMATHIVS v.c., consularis Siciliae 434

Φλάβιος Φῆλιξ Εὐμάθιος ὁ λαμπρ[ο]στ(ατος) ὑπατικός τῆς ἐπαρχίας; *IG XIV* 455 = *AE* 1959, 26 Catania (Sicily), dated a. 434 (postconsular date). His predecessor was Fl. Liberalis.

Eunapius: rhetor and historian; *PLRE* I.

Eunoios rhetor (at Emesa) M/L V

Ἀσοφιστῆς at Emesa, where he taught the philosopher Sallustius 7; his colleague was Marcellus 3; *Dam. fr.* 138 = *Suid.* ζ 62. Said to have been slow-thinking (Εὐνοῖος ὁ ῥήτωρ βραδύνοος ἦν); *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 81 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242.

EUNOMIA (c.L.) I.IV/E.V

Daughter of Turcius Apronianus and Avita, great-niece of Melania the elder (all in *PLRE* I), sister of Asterius 3; dedicated to Christ from birth, she was one of the community of noble Christians with Paulinus at Nola; *Paul. Nol. Carm.* XXI 60-73, 285. *Pall. Hist. Laus.* 41. She met bishop Palladius at Rome in 405; *Pall. Hist. Laus.* 41.

EVODIVS (?v.c.) M/V

Friend of Sidonius Apollinaris 6 who composed verses for him

for inscription on a silver chalice; Euodius planned to visit the Visigothic court at Toulouse on royal business (*rege mandante*) and to present the chalice to queen Ragnahilda to promote his interest; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* iv 8 (addressed as 'domine frater' by Sidonius).

Possibly descended from Fl. Euodius *cos.* 386 (in *PLRE* 1).

Euoptius brother of Synesius L IV/E V

Brother of Synesius 1; *Syn. Ep.* 93, 119. Therefore native of Cyrene. He was the elder brother; *Syn. Ep.* 95. Father of Dioscorus 1; *Syn. Ep.* 4, 53. See stemma 34.

A *curialis* of Cyrene; *Syn. Ep.* 93.

Addressee of many letters from Synesius; *Syn. Ep.* 3, 4, 18, 32, 35, 36, 39, 50-5, 65, 82, 87, 89, 92, 95, 104-11, 113, 114, 120, 122, 125, 127, 132, 135, 136 (five letters addressed τῷ ἀντῶ, viz. *Ep.* 8, 56, 84-6, were not in fact to him). Mentioned in *Syn. Ep.* 60, 93, 119, *Hymn.* VIII.

Possibly bishop of Ptolemais in 431: Ptolemais was represented at the Council of Ephesus in 431 by a bishop called Euoptius; *ACOec.* I i.ii, pp. 6, 29, 34, 59, etc., *Liberat. Brev.* 9. He may have succeeded his brother to the see.

Eupeithius philosopher L V/E VI

Son of Hegias and brother of Archiadas 2; he had greater natural talents than his father but his way of life was much inferior; *Dam. fr.* 352, 354 = *Suid.* E 3650, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 223. See stemma 35.

EVPHEMIA 1 cubicularia (East) E/MV

Κουβικουλαρία τις τοῦνομα Εὐφημία; possessed by devils which the monk Hypatius expelled; *Callin. V. Hypatii* 44.1-7 = 126.

Euphemia 2 mother of John the Hesychast MV

Wife of Enkratius, mother of John the Hesychast (= *Ioannes* 26) (born 454); *Cyr. Scyth. V. Ioann. Hesych.* 1. She had apparently once served in the imperial palace; see Enkratius.

Euphemia 3 sister of Leo I MV

Sister of the emperor Leo I; she was unmarried and lived in Constantinople where her brother visited her every week; near her house she erected a statue of Leo, which was given the name Pittaces because petitioners used to deposit their *πιττάκια* there for the emperor's attention; *Patr. Const.* II 31 (= *Scr. Or. Const.* II, p. 167). See

stemma 7. The story sounds circumstantial, but the *Patria* is a late source and untrustworthy.

EUPHEMIA 4 (c.f.); died 508

Her epitaph was composed by Ennodius c. Sept. 508 (Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, 54); she had been left a widow with a daughter; Ennod. *Carm.* II 130.

Lupicina quae et Euphemia 5 Augusta 518/527

Wife of the emperor Justin I; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 524, Proc. *Anecd.* 6.17, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 518, Suid. E 3796, Theoph. AM 6011, Zon. XIV 5.8, Cedr. I 637, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* II, p. 16.

Her name was Lupicina but on becoming empress she was given the name Euphemia; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 524, Proc. *Anecd.* 6.17, 9.49, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 518, Theoph. AM 6011, Zon. XIV 5.8. On the subject of the name 'Euphemia', see Cameron, *Circus factions in the Roman Empire*, 145-6. See stemma 10.

She was of barbarian origin; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.17, 9.48. She had been sold as a slave and was the concubine of a former owner before Justin bought her; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.17.

AVGVSTA: she will have become *Augusta* in 518 when Justin became emperor; called 'Augusta', Coll. *Avell.* 156 (a. 519), 194 (a. 520), 203 (a. 520), Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 524, Theoph. AM 6011.

Her death must have occurred before April 527; Proc. *Anecd.* 9.47 (during her lifetime she prevented Justinian from marrying Theodora; they had married by April 527). A late source, the *Necrologium Imperatorum*, says that she predeceased her husband; they were buried together in the convent of St Euphemia; *DOP* XVI (1962), 45.

She is described as a virtuous person, abhorring vice, but as lacking in refinement; Proc. *Anecd.* 9.48. She did not interfere in matters of government, which she never understood; Proc. *Anecd.* 9.49. Said however to have been responsible for the change in ecclesiastical policy under Justin; Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* II, p. 16.

Aelia Marcia Euphemia 6 wife of Anthemius Augustus M V

Full name; Coins (Cohen² VII, p. 234). Euphemia; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 482 (not named elsewhere).

She was the only daughter of the emperor Marcian, who married her to Anthemius 3 (future emperor of the West) in c. 453; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 194-7 (princeps, cui mundus ab Euro ad Zephyrum tunc

sceptra dabat, cui nubilis atque unica purpureos debebat nata nepotes, elegit generum), 216, 481-2 (patrio vestiri murice natam gaudeat Euphemiam sidus divale parentis), *Jord. Rom.* 336, *Evagr. HE* II 16, *Joh. Mal.* 368. They had one daughter, Alypia, and four sons, Anthemiolus, Marcianus 17, Procopius Anthemius 9 and Romulus 3 (see Anthemius 3). See stemma 5.

AVGVSTA a. 467/472: styled 'Aug(usta)'; Coins. She presumably became Augusta on her husband's accession in 467, but apart from coins she is not recorded again.

EVPHEMIDES

cubicularius (East) 450-452

Ὁ κουβικουλάριος; he built a shrine of St Christopher at Chalcedon which was begun in May 450 and where the saint's relics were deposited on Sept. 22, 452; *BCH* II (1878), 289 Nicomedia (Bithynia).

Euphemius 1

Mag. Off. (East) c. 456

MAGISTER (OFFICIORVM) under Marcian: he was one of Marcian's most influential advisers; he made proposals c. 456 to end the dispute between the Romans and the Lazi; the historian Priscus 1 was a member of his staff (probably his *assessor*); *Prisc. fr.* 26 (τὴν τοῦ μαγίστρου διέπων ἀρχὴν· ὅς ἐπὶ συνέσει καὶ λόγων ἀρετῇ δόξαν ἔχων Μαρκιανοῦ τοῦ βασιλέως τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων ἔλαχεν ἐπιτροπὴν, καὶ πλείστων τῶν εὐ βουλευθέντων ἐκείνῳ καθηγητὴς ἐγένετο· ὅς καὶ Πρίσκου τὸν συγγραφέα τῶν τῆς ἀρχῆς φροντίδων ἐδέξατο κοινωνόν).

The fact that Marcian's daughter was called Euphemia suggests that Euphemius may have been related to the emperor.

Euphemius 2

Mag. Off. (? East or West) 467/472

Addressee of *CJ* XI 10.6-7 (both undated laws issued by Leo and Anthemius). There is no evidence showing under which emperor he served; if under Leo, he left office by 470.

Euphemius 3

PPO (Orientis) 496

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 496 April 1-July 21: 496, April 1, *CJ* X 16.13 (Ἀνθεμίου ἐπάρχῳ τῶν πραιτωρίων) (the law mentions Armenia); April 30, *CJ* VIII 53. 32 (Euphemio PPO); July 21, *CJ* X 19.9 (Ἀνθεμίου ἐπάρχῳ τῶν πραιτωρίων). The Latin MSS of the Code have probably preserved the correct form of name (cf. app. crit. on *CJ* X 19.9).

EVPLVS

EUPHRASIVS 1 (v.c.) L IV

Addressee of several letters from Symmachus; *Symm. Ep.* iv 58-63, and possibly also *Ep.* iv 64-5.

He lived in Spain; *Symm. Ep.* iv 58, 60-1, 63. Breeder of horses which he supplied for the games at Rome; he provided them for the consular games of Symmachus in 391 and the quaestorian games of Symmachus' son in 393, and was asked to provide animals from his own and other Spanish studs for the praetorian games of Symmachus' son in 401; *Symm. Ep.* iv 58-60, 62-3.

In 397/8 he interceded for Tuentius, an impoverished Spanish senator; *Symm. Ep.* iv 61.

His rank is uncertain but all other persons whose letters from Symmachus are collected in Book IV were aristocrats or holders of high office.

EUPHRASIVS 2 comes (West) ?V/VI

Named on the bilingual epitaph of his son Theodoracius 2 who died in an eleventh indiction year on Aug. 29; III 9534 = *ILCV* 117 Salona (Θεοδώρακις υἱὸς Εὐφρασίου κόμητος; Theodoracis filius Eufrasio comiti (sic)). His son's name, its abbreviated ending ('-is' for '-ios') and the style of the inscription perhaps favour a sixth-century, or even later, date.

Euphrasius 3 Roman envoy 502

Father of Abramius 2, and so grandfather of Nonnosus (*PLRE* III); *Zach. HE* VIII 3. He negotiated peace for the Romans in 502 with Arethas the Kindite; Nonnosus (= *Phot. Bibl.* 3 = *FIIG* IV, p. 179), cf. *Theoph. AM* 5995.

Euphronius v.d., officialis of the MVM (East) 448

Ὁ καθοσιωμένος Εὐφρόνιος ὁ στρατηλατιανός; he visited Theodoret in early 448 to make sure that he had received and was willing to accept the restrictions imposed on his movements; *Theod. Ep.* 79 (a. 448 April).

Euplogius officialis of the PVR IV/V

Fugi Euplogio ex officio praefecti urbis; xv 7192 = *ILCV* 94A slave collar.

(E)VPLVS v.c.; died 476

V.c.; he died in 476 at Rome and was buried in the *coemeterium*

Priscillae together with an unknown aged about 17; VI 31971 = *ILCV* 485a = Rossi I 865.

Euplutius agens in rebus (West) 416

Ὁ μαγιστριανός; he negotiated peace terms with the Visigothic king Vallia in 416 and then escorted Galla Placidia 4 back to her brother Honorius; Olymp. fr. 31.

EVPNIVS ?governor (praeses) of Cappadocia Prima E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia, asking him to see that justice is done in a suit due to be heard by him (ὕπὸ σοὶ κριτῇ τῆς δίκης βραβευομένης); Firmus, *Ep.* 40. He evidently held an office with judicial functions; perhaps a provincial governor, and, in view of Firmus' interest in this case, perhaps governor of Cappadocia Prima.

EVPRAXIVS cubicularius (East) c. 508/511

CUBICVLARIVS (East) c. a. 508/511: 'cubicularius' ('qbwqlr'); Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 65, 67, 68. One of the eunuchs of the imperial bed-chamber ('wnwks d-qyṭwn' mlky'); Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 104, 106. When Severus of Antioch was in Constantinople (a. 508/511), Eupraxius was among his supporters; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 104. He discussed dogmatic problems with Severus, who dedicated treatises on theology to him; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 106. He was therefore evidently a monophysite. In 508/511 Severus addressed several letters to him; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 65-8 (one, *Ep.* 68, jointly to him and Phocas 4). Zacharias addressed his ecclesiastical history to him; Zach. *HE* III prol. ('ad virum quendam Eupraxium nomine, militem et in regis ministerio versatum, graece scripsit'), III 1 ('Christum amans Eupraxi, . . . in domo regia degis et in regis ministerio versaris').

He was a monophysite (see above).

He was already dead when Zacharias composed his biography of Severus; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 104 ('Eupraxius, of glorious and pious memory').

EVPREPIA (c.f.); sister of Ennodius LV/E VI

Sister of Magnus Felix Ennodius 3; Ennod. *Ep.* II 15, III 28, VI 3, VII 8, 14. Mother of Lupicinus 3, whom she sent to Ennodius for his education; Ennod. *Ep.* II 15, 23, III 15, VI 26. She herself lived at Arles; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 8, cf. *Ep.* II 15, III 14, VI 26 (living at a distance and outside Italy). See stemma 19.

She received several letters from Ennodius: *Ep.* II 15, III 14, 15,

EVRICVS

28, v 7 (with a copy of his epitaph on Cynegia 1), vi 3, 26, vii 8 (between summer 503 and summer 508); and is mentioned in *Ep.* ii 23 and vii 14.

Euprepnius pagan priest (at Alexandria) M/L V

Native of Alexandria; he and Epiphanius 2 were the leading experts on the pagan rituals customary in Alexandria; Euprepnius was president of the ritual known as Persica; both men used their influence with the authorities to secure advantages for their cult-members (see Epiphanius); *Dam. fr.* 100 = *Suid.* E 2744.

Euprepnius: *Zach. HE* v 6, 9, vi 6 and *Mich. Syr.* ix 6 wrongly call Pamrepnius 'Euprepnius'.

EVPSYCHIVS vicarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* ii 162 (addressed *Εὐψυχίῳ βικαρίῳ*), 163 (*τῷ αὐτῷ*). He was probably a vicar of a diocese, but could have been the lieutenant-commander of a unit (e.g. *vicarius tribuni*).

Aemilius Rufinus signo Euresius

Euricus king of the Visigoths 466-484

Euarix; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* vii 6.4, *Greg. Tur. HF* ii 25. Eorice (vocative); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* viii 9.5, v. 42 (in verse). Euricus; *elsewhere*. On his name, see Schönfeld, pp. 83-4.

Son of Theoderic I, brother of Thorismodus, Theoderic II, Frederic I, Himnerith and Retemer; *Jord. Get.* 190. His wife was probably Ragnahilda; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* iv 8.5. Father of Alaric II (see below). See stemma 40.

KING OF THE VISIGOTHS a. 466-484: successor to his brother Theoderic II in 466; *Jord. Get.* 235, *Hyd. Lem.* 238 (a. 467). He killed Theoderic at Toulouse in order to obtain the throne; *Hyd. Lem.* 237 (a. 467), *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 643. Styled 'rex Visigothorum' (or similar); *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 476, s.a. 486, *ordo post.* s.a. 487, *Ennod. V. Epiph.*, 80 (= p. 351), *Cass. Var.* iii 3.3, v 39.13, *Jord. Get.* 244, *Greg. Tur. HF* ii 20, 25.

At the start of his reign he sent envoys to the emperor, and to the Sueves, Vandals and (Ostro-)Goths; *Hyd. Lem.* 238 (a. 467). He defeated the Brittones, who lived north of the Loire under their king Riothamus; *Jord. Get.* 237-8. He captured the Auvergne; *Jord. Get.* 238, 240. In 476 he captured Arles and Marseilles; *Auct. Haun.*

ordo prior s.a. 476, 486, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 657, *Jord. Get.* 244 (said to have taken gifts from the Vandal Geiseric to harass the Romans). Having become ruler of Spain and Gaul, he attacked the Burgundians; *Jord. Get.* 244. In 475/6 he agreed to observe peace with the emperor Julius Nepos, following an embassy of bishop Epiphanius of Ticinum; *Ennod. V. Epiph.* 85-94 (= pp. 352-5).

He was an Arian and showed himself to be strongly opposed to the catholics; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* vii 6.6, cf. *Greg. Tur. HF* II 25 (said to have persecuted Christians, i.e. catholics).

He employed an interpreter when replying in Latin to the envoy, bishop Epiphanius; *Ennod. V. Epiph.* 90 (= p. 354).

He died at Arles late in 484; *Auct. Haun. ordo post.* s.a. 486, s.a. 487, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 666, *Jord. Get.* 244 (in the nineteenth year of his reign), *Greg. Tur. HF* II 20 (in the twenty-seventh). For the date of his death, see Alaric II.

He was succeeded by his son Alaric II; *Auct. Haun. ordo post.* s.a. 486, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 666, *Jord. Get.* 245.

EVRYCIANVS v.c., tribunus (et notarius?) (East) c. 434

Ammirandissimus atque clarissimus tribunus; in c. 434 he delivered a letter to Theodoret bishop of Cyrhus from the *comes domesticorum* Titus 2 on the subject of reconciliation with John the bishop of Antioch; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 170 (a letter of Theodoret extant only in Latin). His title is presumably a translation of *ὁ θαυμασιώτατος καὶ λαμπρότατος τριβούνος*.

At an unknown date he received from Theodoret a letter of consolation on the death of his daughter; *Theod. Ep.* XLVII (*Εὐρυκιανῶ τριβούνῳ παραμυθητικῇ*).

Possibly identical with *ὁ λαμπρότατος Εὐρυκιανός* who delivered to Theodoret a message from the sophist Isocasius; *Theod. Ep.* XXXVIII.

Eurycles patricius (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; he is styled *ἡσὴ ἐδοξότης* and described as old, rich, treacherous and lecherous; *Nil. Ep.* II 221 (addressed *Εὐρύκλει πατρικίῳ*).

Flavius Eurycles Epitynceanus

Erelieva *quae et* Eusebia

Eusebius 1 (*Symm. Ep.* IV 43): = *PLRE* I, Eusebius 29.

Eusebius 2 (*Symm. Ep.* VII 86): = *PLRE* I, Eusebius 30.

Eusebius 3 (Symm. *Ep.* v 54, 66): = *PLRE* I, Eusebius 31.

Eusebius 4: CSL (West) 395, PPO Italiae 395-396; *PLRE* I.

EVSEBIUS 5 v.c. L IV/E V

Addressee of two letters from St Augustine; Aug. *Ep.* 34-5 (both addressed 'domino eximio meritoque suscipiendo atque honorabili fratri Eusebio'). He was a 'vir et clarissima dignitate praeditus et considerantissima voluntate tranquillus'; Aug. *Ep.* 34.5. The date was probably soon after 395 (cf. *CSEL* 58, pp. 14-15).

Eusebius 6 (Symm. *Ep.* ix 55): = *PLRE* I, Eusebius 33.

EVSEBIUS 7 v.c. et sp., proconsul (Achaetae) 395/402

V.c. et spect(abilis) proc(onsul)(or similar); *CIL* III 572 = *IG* III 407 = *IG* III² 5204, *CIL* III 573, *CIL* III 7308 = *IG* III² 5203, *CIL* III 14203, 27 = *ILCV* 17 milestones between Athens and Eleusis (Achaeta).

Eusebius 8 scholasticus and poet E V

In 399-400 while a pupil of the sophist Troilus I at Constantinople, Eusebius witnessed the revolt of Gainas (*PLRE* I) and its suppression; he subsequently composed a poem in four books in heroic metre called the 'Gainia' narrating these events; he was a σχολαστικός; Soc. VI 6.36.

Eusebius 9 PSC (West) 409

PSC (West) a. 409: appointed after the fall of Olympius 2 in 409 as successor to Terentius; Zos. v 48.1 (Εὐσέβιον μὲν ἀντὶ Τερεντίου φύλακα τοῦ κοιτώου). Later in the year, when the PPO Iovius 3 deserted Honorius to join Priscus Attalus, Eusebius became all-powerful at Ravenna (μετέρχεται δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ῥάβενναν ἐπὶ τὸν πραιπόσιτον Εὐσέβιον ἡ δυναστεία), but he soon fell victim to a plot by Allobichus and was clubbed to death in the emperor's presence; Olymp. fr. 13. Allobichus himself soon paid the penalty for killing Eusebius (τὴν ἐφ' ᾧ τὸν πραιπόσιτον Εὐσέβιον ἀνεῖλε δίκην τίνου); Olymp. fr. 14.

Eusebius 10 ?advocate (at Seleucia in Isauria) E V

Probably an advocate at the court of the governor of Isauria; of good birth, fond of learning and of mild character; a devout Christian; he wished his friend Hyperechius to be buried in the shrine of St Thecla at Seleucia by the then bishop Maximus, but the funeral

party was stopped by an apparition of St Thecla herself; Bas. Sel. V. *Theclae* II 15 (τῶν τις ἀμφὶ τὰ ἀρχαῖα ταῦτα ῥητόρων; for the form of expression, cf. Chrysermus).

EVSEBIVS 11 v.sp., magister scrinii (East) 429

He was one of the 'v(iri) s(pectabiles) magistri scriniorum' appointed in 429 to the first commission on the *Codex Theodosianus*; *CTh* I 1.5 (a. 429 March 26). Since the *magister memoriae* was Theodorus 24, Eusebius was either *magister epistularum* or *magister libellorum*.

Eusebius 12 author (in Gaul) E/M V

Well-known writer in Gaul, contemporary with Hilary of Arles (died 449) for whom he expressed great admiration; *V. Hil. Arl.* 12.15. Perhaps identical with Eusebius 13.

Eusebius 13 teacher of philosophy (at Lyons or Arles) E/M V

His school was attended by Sidonius Apollinaris 6 and by Probus 4; he taught them philosophy; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* IV 1.3. The school was either at Lyons or at Arles (Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, 9–10). He is perhaps identical with Eusebius 12.

EVSEBIVS 14 dux (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk rebuking him for criticizing the conduct of bishops; *Nil. Ep.* II 261 (addressed Εὐσεβίῳ δουκί).

Eusebius 15 agens in rebus and advocate (East) 428/429; later bishop of Dorylaeum

Agens in rebus; *Coll. Avell.* 99.4. An advocate at Constantinople; *Leont. Byz. contra Nest. et Eut.* III (PG 86, 1389) (ὁ ττηνικαῦτα ἐν τῇ δικανικῇ ἐμπρέπων), *Theoph. AM* 5923, 5940, *Cedr.* I 593 (ὁ σχολαστικός). *Ῥήτωρ*; *Evagr. HE* I 9. In 428 and 429 he became famous by his outspoken opposition to the views expressed by Nestorius, the bishop of Constantinople, denying that Mary was the mother of God; *Cyr. Alex. adv. Nest.* I 20 (PG 76, 41) (ἀνὴρ τις τῶν ἀγαν ἐπιεικῶν, καὶ τελῶν μὲν ἐν λαικοῖς ἔτι), *Marius Mercator*, II 1 (PL 48, 769), *Coll. Avell.* 99.4.7, *Leont. Byz. contra Nest. et Eut.* III, *Evagr. HE* I 9, *Theoph. AM* 5923, 5940, *Cedr.* I 593.

Shortly afterwards he entered the church; *Cyr. Alex. adv. Nest.* I 20 (cited above; this was composed c. 430). He subsequently became bishop of Dorylaeum, and brought accusations of heresy against Eutyches (Nov. 448); he was deposed by the Council of

EUSEBIUS 21

Ephesus in Aug. 449 and fled to Rome, but was reinstated by the Council of Chalcedon in 451 and is last recorded in 452. See *P-W* VI 1444 n. 30.

Eusebius 16 scholasticus (East) 448/449

Addressee of a letter, theological in character, from Theodoret; *Theod. Ep.* 21 (addressed *Εὐσεβίῳ σχολαστικῷ*; written at a time when Theodoret anticipated dismissal from his see).

Eusebius 17 PPO Illyrici 463 Feb. 20

CJ II 7.12 (PP Illyrici).

Eusebius 18 Mag. Off. (East) 474

In office in 474, *CJ* XII 29.2^a (a law of Leo and Zeno). He was *μάγιστρος* on 17 Nov. 474 (Leo junior was consul), when Leo junior was proclaimed emperor (sic); *Const. Porph. de cer.* 94 (the event was rather the death of Leo, cf. *Joh. Mal.* 376, *Theoph. AM* 5966-7). He probably succeeded Hilarianus 2.

Possibly identical with Eusebius 19.

Eusebius 19 envoy of Zeno to Persia 476/484

He was sent by the emperor Zeno as envoy to the Persian king Perozes; *Proc. BP* I 3.8. Present on the Persian's penultimate expedition against the Ephthalite Huns; *BP* I 3.12-13. Perozes was killed in 484 on his last expedition against the Ephthalites (*Proc. BP* I 4) and it is therefore likely that Eusebius was with him in 483 and that the embassy was connected with Rome's request for the return of Nisibis under the terms of the treaty of 363 between Jovian and Sapor (cf. Bury, *LRE*² II 10).

He could be identical with either Eusebius 18 or 28.

EUSEBIUS 20 governor (consularis) of Pamphylia ?V

Δῶρον Τερμησσοῦ δικασπολῆς χάριν ἀγνῆς· Εὐσέβιος θεράπων θῆκε θεῶ τὸ γέρας; Anth. Gr. IX 705. Eusebius was presumably a Christian and governor at Termessus in Pamphylia.

Eusebius 21 *agens vices praesidis Osrhoenae* 500

When the governor of Osrhoene Demosthenes 3 visited Constantinople in 500, he left Eusebius at Edessa 'to hold his post and govern the city'; there was a food shortage and Eusebius relaxed restrictions governing baking and also released corn from the public granaries; *Josh. Styl.* 40.

EVSEBIUS 22

(v.c.) LV/E VI

Of noble birth (*nobilissimus genitor*); on his death (before 505) he entrusted his son (name unknown) to the care of Ennodius 3; Ennod. *Dictio* XI (*Dictio quae dicta est quando Eusebi filius traditus est ad studia*) (dated a. 505).

EVSEBIUS *qui et* ELEONOS 23

comes (East) LV/E VI

Native of Alexandria; he was a *comes* ('κόμης'); he was famous for his charity and gave away all his property to the poor, as a result of which Epiphanius, bishop of Magydus in Palestine, made him his heir with instructions to distribute the inheritance among the poor; at the time of the will Eusebius had sons who were receiving their education in a monastery; by the date of this letter Eusebius was dead ('Count Eusebius the Alexandrine of magnificent memory, who was called Eleonos'); Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* II 3 (a. 518/519).

Eusebius 24

scholasticus (East) ?513/518

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch, probably written when Severus was bishop (513-518); Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 5 ('of the holy Severus, from the letter to Eusebius the scholastic' = 'σχολαστικός').

Eusebius 25

PVR 523/524

He was *vir inlustris* in c. 509 (see below for the date); Cass. *Var.* IV 48 (addressed 'Eusebio v(iro) i(n)lustr(i)'). He had perhaps already occupied one of the higher administrative posts (although he could have obtained the illustrate by the grant of the titular *comitiva domesticorum*, Cass. *Var.* VI 11).

He was given permission by Theoderic in 507/511 to retire from Rome to Lucania for eight months to rest after a period when Rome had been disturbed by violence; Cass. *Var.* IV 48. The reference is probably to disturbances recorded in 509; Cass. *Var.* I 27, 32, 44.

PVR a. 523/524: Eusevius (sic) v.c. et inl. p(raef.) u(rbi) v(i)c(e) s(acra) i(udicans); VI 1666 (undated). In 523/4 Theoderic summoned him to Ticinum to conduct the trial of Boethius 5; Anon. Val. 14.87 (rex vero vocavit Eusebium, praefectum urbis, Ticinum) (Boethius was executed in 524).

FL. AELIUS EVSEBIUS 26

v.c., praeses (?Arcadiae) ?V

Ὁ λαμπρότατος ἡγεμῶν ἐπαρχίας; P. Mert. I 43, lines 1 and 15. The provenance is uncertain but is possibly Oxyrhynchus. If so, Eusebius was probably *praeses Arcadiae*. The document uses formulae which

EUSIGNIVS I

suggest a fifth-century date (c.g. ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος στρατιοπέδαρχος τοῦ Αἰγυπτιακοῦ λίμιτος and ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἑπαρχος [Αὐγουσ]τάλιος – i.e. after 367, cf. Tatianus 5 in *PLRE* I); Oxyrhynchus was in Arcadia in the fifth century.

CRONIVS EVSEBIVS 27 v.c., vicarius Italiae 399 Nov. 9

Cronio Eusebio v.c.: consulari Aemiliae^(a), addita praedictae provinciae contuitu vigilantiae et iustitiae eius etiam Ravennatum civitate quae antea Piceni caput provinciae videbatur; vicario Italiae^(b), quae potestas supra dicto viro ob testimonium ante acti honoris est adtributa, petitione senatus, contemplatione vitae atque eloquentiae eius ab invictissimis principibus est delata. [Ἰτα]λίας ἄρχοντα σοφ[π]τολίαι ἐστ[ή]σαντο βουλ[ή κ]αὶ βασι[λ]εὺς τὸν σοφὸν Εὐσέβιον. Dedicata V idus Novemb., cons. Fl. Mallio Theodoro v.c.; VI 1715 = D 1274 (MS only).

The inclusion of a Greek text in the inscription suggests that he may have been himself a Greek; possibly he was an official Greek rhetor to judge by the use of the word σοφος.

(a) CONSVLARIS AEMILIAE before 399.

(b) VICARIUS ITALIAE a. 399 Nov. 9, in office when this inscription was set up in his honour.

Fl. Eusebius 28 cos. 489; cos. II 493; Mag. Off. (East) 492-497

Possibly identical with Eusebius 19.

Fl. Eusebius; *P. Oxy.* 1891. Eusebius; *elsewhere*.

CONSVL (East) a. 489 with (Petronius) Probinus (West): *Fasti*, XII 487, Rossi I, p. 607.

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 492-497: a. 492 March 1, *CJ* I 30.3^a; a. 497 Dec. 31, *CJ* II 7.20^a; undated (laws of Anastasius), *CJ* XII 1.18^a, 5.3^a, 10.2^a and 19.11^a. In 496 Anastasius sent Eusebius, ὁ μάγιστρος, with a message to Euphemius (patriarch of Constantinople); Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 450 = Theoph. AM 5988.

CONSVL II (East) a. 493 with Faustus Albinus 9 (West): *Fasti*, *P. Oxy.* 1891 (dated 495; there were no eastern consuls in 494 and 495).

Fl. Eusebius 29 defensor of Oxyrhynchus ?VI

Ὁ λογιώτατος ἐκδικος τῆς Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν; *PSI* VI 686 Oxyrhynchus. Possibly sixth century.

Eusignius I satrap (?in Armenia) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 5 (addressed Εὐσιγνίῳ σατράπῃ). He was presumably one of the satraps of Roman Armenia; cf. Jones, *LRE* I 158.

- Eusignius 2 officer (East) 513
 An officer in the army of Hypatius 6; he was captured following Hypatius' defeat by barbarians and was handed over to Vitalianus 2 (in 513); Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 10. Possibly a *tribunus*.
- Eustathianus sophist (at Oxyrhynchus) V/VI
 Eustathianus sofista d(ixit); one of the speakers in a lawsuit heard before the *praeses* (*Arcadiae*) at Oxyrhynchus; *PSI* 1309 Oxyrhynchus.
- Eustathius 1 QSP (East) 404
 Present in Constantinople in 404 when John Chrysostom's supporters were being persecuted; he was called on to witness an inventory of church property; Pall. *Dial.*, p. 19 (the text reads: *καὶ Εὐσταθίου κυναιστορος καὶ ταβουλαρίου*; but this is an impossible title, *tabularii* ranking far below the QSP; either a proper name has fallen out of the text or else the reading should be e.g. *ταβουλαρίων τῶν*; cf. Georg. Alex., *V. S. Chrysostomi*, in Phot. *Bibl.* 96).
- Eustathius 2 cubicularius (East) E/MV
 Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 37 (addressed *Εὐσταθίῳ κουβικουλαρίῳ*).
- Eustathius 3 decanus (East) E/MV
 Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 277 (addressed *Εὐσταθίῳ δεκανῶ*).
- EVSTATHIVS 4 vicarius Asiae 435 Jan. 29
 Received a copy of *CTh* VI 28.8 (eodem exemplo . . . Eustathio vicario Asiae *subscription*).
- Eustathius 5 primicerius silentiariorum (East) 444
 Ὁ πρῆμκῆριος τῶν σιλεντιαρίων; sent by Theodosius II to enquire into the consecration of Bassianus as bishop of Ephesus in 444; *ACOec.* II i.iii, pp. 46-7 (Latin version, II iii.iii, pp. 55-6).
- Eustathius 6 writer on rhetoric ?IV/V
 Styled ὁ σοφώτατος, author of a commentary on the *Στάσεις* of Hermogenes; Ioannes Doxopates, in *Rhet. Graeci* (Walz) II, p. 545. Also cited by Maximus Planudes, *Rhet. Graeci* V, p. 353, and by unknown commentators, *Rhet. Graeci* VII, pp. 646, 704.

EVSTATHIUS 7 (v.c.); son of Macrobius M V

Son of Macrobius (= Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius 20), who expressed concern for his education at the beginning of the *Saturnalia*; *Macr. Sat.* I 1.1. On the orthography of his name, Eustathius or Eustachius, see Cameron, *JRS* 56 (1966), 37.

Possibly identical with Plotinus Eustathius 13.

EVSTATHIUS 8 (v.c.); translator of St Basil M V

Brother of Syncletica and translator into Latin of the *Hexaemeron* of St Basil of Caesarea; *PG* 30, 869 (the translation is extant; *ibid.* 869-968). The work was praised by Cassiodorus; *Cass. Inst. Div. Litt.* I 1. Eustathius was brother also of Perpetua, and of noble family; see Syncletica, and cf. Sedulius, *Ep. ad Macedonium* (= *CSEL* 10, p. 9). Perhaps he made his translation for use by the religious group to which his sisters and Sedulius belonged.

Eustathius 9 QSP (East) ?c. 494/495

Addressee of a letter from Dionysius of Antioch; Eustathius is to visit the city (viz. Antioch) and Dionysius hopes to deliver a panegyric before him, but complains that the city is unhappy; *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 28 (addressed *Εὐσταθίῳ κοιμιστορι*).

Possibly identical with Eustathius 11 (PPO in 505-506); if so, the discontent in Antioch may have been connected with the disorders of c. 494 (cf. Constantius 13), and Eustathius' quaestorship might then be dated c. 494/495.

Two other letters of Dionysius were addressed *Εὐσταθίῳ*; *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 9, 26. Perhaps the same man.

Eustathius of Epiphaneia 10 historian E VI

Native of Epiphaneia in Syria; *Evagr. HE* I 19, v 24, *Suid. E* 3746. Called a Syrian; *Evagr. HE* II 15, III 26.

Author of a chronicle of the period from Aeneas to the reign of Anastasius; *Suid. E* 3746. His history was in two books, one down to the fall of Troy, the second ending with the siege of Amida in 502/3, in the twelfth year of Anastasius; *Evagr. HE* III 37, v 24. He is called *ὁ σφώτατος χρονογράφος* and is said to have died before he could complete his narrative of the Persian war; *Joh. Mal.* 399. His work is now lost apart from the use made of it in the passages of Evagrius, John Malalas, and Suidas cited, but it still existed on Patmos in 1200; cf. P. Maas, *BZ* 38 (1938), 350 = *Kleine Schriften*, p. 468. It is possible, however, that the account of the siege of

Amida given by Procopius was taken from Eustathius; cf. Procopius, ed. J. Haury, vol. 1, p. xix.

If the statement in Joh. Mal. 398 about the death of Constantinus 14 in captivity in Persia is from Eustathius, then Eustathius could have been dead by autumn 504 when Constantinus returned from Persia; see Constantinus 14.

See also *P-W* VI 1450-1 n. 14.

Eustathius 11

PPO (?Orientis) 505-506

PPO (?ORIENTIS) a. 505 April 19-506 Nov. 20: 505 April 19, *CJ* I 4.19^a = 55.11^a; 506 July 23, *CJ* IV 35.22^a; 506 Nov. 20, *CJ* II 7.23^a. A prefectorial edict of his is extant; Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, p. 265, no. 12, p. 270, no. 12. He was presumably PPO of the East. Cf. also Anonymus 9.

Fl. Eustathius 12

PPO (Orientis) 420-422; cos. 421

Fl. Eustathius; *Stud. Pal.* XX 118. Eustathius; *elsewhere*.

QSP (East) a. 415-416: 415 Oct. 15, *CTh* I 8.1 *subscription* (a copy was sent 'Eustathio quaestori'; he had initiated the measure - viro illustri quaestore Eustathio suggerente); 416 Feb. 6, *CTh* VI 26.17 (addressed 'Eustathio viro inl(ustri) quaestori').

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 420-422: 420 Sept. 18, *CTh* VII 16.3^a; 422 March 3, *CTh* VII 8.13^a; 422 March 23, *CTh* I 34.2^a + *CTh* II 10.6^a; 422 June 19, *CTh* VIII 4.27^a; ?421 July 15/423 Feb. 13, *CJ* XII 46.4 (addressed 'Eustathio p.p. et Nestorio p.p. Illyrici') (for the date, see Nestorius 4).

CONSVL (East) a. 421 with Agricola 1 (West): *Fasti, Stud. Pal.* XX 118.

Plotinus Eustathius 13

PVR 457/472

Salvis dd. nn. et patricio Ricimere / Plotinus Eustathius v.c. urb(is) pr(aefectus) fecit; X 8072. 4 = XV 7109 a-c = D 813 bronze tablets (provenance unknown). The emperors are unknown but the date must lie between the years 457 (when Ricimer was made 'patricius') and 472 (when he died). For a date between 461 and 465, see *Bull. Comm.* 1888, pp. 194-5.

Eustathius was perhaps related to Macrobius Plotinus Eudoxius 7. Perhaps identical with Eustathius 7, the son of the writer Macrobius.

Eustephius

sophist LV

Native of Aphrodisias (in Caria); a sophist and author of *μελέται*; he was prominent in the (Christian) congregation of Adrotta (?=

EUTHALIUS 3

Adruta) in Lydia; Suid. E 3750. He was one of the best pupils of the sophist Lachares 2; Suid. Λ 165.

IVLIA EVSTOCHIUM: c.f., died 419; *PLRE* 1.

EVSTOCHIUS 1 (viii 16292): *PLRE* 1.

Eustochius 2

CSL (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 304 (addressed Εὐστοχίῳ κόμητι λαργιτιῶνων). He was presumably CSL (cf. Fl. Eudoxius 5) but his office might have been a diocesan *comes largitionum*.

EVSTOCHIUS 3

bishop of Tours 442-458/461

Named by Gregory of Tours as the fifth bishop of Tours and said by him to be 'ex genere senatorio'; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 1, 14, x 31.5. For the dates of his bishopric, cf. L. Duchesne, *Fast. épisc.* II² 303ff., and Perpetuus, his successor and a relative.

Fl. Eustochius 4

comes domesticorum (East) 487

Full name; *both papyri* (see below).

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος κόμης τῶν καθοσιωμένων δομestikῶν καὶ πρωτεύων τῆς Ἀρσινοείτων πόλεως; *Stud. Pal.* xx 128 (a. 487 May 23), *SB* 5273 (a. 487). Both papyri are from Arsinoe. On the sense of *πρωτεύων*, cf. Silvanus 5, Fl. Strategius 9, and see Just. Nov. 128.16.

EVSTRATIUS

comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia; Firmus, *Ep.* 3 (addressed Εὐστρατίῳ κόμητι), 39 (addressed Εὐστρατίῳ; it alludes to him as ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμης and invites him to help a mutual acquaintance to secure acquittal from false accusations).

Euthalius 1: scholasticus (at Apamea) L IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

EVTHALIUS 2: praefectus augustalis (Syn. *Ep.* 127) c. 403/404; *PLRE* 1.

EVTHALIUS 3

v.c.; memorialis; later a priest E/M V

He is the subject of a letter written by Theodoret. A man of good education; formerly *vir clarissimus*; he served for a time in the *scrinium memoriae* and later became a priest; the PVC (Anonymus 18)

then imposed on him the burden of a praetorship, and Theodoret wrote on his behalf saying that he was a poor man, no longer a *clarissimus* but a priest, and that as a *memorialis* the law in any event exempted him from the obligation; Theod. *Ep.* XXXIII (address and date unknown, but possibly 430/431, cf. Antiochus 7) (Theodoret wrote: *ικετεύων ἀπαλλαγῆναι τὸν εὐλαβέστατον καὶ θεοφιλέστατον Εὐθάλιον τὸν πρεσβύτερον τοῦ τῆς πραιτουρας τελέσματος, ἄνδρα φιλοσοφίας ἀπάσης μεστὸν τῆς τε ἐν γράμμασι τῆς τε ἐν πράγμασι καὶ βραχέα κεκτημένον, μόλις αὐτῷ καὶ οἰκείους ἀποχρῶντα; the PVC acted wrongly, ἀγνοῶν ὡς οὐκ ἔστι λαμπρότατος, ἀλλὰ πρεσβύτερος ἀνὴρ· καὶ εἰ λαμπρότατος δὲ ἦν ἔτι ἀπήλλακτο ἂν τοῦ τοιοῦτου τέλους, τοῦ τοῖς μεμοριαλίσους τετιμηκότος νόμου τοῦτο σαφῶς διαγορεύοντος). The law to which Theodoret refers may be *CTh* VI 26.7-8 (a. 396); if so, Euthalius had probably completed twenty years' service as a *memorialis* before entering the priesthood.*

Fl. Eutharicus Cilliga

consul 519

Full name; Rossi I 968-9, *AE* 1919, 70. Eutharicus Cilliga; Anon. Val. 14.82. Eutaricus Filica (sic); *CIL* IX 410. Fl. Eutharicus; V 6589. Cellica; V 5426. Eutharicus; *elsewhere*. On his names, see Schönfeld, pp. 62 (Cilliga not Germanic), 82-3 (Eutharicus).

An Amal; Jord. *Get.* 298. Grandson of Beremud, son of Veteric, husband of Theoderic's daughter Amalasuinth, father of Athalaric and Matasuentha (*PLRE* III); Jord. *Get.* 81, 251, 298. He lived in Spain and was summoned from there by Theoderic to marry Amalasuinth; Jord. *Get.* 298. The marriage took place in 515; Cass. *chron.* s.a. 515. See stemma 37.

CONSVL (West) a. 519 with Iustinus Aug. (East): *Fasti*, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 519, Rossi I 968-70, *AE* 1919, 70, *CIL* V 5426, 6589, 7408, IX 410, Anon. Val. 14.80, *Coll. Avell.* 159, 166, 168, 190, 219-20, 224-7, cf. Cass. *Var.* VIII 1.3.

The emperor Justin adopted him as his son by arms (*per arma*); Cass. *Var.* VIII 1.3.

He died before Theoderic (i.e. by 526); Jord. *Get.* 304, Proc. *Bl.* I 14.6, *BGI* 2.2.

At the time of his marriage he was 'iuvenili aetate prudentia et virtute corporisque integritate pollens'; Jord. *Get.* 298. However, Cassiodorus later described him as almost contemporary (*paene aequaevus*) with the emperor Justin; Cass. *Var.* VIII 1.3. He was a severe opponent of the catholics (*nimis asper fuit et contra fidem catholicam inimicus*); Anon. Val. 14.80.

Also mentioned; Cass. *Var.* IX 25.

EVTOLMIUS

EUTHERIUS 1

v.c. V/VI

V.c.; buried at Rome; VI 31973 = *ILCV* 139 adn.

Fl. Eutherius 2 (VI 31982 = *ILCV* 14): *PLRE* I.

Euthius

praefectianus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 103 (addressed Εὐθίῳ ἐπαρχικῶ). He was probably an *officialis* of the PPO.

EVTHYMIVS 1: advocate 390, vicarius Asiae 396; *PLRE* I.

Euthymius 2

PVR E/M V

Euthymius, 'ex praefectus urbis (sic)', was one of the Roman aristocrats present at a hearing of charges made against Pope Sixtus III; Mansi V 1167. The document recording this was a forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus, but appears to have used the names of real people; cf. L. Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* I, pp. cxxvi-cxxvii.

Eutocius

mathematician (at Alexandria) E/M VI

Author of extant commentaries on mathematical works by Apollonius of Perga and Archimedes. He wrote commentaries on Books I to IV of the *Conics* of Apollonius; and on three works of Archimedes, *On the Sphere and Cylinder*, *Measurement of the Circle*, and *The Equilibriums of Planes*. The dedication of Book I of *On the Sphere and Cylinder* is to the philosopher Ammonius ḡ (who died between 517 and 526), and that of the *Conics* is to the architect Anthemius (*PLRE* III) (who died in 534). Eutocius therefore lived no later than the early sixth century (for the allusions to Isidorus, the later architect (*PLRE* III), which are to be regarded as interpolations, see T. L. Heath, *History of Greek Mathematics*, II 540). A mathematician, he taught at Alexandria where he lectured on the *Organon* of Aristotle; Elias, *Comm. in Prior. Anal.*, p. 134 (in *CAG* XVIII I).

Possibly successor of Ammonius ḡ as head of the Aristotelian school at Alexandria; see Westerink, *Anonymous Prolegomena*, xiii.

Eutolmius

v.inl.; scholasticus ?V

Author of four (undated) poems in the *Anthologia Graeca*; *Anth. Gr.* VI 86, VII 608, 611 (all Εὐτολμίου σχολαστικοῦ Ἰλλουστρίου), IX 587 (Εὐτολμίου Ἰλλουστρίου). From his titles it appears that he was a *scholasticus* with the (honorary) rank of *illustris*. His poems are all

associated with poems of Palladas (*PLRE* 1) in both Palatinus and Planudes, viz. VI 85-6 and VII 607-8 (in both Palatinus and Planudes), VII 610-11 (in Palatinus only), and IX 587 and 773 (in Planudes only). This suggests that their works were included originally in the same collection and so perhaps that they were either contemporaries or lived not long after one another. In view of Eutolmius' titles, suggestive of a date not before the fifth century, it is probable that he was in fact rather the later of the two. Cf. A. and A. Cameron, in *JHS* 86 (1966), 8 n. 18, and (for a change of mind, including him in Agathias' Cycle) *JHS* 87 (1967), 131.

Eutrechius

?PVC 448

*Υπαρχος; addressee of three letters from bishop Theodoret of Cyrrhus; Theod. *Ep.* 57 (late 447/early 448), *Ep.* 80 (c. April 448), *Ep.* 91 (early 448) (all Εὐτρεχίῳ ὑπάρχῳ). Congratulated on his elevation to office; *Ep.* 57. Summoned to Constantinople to take up office as prefect; *Ep.* 80 (τῆς ὑμετέρας μεγαλοπρεπειας εἰς τὴν βασιλῖδα κληθείσης πόλιν καὶ τὸν ὑψηλὸν τῶν ὑπάρχων θρόνον λαχούσης διακοσμῆν). He could have been PPO or PVC, but was more probably the latter since Hormisdas was PPO (?Illyrici) in February 448 and two PPOs of the East are known already for that year (see *Fasti*).

Eutropius 1

PSC (East) c. 395-399; cos. 399; patricius

Born near the Assyrian (i.e. Persian) frontier; Claud. *in Eutr.* 158. A eunuch; Pall. *Dial.*, p. 29, Zos. v 3.2, Eun. fr. 66 (= Suid. E 3776), 71, 72, 76, Soc. vi 5, Soz. vii 22. 7-8, viii 7.1, Philost. xi 4, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 399, Jord. *Rom.* 319, Joh. Ant. fr. 189 (= Suid. E 3777). He was apparently castrated in infancy and destined for the slave market; Claud. *in Eutr.* 1 44-9. Sold as a slave, he had several owners; Claud. *in Eutr.* 1 30ff., 58ff., Eun. fr. 72. Among them were a soldier called Ptolemaeus and the MVM Arinthaëus (before 379) (see *PLRE* 1); Claud. *in Eutr.* 1 61-3, 478-9. He formed part of the dowry of Arinthaëus' daughter; Claud. *in Eutr.* 1 104-5. He was later given his freedom; Claud. *in Eutr.* 1 132. The details of his early career given by Claudian are not reliable.

He had a sister, who was in Constantinople in 398; Claud. *in Eutr.* 1 263, II praef. 41-4, II 88-93.

He entered service in the imperial palace; Claud. *in Eutr.* 1 143ff., Philost. xi 4. His career was promoted by Abundantius (*PLRE* 1); Claud. *in Eutr.* 1 154ff.

He held a trusted position under Theodosius I by c. 393, when he was sent to Egypt to enquire of the monk John about the outcome

of the war with the usurper Eugenius; *Soz.* VII 22.7-8 (πιστος ἦν αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς βασιλείαις εὐνούχων), *Claud. in Eutr.* I 312-13. In Eunapius (fr. 66) he is styled ἐπίτροπος of Theodosius in 395, presumably an error for Arcadius.

In 395 he was the great rival of the PPO Rufinus (= *PLRE* 1, Rufinus 18) at Constantinople. He arranged the marriage of Arcadius with Eudoxia and so foiled Rufinus' own plans; *Zos.* V 3.2 (εἰς τῶν περιτὴν βασιλικὴν θεραπείαν εὐνούχων), *Joh. Ant.* fr. 190. Later in 395 he cooperated with Stilicho (*PLRE* 1) to bring about the downfall and death of Rufinus; *Zos.* V 8.1. He then succeeded to Rufinus' position as the dominant influence over the emperor Arcadius; *Philost.* XI 4, *Eun.* fr. 66. He obtained Rufinus' riches for himself; *Zos.* V 8.2, *Jord. Rom.* 319. He removed potential rivals by plotting the downfalls of Timasius (*PLRE* 1), *Zos.* V 8.3-9.7, *Eun.* fr. 70, 72; Bargus, *Zos.* V 10.1-3, *Eun.* fr. 71; and Abundantius (*PLRE* 1), whose wealth he obtained for himself, *Zos.* V 10.4-5, *Claud. in Eutr.* I 167ff., *Eun.* fr. 72. At first he used his power discreetly but later grew bolder and assumed the trappings of power openly; *Claud. in Eutr.* II 553-60.

PSC (East) c. 395-399: τὴν ἡγεμονίαν πάντων τῶν βασιλικῶν εἶχε κοιτώνων (in late 395-early 396); *Zos.* V 9.2. Τὴν τοῦ πραιποσίτου τιμὴν ἀναβάς; *Philost.* XI 4. Sacri palatii cubicularius (a. 396); *Marcell. com.* s.a. 396. Ἀσηγητὴς τῶν βασιλικῶν κοιτώνων (a. 398); *Pall. Dial.*, p. 29. Ὁ προεστῶς τοῦ βασιλικοῦ κοιτωνος; (a. 398) *Soz.* VI 2.10, (a. 399) *Soz.* VI 5. Ὁ τότε προεστῶς τοῦ βασιλέως οἴκου (a. 398); *Soz.* VIII 2.19. Ὁ κουβικουλάριος (a. 398); *Marcell. Dial.*, I. *Porph.* 26. Quondam praepositus sacri cubiculi (a. 399); *CTH* IX 40.17. He is called ὁ θαλαμηπολος; *Eun.* fr. 66, 72. Called 'chamberlain' (qntwnqn); *Barhadbeshabba, HE* 18.

From the fall of Rufinus in 395 to his own downfall in 399 he was all-powerful at the court of Arcadius; *Zos.* V 9.2, 11.1, 12.1, *Pall. Dial.*, p. 29 (ἐκράτει τῶν πραγμάτων), *Eun.* fr. 69, *Claud. in Eutr.* I 105 (Eous rector), 170ff. (excelsam rerum sublatus in arcem), *Marcell. Dial.*, I. *Porph.* 26. His only rival in the Empire, Stilicho, was declared a public enemy at Constantinople at his instigation; *Zos.* V 11.1, *Eun.* fr. 74. By winning over Gildo (*PLRE* 1) he detached Africa from its allegiance to the West and added it to the territory of Arcadius (a. 396/397); *Zos.* V 11.2 (with the defeat of Gildo in 398, he lost it again), *Claud. in Eutr.* I 399-400, *de cos. Sul.* I 270-8. At his suggestion Arcadius took a summer vacation each year at Ancyra in Galatia; *Claud. in Eutr.* II 95ff. In c. 397-398 he himself led a military expedition against the Huns, who were

attacking Phrygia and Cappadocia and succeeded in making them withdraw; Claud. *in Eutr.* I 234-86. He perhaps pursued them through Armenia; Claud. *in Eutr.* II praef. 55-6. In 398 he secured the appointment of John Chrysostom as patriarch of Constantinople; Pall. *Dial.*, p. 29 (he had previously encountered John while on imperial business in the East), Soc. VI 2.10, Soz. VIII 2.19. He secured an imperial constitution by which all the pagan temples at Gaza except the Marneum were officially closed in 398; Marc. Diac., *V. Porph.* 26. He also secured the passage of a law abolishing the right of asylum in churches; Joh. Ant. fr. 189, Phot. *Bibl.* 96, Soz. VIII 7.2-3.

CONSVL (East) a. 399 with Fl. Mallius Theodorus (West) (*PLRE* I): *Fasti*, Zos. V 17.4, Philost. XI 4, Soc. VI 5, Soz. VIII 7.1, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 399, Marcell. com. s.a. 399, Claud. *in Eutr.* I 105, 285-6, II praef. 10, II 561. His consulship was never recognized in the West; Claud. *in Eutr.* II 126-8, and cf. Rossi I, p. 203ff. He was the first (and only) eunuch ever to hold the consulship; Soc. VI 5, Soz. VIII 7.1, Zos. V 18.3, Marcell. com. s.a. 399 (*omnium spadonum primus atque ultimus consul fuit*). The appointment caused considerable offence in the West; cf. Claud. *in Eutr.* I 8 (*omnia cesserunt eunucho consule monstra*), 285-6 (*ne quid non polluat unus, dux acies, iudex praetoria, tempora consul*). This was echoed in the East; cf. Marcell. com. s.a. 399 (who quotes Claudian). On his downfall the consulship was annulled and Theodorus became officially sole consul for the year; *CTh* IX 40.17 (cited below), Joh. Ant. fr. 189, Soc. VI 5.

PATRICIVS a. 399: he was *patricius* in 399; Zos. V 17.4 (*τῆ τῶν πατρικίων ἀξία*), Philost. XI 4, Claud. *in Eutr.* I 109, II praef. 2, II 561, *CTh* IX 40.17 (cited below), Joh. Chrys. *Hom. in Eutropium* (*εἰς Εὐτρόπιον εὐνοῦχον πατρικίων καὶ ὑπατον*). Some sources give him the title 'pater Augusti'; Philost. XI 4 (*ἦν λοιπὸν πατὴρ ὁ εὐνοῦχος βασιλέως*), Soz. VIII 7.1 (*ὑπάτου καὶ πατρὸς βασιλέως ἀξία ἐτιμήθη*). This is a reference, ironic because he was a eunuch, to his title 'patricius' (for a similar case, without irony, see Aurelianus 3 in *PLRE* I, Ammonius 8 and cf. Just. *Nov.* 81).

His downfall came in autumn 399, when his rival Gainas (*PLRE* I) made use of the revolt of Tribigildus to weaken his influence over Arcadius. When the revolt broke out, Arcadius gave Eutropius absolute authority in the East (*Εὐτροπίῳ τὴν πᾶσαν ἔδωκε τῆς βασιλείας οἰκονομίαν*) and he appointed Gainas and Leo 2 as generals; Zos. V 14.1. Leo's only qualification was his friendship with Eutropius, Zos. V 14.2, Eun. fr. 76; and the campaign went badly for him, Zos. V 15.1, 16.5-17.2. Eutropius had made an enemy of Tribigildus by

once refusing a petition and sending him away empty-handed; Claud. in *Eutr.* II 174ff. Gainas is said to have envied the power and wealth of Eutropius; Zos. V 13.1, 17.4, Eun. fr. 75. Having established his own power in 399, Gainas forced Arcadius to dismiss Eutropius; Eutropius fled into the church of St Sophia at Constantinople for sanctuary but was removed from there and exiled to Cyprus before being recalled, tried for treason and executed at Chalcedon; Zos. V 17.5-18.3, Philost. XI 6 (Philostorgius attributes his downfall to a quarrel with the empress Eudoxia), Soc. VI 5, Soz. VIII 7.2-5, Phot. *Bibl.* 96, Joh. Ant. fr. 189, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 399, Claud. in *Eutr.* II praef. 10, 52, II 20-1. His statues and images were destroyed; see *CTh* IX 40.17 (cited below) and cf. Claud. in *Eutr.* II 70ff. His downfall and dismissal from his dignities, his exile to Cyprus, the confiscation of his wealth and the destruction of his statues are all ordered in a strongly worded law issued to the PPO Aurelianus (Aurelianus 3 in *PLRE* I) on Aug. 17^S (MSS Jan. 17) 399; *CTh* IX 40.17 (omnes res Eutropi, qui quondam praepositus sacri cubiculi fuit, aerarii nostri calculis adiunximus, erepto splendore eius et consulatu a taetra inluevit et a commemoratione nominis eius et caenosis sordibus vindicato, ut eiusdem universis actibus antiquatis omnia mutescant tempora nec eius enumeratione saeculi nostri labes appareat nec ingemiscant aut qui sua virtute ac vulneribus Romanos fines propagant vel qui eosdem servandi iuris aequitate custodiunt, quod divinum praemium consulatus lutulentum prodigium contagione foedavit. Patriciatus etiam dignitate atque omnibus inferioribus spoliatum se esse cognoscat, quas morum polluit scaevitate. Omnes statuas, omnia simulacra, tam ex aere quam ex marmore seu ex fucis quam ex quacumque materia quae apta est effingendis, ab omnibus civitatibus oppidis locisque privatis ac publicis praecipimus aboleri, ne tanquam nota nostri saeculi obtutus polluat intentum. Adhibitis itaque fidis custodibus ad Cyprum insulam perducatur, in qua tua sublimitas relegatum esse cognoscat, ut ibidem pervigili cura vallatus nequeat suarum cogitationum rabie cuncta miscere). When he was in the church at Constantinople seeking asylum, the bishop, John Chrysostom, delivered a sermon using him as an example of the fickleness of fortune; Joh. Chrys. *Hom. in Eutropium*, Soc. VI 5, Soz. VIII 7.4.

His conduct of affairs was severely criticized after his downfall. He was accused of avarice; Zos. V 10.4, 12.1-2, Claud. in *Eutr.* I 190ff., Marcell. com. s.a. 396. He sold offices; Claud. in *Eutr.* I 196ff., Joh. Ant. fr. 189. The subdivision of provinces was maliciously interpreted by Claudian as evidence of his desire to have more

offices to sell; Claud. *in Eutr.* II 586-7. He is accused of mishandling justice; Claud. *in Eutr.* I 230ff., 285-6. He is also accused of inefficiency as a military commander (although it seems plain from Claudian himself that the campaign against the Huns was at least not a failure), Claud. *in Eutr.* I 236ff., 285-6. He had a gift for intrigue; Eun. fr. 67, 69, 71. The allegation in John of Antioch (fr. 189) that he courted the barbarians in the hope of becoming emperor himself is not supported elsewhere and is improbable since as a eunuch he was debarred from the throne (this allegation has probably been misplaced from the story of Rufinus; cf. *PLRE* I 780). He is also mentioned in Eun. fr. 77 (Subarmachius was his supporter), Philost. XI 5 (he ordered the works of the heretic Eunomius to be burnt) and Asterius (in *PG* 40, 225).

The name 'Eutropius' occurs in Cedrenus I 587 in a list of persons, evidently eunuchs, who dominated Theodosius II. This name is probably a doublet of Arcadius' eunuch; cf. for similar cases Amantius 2 and 4, and Calapodius 1 and 2.

Eutropius 2

agens in rebus (East) 458

Magistrrianus; delivered a letter from the emperor Leo to Antioch in 458; *ACOec.* II v, p. 35.

Eutropius 3

PPO (Galliarum) ?470

Addressee of two letters from Sidonius Apollinaris; *Ep.* I 6 (a. 467) and *Ep.* III 6 (?a. 470).

He came of a noble senatorial family with consuls among his ancestors; *Ep.* I 6.2 (senatorii seminis homo, qui cotidie trabeatis proavorum imaginibus ingeritur), III 6.3 (parentum nobilitas). He was descended from a Sabinus (perhaps Antonius Caecina Sabinus, *cos.* 316, see *PLRE* I); III 6.3. Perhaps he was also descended from Eutropius (the historian and *cos.* 387; see Eutropius 2 in *PLRE* I).

He and Sidonius had perhaps once served together in the public service; III 6.1 (si veteris commilitii, si deinceps innovatae per dies gratiae bene in praesentiarum fides vestra reminiscitur; but the phrase might be a playful reference to a time when they were fellow-students).

He was interested in Neo-Platonism; III 6.2 (see below).

In 467 he was still in the prime of life and well endowed with riches, but was living quietly on his estates and concentrating on their successful management; Sidonius, then on his way to Rome, wrote urging him to take up an active role in public life (et nunc,

EVTYCHES 2

pro pudor, si relinquere inter busequas rusticanos subulcosque ronchantes); I 6.

PPO (GALLIARVM) ?a. 470 (for the date, see Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, 196-7): Sidonius congratulated him on his appointment to the prefecture, III 6.1 (fascibus vestris gratamur omnes); and claimed some of the credit after his exhortations in the earlier letter (i.e. *Ep.* I 6), III 6.2 (incitamenta . . . quibus vix potuistis adduci ut praefecturam philosophiae iungeretis, cum vos consecrati vestri Plotini dogmatibus inhaerentes ad profundum intempestivae quietis otium Platoniorum palaestra rapuisset, cuius disciplinae tunc fore adstruxi liberam professionem, cum nil familiae debuisset). He was in Gaul; III 6.3 (vestrum est exspectationem nostram competentibus dispositionibus munerari).

EVTROPIVS 4 tribunus (et notarius?) (East) 511

He was a *τροβούνος* who represented the emperor Anastasius at the synod of Sidon in autumn 511; Theoph. AM 6003 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 497). He will have been a *tribunus et notarius*; such missions were often given to *tribuni et notarii*.

Fl. Eutropius 5 corrector of Vegetius' *De Re Militari* M V

He corrected a copy of the *De Re Militari* of Vegetius (= Vegetius Renuat, in *PLRE* I) at Constantinople in 450; Vegetius, *de re mil.* IV 46 *ad. fin.* (Fl. Eutropius emendavi sine exemplario Constantiopolim consul. Valentiniano Aug. VII et Abieni). He probably owned a codex of the work which he punctuated and corrected of obvious copyists' errors.

EVTYCHES 1 v.c. (East) V/VI

+ Εὐτύ[χ]ης ὁ λαμπρότ(ατος) ἀπὸ π(?); he mentions also his wife and his children; IGC 310 Pogla (Pamphylia). The expansion of π is uncertain. The title was perhaps one conferred on Eutyches on retirement which gave him the status of *clarissimus*; perhaps ἀπὸ π(ραιποσίτων) or ἀπὸ π(ροσηκτόρων) or ἀπὸ π(ριγκίπων).

Eutyches 2 grammaticus E/M VI

Author of a work, *Ars de Verbo*, in two parts, *De Coniugationibus Verborum* and *De Finalitatibus*; Keil, *Gramm. Lat.* v, 447-89. He also wrote a study, *De Adspiratione*, cited by Cassiodorus; Cass. *De Orth.* (in *Gramm. Lat.* VII, 147, 199ff.), *Inst. Div. Litt.* xxx 2.

He was a pupil of Priscianus 2 (meus . . . praeceptor); *Gramm. Lat.* v, 456. He himself taught Craterus (*PLRE III*); *Gramm. Lat.* v, 447. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 238-40.

Eutyichianus(?) 1 praefectus fundi (West) 414

The subscript of *CTh* VII 8.11, to Probus CSL (West), reads: 'praelata litteris ad Etychiarum praef. fundi' with the date 414 Jan. 10. The name is evidently corrupt and 'Eutyichianus' is a probable restoration. There is no need to emend 'fundī' to 'urbi' (as does Cuai-cius). 'Eutyichianus' was an official of the *sacrae largitiones*.

Eutyichianus 2 ?PPO (East) or PVC 441/450

CJ XI 43.7 undated (addressed 'Eutyichiano pp'); the law concerns the aqueducts of Constantinople and was issued by Theodosius II and Valentinian III; it is placed after a law to Cyrus 7 (PPO 439-441). Eutyichianus could have been either PPO or PVC. For a closer date, cf. Seeck, *Regesten*, 130 (between 445 and 447; Seeck's argument, however, is not compelling, as Eutyichianus could have held office briefly in one of the intervals between the known prefectures; cf. *Fasti*).

Fl. Eutyichianus 3: CSL ?388, PPO (?Illyrici) 396-397, PPO Orientis 397-399, cos. 398, PPO Orientis 399-400, PPO Orientis 404-405; *PLRE I*.

FL. IOANNES PALLADIUS EUTYCHIANUS 4

v.sp., comes et praeses (Syriae Secundae) 518-519

Perhaps identical with Eutyichianus, native of Edessa and husband of Aurelia or Irene, who in 496/7 gave 100 solidi towards new church ornaments at Edessa in a time of pestilence; *Josh. Styl.* 28.

He conducted the enquiry into allegations against Peter, bishop of Apamea, held at Apamea early in 519; *ACOec.* III, p. 93.11 (v.c., comes et praeses), pp. 102. 17, 103.32 and 106.10 (v.sp., comes et praeses). All four passages give his name in full. For the date, Schwartz, *ACOec.* III, p. 264. He is named in acclamations on this occasion; *ACOec.* III, p. 103. 4.20 (Εὐτυχιανοῦ τοῦ κόμητος πολλά τὰ ἔτη). Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch in 514/18 rebuking him for meeting a deposed (viz. Chalcedonian) bishop; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* I 44 ('to Eutyichian the governor of Apamea' = 'ryš d'pmy').

Eutyichius 1 (*MAMA III* 358): *PLRE L*

Iulio et ceteris decurialibus' and confirming the privileges of their *collegium*).

Exuperantius 2

PPO Galliarum 424

Native of Poitiers; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 424 (cited below). He was father of the law-student Palladius 4 and a relative of Rutilius Namatianus; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* I 208, 212-13.

In 417 he was in Armorica engaged in restoring civil order after the social disturbances there; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* I 213-16 (cuius (sc. Palladii) Aremoricas pater Exuperantius oras nunc postliminium pacis amare docet: leges restituit libertatemque reducit et servos famulis non sinit esse suis) (for the date, cf. Rutilius Namatianus). Unless he held a special commission, he was probably *vicarius Galliarum*.

PPO GALLIARVM a. 424: killed at Arles in 424; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 424 (Exuperantius Pictavus praefectus praetorio Galliarum in civitate Arelatense militum seditione occisus est, idque apud Iohannem (the usurper Ioannes 6) inultum fuit), *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 97 (s.a. 425) (in Galliis Exuperantis (sic) praefectus a militibus interficitur).

CLODIA EXUPERIA

sp.f.; died 478

Sp(ectabilis) f(emina); buried at Tibur on March 1, 478; XIV 3897 = Rossi I 868 = *ILCV* 251 Tibur.

FABIOLA 1: c.f., died 397/400; *PLRE* 1.

Fabiola 2

E V

Jerome sent two books of his commentary on Ezechiel to her in Africa, shortly after the sack of Rome; Jer. *Ep.* 126 = Aug. *Ep.* 165. Addressee of a letter from Augustine; Aug. *Ep.* 267 (addressed 'dominae religiosissimae et praestantissimae et in Christi caritate laudabili filiae Fabiolae').

Perhaps identical with Fabiola 3.

FABIOLA 3

c.f. M V

C.l.; buried at Rome on Nov. 28, 452; VI 31974 = Rossi I 759 = *ILCV* 165.

Fabius Claudius Gordianus Planciades Fulgentius

Fabius Felix Passifilus Paulinus

FAVSTINIANVS

Q. Fabius Memmius Symmachus

Q. Sentius Fabricius Iulianus

FADILLA (c.f.) (in Italy) 509

Domna Fadilla; mentioned with Sabiana and Stephania at Rome in 509; Ennod. *Ep.* vii 28 (a. 509).

FALTO(NIVS) 1 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32174. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

FALTONIVS 2 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 73 n. 33. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Valerius Faltonius Adelfius

Fl. Fandigildus: protector (West) L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Farro consiliarius of Ragnachar E VI

'Consiliarius' of the Frankish king of Cambrai, Ragnachar, whose extravagant tastes he shared (*simili spurcitia lutulentus*); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 42.

Fausta incl. fem. ?V/VI

Inlustris femina; she had building works done at Parentium; v 365 = *ILCV* 219a Parentium (Histria).

FAVSTINA 1 (c.f.) E V

Wife of Iulianus 4 and mother of three daughters; in 407, shortly after she and two daughters had died, Jerome wrote a letter of consolation to her husband; Jer. *Ep.* 118.

FAVSTINA 2 (c.f.) E V

Wife of Eventius 1 and mother of a young son and daughter when left a widow in 407; *AE* 1953, 200 Rome.

Fl. Faustinianus v.d., domesticus (West) 423

V(ir) d(evotus), d(om)es(t)icu(s); his wife, an Alamann whose name is lost, died aged 34 in Dec. 423; xi 1731 = *ILCV* 475 Florence.

Faustinus 1 PPO (in Italy) 410 Jan. 6–Aug. 15
 410^S (MSS 413) Jan. 6, *CTh* vi 26.16^a; 410 Aug. 15, *CTh* xiii 5.34^a; undated, *CJ* iv 40.4^a. The first two laws were both ‘dat. Rav(ennae)’. He was presumably the successor of Liberius 1.

Faustinus 2 cubicularius (East) E/M V
 Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* ii 328 (addressed Φαυστίνῳ κουβουκλαρίῳ).

Faustinus 3 agens in rebus (East) 449
 ‘Pwstynws mgystrynws’ (i.e. *magistrianus*); mentioned in the Syriac Acts of the Second (Robber) Council of Ephesus as present in Edessa in April 449; *AGWG*, NF xv 1, p. 37.

FAVSTINVS 4 (?v.c.) priest at Clermont c. 472

Of noble family (*domi nobilis*); slightly older than Sidonius Apollinaris 6, his lifelong friend; married with a family (*pater familias*); subsequently he entered the church (*militia clericalis*); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 4 (c. 472). He was a priest at Clermont in c. 472 when Sidonius (now bishop there) sent him with messages to Simplicius 8 and Apollinaris 2; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 4, 6.1 (*per Faustinum antistitem non minus mihi veteris contubernii sodalitate quam novae professionis communiōe devinctum*; the words ‘*vetus contubernium*’ suggest that he and Sidonius were once colleagues in a secular *militia*, but the absence of any allusion to this in *Ep.* iv 4 is surprising and the words are best taken as alluding to their youthful companionship).

FAVSTINVS 5 (?v.c.) 511

Father of Ambrosius 3; Ennod. *Ep.* ix 2–4 (a. 511; letters to prominent men at Rome on behalf of Ambrosius, a student).

Of noble family of Liguria where he owned estates; Ennod. *Ep.* ix 3–4. Styled ‘*sublimis vir*’; Ennod. *Ep.* ix 2.

FAVSTVS 1 (?v.c.) ?396

Symmachus writes ‘*de reditu filii nostri Fausti*’ in a letter to relatives; Symm. *Ep.* vii 79 (?a. 396). ‘*Filius noster*’ suggests that he was a young senator.

Faustus 2 (v. incl.) 507/509

Faustus ‘*adultus*’, son of Faustus ‘*illustris*’ (= Anicius Acilius Aginantius Faustus 4) (see stemma 24), entered the senate in 507/

509; Cass. *Var.* 141. Since membership of the senate was by this date restricted to *inlustres* (cf. Jones, *LRE* II 529 with n. 16), Faustus presumably received the inlustrate on this occasion. Probably identical with Faustus 'iunior' to whom the student Parthenius 2 was recommended at Rome; Ennod. *Ep.* v 12 (a. 506).

Faustus 3 grammaticus E VI

Friend of Luxorius, who calls him 'tantus grammaticae magister artis', and offers him his *Liber Epigrammaton* for approval as it was on Faustus' suggestion that Luxorius compiled it; *Anth. Lat.* I 287 = Luxorius, *Epigr.* 1. For the date, see Luxorius.

Anicius Acilius Aginantius Faustus iunior (albus) † PVR 2475/482;
cos. 483; PPVR II 502-3

Inscr. 1) VI 526 = 1664 = D 3132; 2) VI 32159; 3) VI 32211.

Anicius Acilius Aginatius Faustus; *Inscr.* 1 (to be restored, *Inscr.* 2). Aginatius Faustus; *Inscr.* 3. Aginantius Faustus; Rossi I 882. Faustus iunior; *Fasti Aug.*, *Fasti Veron.* Styled 'Faustus albus'; Ennod. *Ep.* VI 34. (For Faustus 'niger', see Faustus 9).

His name occurs on two seats in the Flavian amphitheatre; *Inscr.* 2-3. These seats were mostly inscribed under Odovacer before 483 (see Aggerius). The fact that his name occurs twice suggests that he held a high office under Odovacer and gained promotion by it; possibly the urban prefecture (see below).

V.C. ET INL(VSTRIS), PRAEF. VRBI, VIC(E) SAC(RA) IVD(ICANS); *Inscr.* 1. Since the consulship (of 483; see below) is not mentioned on *Inscr.* 1, the date is probably not later than 482; Faustus restored an image of Minerva broken by a roof fall in a fire during a time of civil disturbance (*simulacrum Minerbae abolendo incendio tumultus civilis igni tecto cadente confractum . . . restituit*), which perhaps refers to events at the fall of the emperor Anthemius in 472. His work of repair, and therefore his prefecture, could well be under Odovacer, i.e. 475/482 (and see above).

CONSVL (West) a. 483 without a colleague in East or West: *Fasti*, Rossi I 882-3, *AE* 1940, 86, *CIL* v 6210, x 1344, XII 2056. He was apparently not recognized in the East; cf. *CJ* IV 59.2.

PPVR (II) a. 502-503: asked to help Ennodius 3 against certain accusations; Ennod. *Ep.* I 7 (early 502). From this letter he appears to have been at Rome with *advocati* under him (cf. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, 6), and therefore to have been holder of the post of city-prefect for the second time. He was asked to arrange a suitable

appointment to the post of *advocatus fisci* in Liguria; Ennod. *Ep.* 1 26 (summer 503).

Probably he is one of the addressees of a letter from the bishop of Vienne, Avitus 4; Avit. *Ep.* 34 (late 502; addressed 'Fausto et Symmacho senatoribus urbis'). He also received Ennod. *Ep.* v 9 (a. 506) (commending Parthenius 2), vi 34 (summer 508).

He is to be identified with 'illustris' Faustus, father of Faustus 2; Cass. *Var.* 1 41 (a. 507/509). See stemma 24.

TARPEIVS ANNEIVS FAVSTVS 5 v.c. et spect., comes ord.
pr. et formarum V/VI

V.c. et spectabilis, comes ordinis primi et formarum; he and his predecessor Iulius Felix Campanianus 4 carried out repairs to Rome's aqueducts; vi 1765 (undated, but probably not before the fifth century; see Campanianus).

Fl. Faustus 6 PPO (? of Italy) 521/522 or 529

One of three praetorian prefects who issued a prefectorial edict to the governor of Lydia; Just. *Nov.* 166 (undated). Of his two colleagues, Demosthenes 4 held office as PPO Orientis in 521-2 and again in 529, while the other, Fl. Stephanus 25, is otherwise unknown. Faustus and Stephanus must have been prefects in Italy and Illyricum, and Faustus probably had Italy, since his name suggests that he was a member of one of the aristocratic families of Rome. He is not, however, to be identified with Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus 2, PPO in Italy in 527/528, whose usual name was Avienus, cf. Cass. *Var.* viii 20.

Fl. FURIVS FAVSTVS 7: v.c., tribunus (in Italy) ?L IV/E V:
PLRE 1.

Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus 8 PVR III; PPO (Italiae) 437-8.
442; cos. 438

Inscr. 1-5) Rome: 1) vi 1676; 2) vi 1677 = D 803; 3) vi 1678 = D 1281; 4) vi 1767 = D 1282; 5) vi 37119 = D 8986; *Inscr.* 6) xiv 2165 = D 1283 Aricia.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-6, Rossi 1 700, *Gesta senatus* (= *Cod. Theod.* ed. Mommsen, i ii, pp. 1ff). Anicius Faustus; *ILCV* 4370. Faustus; *Codes.*

His father was Acilius Glabrio Sibidius signo Spedius (in *PLRE* 1);

Inscr. 3. Faustus married a daughter of Tarrutenius Maximilianus 3;
Inscr. 4. He set up an inscription to his greatgrandfather, whose
name is lost; *Inscr.* 5 (perhaps M. Acilius Faustus; see *PLRE* I 328–9).
See stemma 24.

His career down to 437 is set out on *Inscr.* 6 (to be dated before
his consulship of 438): CLARISSIMVS VIR; QVAESTOR CANDIDATVS^(a);
PRAETOR TVTILARIS^(b); COMES INTRA CONSISTORIUM^(c); TERTIO PRAEFECTVS
VRBI^(d); VTRIVSQVE IMPERII IVDICI(S) SVBLIMITATVS PRAEFECTVS PRAE-
TORIO ITALIAE AFRIC(A)E ET INLYRICI^(e).

(a)–(b) Not otherwise recorded of this man; these posts still con-
stituted the normal opening to the career of a senator of distin-
guished family.

(c) Date unknown.

(d) Also *Gesta senatus* 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 (tertio ex praefecto urbi); he
was PVR three times (see below).

PVR I a. 408/423: v.c., praef. urb.; *Inscr.* 1 (set up when Honorius
was senior Augustus).

PVR II a. 425: 425 July 17, *CTh* XVI 5.62^a (the law mentions ‘urbs
Roma’); 424 Oct. 23/425 Oct. 23, *Inscr.* 2 (v.c. iterum praefectus
urbi) (a dedication to Valentinian III Caesar).

PVR III a. 425/437 (see below). Probably during this office he res-
tored part of the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32090 (see Chastagnol,
Le sénat romain, 5–6).

(e) PPO ITALIAE ILLYRICI ET AFRICAE a. 437–438: in 437 October he
was in Constantinople for the wedding of Valentinian III and Licinia
Eudoxia; *Gesta senatus* 2 (proximo superiore anno cum felicissimam
sacrorum omnium coniunctionem pro devotione comitarer). It was
presumably on this occasion that he was elevated to the praetorian
prefecture in the name of both emperors; *Inscr.* 6 (a. 437). Soon
after his appointment he and the PPO Orientis were given copies of
the Theodosian Code; *Gesta senatus* 3 (vocatis igitur me et inl. viro
illius temporis Orientis praefecto singulos codices sua nobis manu
divina tradi iussit). In office 438 July 8, *Nov. Val.* 1.1^a (the law
mentions Italy and Africa). Praefectus praetorio; on Dec. 25, 438,
he was in Rome and as PPO presented the newly completed *Codex
Theodosianus* to the senate for publication in the West; *Gesta
Senatus*.

He had already been succeeded by Petronius Maximus 22 on Aug.
28, 439

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 438 with Theodosius Aug. XVI: *Fasti*,
Rossi I 699–701, *CIL* III 2658, III 14929 = *ILCV* 3791B, XIII 11207 =
ILCV 2783B, *ILCV* 4370, *Gesta senatus*, *Inscr.* 4.

PPO (II, ITALIAE) a. 442 Aug. 13, *Nov. Val.* 2.2^a (p(ro)p(osita) in Foro Traiani).

He owned a *domus* at Rome in a place called *ad Palmam*, where the session of the senate on Dec. 25, 438, was held; *Gesta senatus* 1 (in domo sua, quae est ad Palmam). On the *domus ad Palmam* (*domus Palmata*), cf. Platner-Ashby, pp. 187, 382, 604-5.

In or after 438 he adorned with statues of his relatives a forum in Rome which his father had built; *Inscr.* 3 (loci ornator), 4 (loci huius ornator), 5.

The citizens of Aricia honoured him for rescuing their city 'ab intolerabilibus necessitatibus'; *Inscr.* 6.

Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus iunior Niger 9 cos. 490; Mag. Off. 492-4; quaestor palatii 503-505/6; PPO (Italiae) 509-512

Anicius Probus Faustus; VI 32160. Probus Faustus; VI 32195. Probus Faustus; Felix, *Ep.* 16, IX 1376. Fl. Faustus iunior; Marini, *P. Dip.* 84, X 1345. Fl. Faustus; Rossi I 895. Faustus iunior; Rossi I 893-4, *AE* 1902, 202, v 6742a, v 7742, *Fasti.* Faustus Niger; Anon. Val. 12.57, *Fast. Aug.* Faustus; *elsewhere.*

His father was Gennadius Avienus 4; Ennod. *Ep.* I 18, cf. I 5 (tu per duratum proavorum avorumque scipionum tramitem iam grandior). His sons were: Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus 2, Ennod. *Ep.* I 5, II 10, VI 7, IX 11, 32; and Fl. Ennodius Messala 2, Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 3, 9, IX 12, 26. He also had a daughter who died in 511; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 11. His wife Cynegia 2 died in 509; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 17, 28-9 (she is also mentioned in Ennod. *Ep.* VI 7 (a. 507/508) and IX 12 (a. 511)). He had a sister Stephania; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 18. He was connected by marriage with the family of Ennodius 3; Ennod. *Ep.* I 5. He was a friend and patron (cf. *Ep.* I 14, a second father — alter parens) of Ennodius, who wrote him many letters (see below). Also related to Albinus 9 (parens vester); Ennod. *Ep.* II 22. See stemma 23.

CONSVL (West) a. 490 with Fl. Longinus 6 cos. II (East): *Fasti,* Rossi I 893-8, *AE* 1902, 202, *CIL* v 6742a, v 7742, IX 1376, X 1345, XI 4333, Marini, *P. Dip.* 84, Felix, *Ep.* 16, Anon. Val. 11.53. Ex cons(ule); *Lib. Pont.* 53.5. Consularis vir; Ennod. *Ep.* I 5.

MAG. OFF. (West) a. 492-494: in office in 493, Gelas. *Ep.* 10 (Thiel) (ad Faustum magistrum fungentem legationis officio Constantinopoli) (but this document could be a forgery, cf. W. Haacke, in *Analecta Gregoriana* XX (1939), 37-8); and 494, Gelas. *Ep.* 12 (Thiel) (mentions the 'viri illustres' Faustus 'magister' and Irenaeus 4; formerly envoys at Constantinople). The embassy probably left

for Constantinople in 492 (cf. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, 192) and Faustus must already have been *magister* then.

Envoy to Constantinople, sent by Theoderic in 492 (see above); Anon. Val. 12.57 (Theodericus enim in legationem direxerat Faustum Nigrum ad Zenonem (sic); the emperor was in fact Anastasius). He had returned to Italy in 494 (see above).

During the disputes following the papal elections of 498, Faustus was the leading supporter of Pope Symmachus; *Lib. Pont.* 53.5 (solus autem Faustus ex cons. pro ecclesia pugnabat), Ennod. *Ep.* 13 (a. 501), Paul. Diac. *Hist. Rom.* xvi 2.

In 503 Ennodius thanked him for helping the church in Liguria; *Ep.* 120.

QVAESTOR PALATII (West) a. 503–505/6: in office c. Dec. 503, Ennod. *Ep.* 11 25 (addressed 'Fausto quaestori'). In early 504 he was at Ravenna and is described as able to ensure a fair judgement in a case involving clerics of Milan; *Ep.* 111 4. Ennodius commended various persons to him; *Ep.* 111 20–2, 33 (mid/late 504), 114 5 (ut . . . pudorem leges ac reliqua quae per conscientiam vestram subsistunt reipublicae ornamenta muniatis; a. 505), 9, 14, 15, 18 (a. 505/506), 24 (amanti in vobis conscientiam non Ravennates excubias tabellarum promulgatione consulite; a. 505/506). He was succeeded by Eugenius by spring 506, and in late 506 he was back in Rome; Ennod. *Ep.* 115 18.

PATRICIUS: he was probably made *patricius* during or immediately after his quaestorship; Ennod. *Ep.* 115 26 (Faustus patricius; early 507).

PPO (in Italy) a. 509–512: he may have been PPO already in 507 or 508, since no other PPO is recorded in the early letters of Cassiodorus. He was in office before 509 Sept. 1, Cass. *Var.* 114 36 (addressed 'Fausto ppo'; it concerns the Alpes Cottiae and refers to the third indiction, which began on 509 Sept. 1). In office in late 509, Ennod. *Carm.* 111 42 (verses on St Ambrose, 'missum domino Fausto praef. p.'), *Ep.* 117 30; in 510, Ennod. *Ep.* 118 2 (ille occupatissimus pater et in humana locatus arce), 5 (his 'occupationes publicae'), 18 (iustitiae vestrae examen); in 511, Ennod. *Ep.* 119 18 (illius domni Fausti germana es, in cuius praefectura quod monachos instituat invenitur); and early in 512, Ennod. *Ep.* 119 29 (domnus Faustus . . . ab inbecillis cervicibus gravis oneris sarcinas amolitur), idem, *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 408 (in office at court); possibly still in office in July 512, cf. *Paschale Campanum* (= *MGH* (.1.4) IX, p. 747) with Cass. *Var.* 114 50 (on an eruption of Vesuvius). He received in office Cass. *Var.* 114, 26, 34, 35, 115, 9, 26, 30, 37, 38,

III 47, 51, IV 38, 50 (all a. 507/511; most concern places in Italy) and IV 36 (see above); all are addressed 'Fausto ppo'. While in office as 'praefectus praetorii' he was accused of illegally seizing property; Cass. *Var.* III 20 (a. 507/511).

He also received Cass. *Var.* III 21 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Fausto v.i.', and granting him four months' absence from Rome; the date was probably before his prefecture, since there is no allusion to his official duties, and will therefore be 507 or 508).

He is perhaps to be identified with the senator Faustus who received a letter from the priest Trifolius in 519/520 concerning the Scythian monks at Rome; Schwartz, *Publiz. Samml.*, 59 (ad beatum Faustum senatorem contra Iohannem Scytham monachum).

He was noted for his eloquence and for literary activity; Ennod. *Ep.* I 2, 4, 6 (wrote a description of Comum), II 11 (illas mundi ore celebratas dictiones vestras), *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 408 (Faustum et Avienum, saeculi nostri beatitudinem et Latiaris flumen eloquii). *Carm.* I 7.13, II 3, II 143.

He received many letters from Ennodius from 501 to 512; *Ep.* I 3-6, 14, 17, 20-1, II 10-11, 16, 22-5, III 3, 19-22, 33, IV 5, 9, 14-15, 18, 24, V 18, VI 2, 4, 9-10, 15, 19-21, 25, 29-30, VII 2, 30, VIII 5, 14, 18-19, 24-5, IX 2, 11, 22. Also mentioned in *Ep.* I 2, 11, III 4, IV 27, 35, V 26, VI 7, 11, VII 5, VIII 2, 9, 12, 29, IX 12, 14, 16, 18, 29, 32.

His name occurs on two seats in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32160, 32195. For the date, c. 476/83, see Aggerius. The fact that his name appears on two seats implies that he had received a promotion from Odovacer.

Venantius Severinus Faustus 10 PVR and patricius ?before 483

Venantius Severinus Faustus *comes domest(icorum)*, *ex p.u. atque patricius* (?); VI 32212 named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre. He was evidently a Roman aristocrat, and the *comitiva domesticorum* must therefore have been an honorary title, probably conferred in order to raise him to the status of *vir illustris* (cf. Cass. *Var.* VI 11). The urban prefecture was probably an actual office, and he appears to have been *patricius*. Since the seats in the amphitheatre were mostly inscribed under Odovacer before 483 (see Aggerius), Faustus probably acquired his titles before that date.

His name is perhaps to be restored on another inscription on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32175 (. . . nus Faustus . . . s ex praef . . .). If so, he had presumably received a promotion from Odovacer.

FELETHEVS

He was contemporary with and no doubt related to Glabrio Venantius Faustus 11; VI 32212.

(Glabr?)io Venantius Faustus 11 PVR ?before 483

(Glabr?)io Venantius Faustus v.c. et inl.(?) ex prefecto Urbis; VI 32212 named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre. He was contemporary with and no doubt related to Venantius Severinus Faustus 10. Since the seats in the amphitheatre were mostly inscribed under Odovacer before 483 (see Aggerius), he was probably PVR before that date.

Faustus Albinus iunior

Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus iunior

Feletheus qui et Feba

Feletheus qui et Feba king of the Rugi 453/482-487

Feletheus qui et Feba; Eugipp. V. Sev. 8, 31, Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang. 119. Feletheus; Eugipp. V. Sev. 33. Feba; Eugipp. V. Sev. 22, 40, 44. Foeba; Cass. chron. Fevva; Auct. Haun. Fevvanus; Fast. Vind. On his names, see Schönfeld, p. 86 (Feletheus), p. 87 (Feva).

Son of Flaccitheus; Eugipp. V. Sev. 8.1. Brother of Ferderuchus; Eugipp. V. Sev. 42. Husband of Giso; Eugipp. V. Sev. 8, 40, Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang. 119. Father of Fredericus 2; Eugipp. V. Sev. 44. See stemma 46.

KING OF THE RUGI 453/482-487: styled 'Rugorum rex' or similar; Eugipp. V. Sev. 8, 22, 31, 33, 40, 42, 44, Fast. Vind. Prior. s.a. 487, Auct. Haun. ord. prior and post s.a. 487, Cass. chron. s.a. 487, Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang. 119. His reign began after c. 453 but before 482; Eugipp. V. Sev. 8, 22, 40 (he used to visit St Severinus, who settled in Noricum in c. 453 and died in 482). His kingdom was in N. Noricum and included Favianis on the East (Eugipp. V. Sev. 31) and Boiodurum in the West (Eugipp. V. Sev. 22). It extended north of the Danube; Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang. 119.

In 487 he made war on Odovacer and was defeated and captured in a battle close to the Danube; Odovacer carried him away into captivity in Italy; Fast. Vind. Prior. s.a. 487, Auct. Haun. ordo prior and post. s.a. 487, Cass. chron. s.a. 487, Eugipp. V. Sev. 44, Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang. 119.

He was an Arian, but was on good terms with St Severinus; Eugipp. V. Sev. 8.

FELICIANVS

Felicianus grammaticus (at Carthage) M/L V

A *grammaticus* at Carthage, he taught the poet Blossius Aemilius Dracontius 2; Dracont. *Romul.* 1 (praefatio Dracontii discipuli ad grammaticum Felicianum), *vv.* 13-14 (qui fugatas Africae reddis urbi litteras, barbaris qui Romulidas iungis auditorio), *Romul.* 3 (praefatio ad Felicianum grammaticum).

Felicissimus 1 v.d. (in Italy) 493/494

He and Priscillianus, 'viri devoti', owned an estate called 'Mariana' near Larinum (in Samnium), on which they wanted to build a basilica dedicated to the archangel Michael; Gelas. *Ep.* 2 (Loew.) (a. 493/494). Presumably he and Priscillianus were relatives. As 'viri devoti' they probably served at the court of Theoderic as *palatini*.

FELICISSIMVS 2 dux (Mesopotamiae) 505/506

Felicissimus was *dux* (δουξ) at the time when the emperor Anastasius decided that Dara (in Mesopotamia) should be fortified; he is said to have been energetic and prudent, free from avarice, a fair-minded person and one who cared for the peasants and the poor; Zach. *HE* VII 6. Presumably *dux Mesopotamiae*. The eunuch Solomon (*PLRE* III) was at one time his secretary ('Felicissimo duci notarius fuerat'); Zach. *HE* IX 2.

Q. AVIDIUS FELICIVS: consularis Byzaceniae IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Felix 1 advocatus L IV

At his request, Symmachus petitioned Limenius 2 (western *viciarius* or provincial governor) to enrol Felix at his bar; Felix disliked the court of the PVR and wanted somewhere quieter; Symm. *Ep.* v 75 (before 400) (Felicem sanctissimum iuvenem ad electiora tendentem. Qui ubi fori urbani dissensiones utpote ingenio mitis exhorruit, modestiori causidicinae dare nomen adfectat). He was presumably not an advocate already at the court of the PVR, since advocates were forbidden to transfer once enrolled at a particular court; cf. Jones, *LRE* I 508. Symmachus adds moreover that he was not a 'transfuga sedis alterius'.

Felix 2 PVR 398

Native of Rome; Symm. *Ep.* v 54. Addressee of several letters from Symmachus; Symm. *Ep.* v 47-54.

Felix 5 correspondent of Augustine 401/408

Addressee with Hilarinus 2 of a letter of Augustine; Aug. *Ep.* 77 (they are styled 'domini dilectissimi meritoque honorandi fratres'). The date was 401/408 (cf. *CSEL* 58, p. 24).

Felix 6 doctor (at Carthage) E V

Archiatrus; he practised at Carthage, where he pronounced Megetia 1 to be incurable; Evod. *de mirac.* II 2.

FELIX 7 v.c., ?tribunus et notarius (West) 431

Hic requiescit Felix v.c. tribunus; he died aged 61 and was buried at Rome in 431; VI 31977 = *ILCV* 107 adn.

Possibly a *tribunus et notarius*.

Felix 8 PSC (East) 434/442

Magnificentissimus et gloriosissimus praepositus; praised in a letter from John, bishop of Antioch 429-442, to Proclus, bishop of Constantinople 434-447, for his success in restoring peace to the churches in the provinces of Oriens by suppressing Nestorianism; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 210.

Felix 9 procurator domus filii regis (in Africa) M V

A catholic; 'procurator domus' under Theoderic 4 (the Vandal, son of Geiseric); he buried the *confessor* Armogast near Carthage; Vict. Vit. I 45-6. The date was under Geiseric. Cf. Saturus.

FELIX 10 v.c. 507/511

Ordered by Theoderic to restore stolen property to his kinsman Plutianus; he was married; Cass. *Var.* I 7 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Felici v.c.'). Also related to Neoterius 3 from whom he had obtained Plutianus' property; Cass. *Var.* I 7-8.

Felix 11 doctor (?at Lugdunum) IV/VI

A Christian and a doctor (cf. *v.* 8 *vita dicata mihi hic ars medicina fuit*); XIII 2414 = Rossi II, p. 261 n. 4 = *ILCV* 612 provenance uncertain, possibly Lugdunum.

ARCI... FELIX 12 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 70 n. 18. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Cassius Felix 13 writer on medicine 447

Author of a collection, still extant, of medicinal recipes made in 447; cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 283-5. The superscription in the MSS reads: Cassii Felicis artensis medicin(a)e lo(g)ic(a)e sect(a)e de gr(a)eco in Latinum Liber translatus sub Ardebre et Asclepio consulibus. The consulship was that of Ardabur and Calepius in 447. Felix was a Latin and an African; Cass. Fel. (ed. Rose), pp. 32, 42. Possibly 'artensis' conceals 'Cirtensis' (the name Q. Cassius Felix occurs at Cirta; *CIL* VIII 7566), but may conceal some other place name. He was apparently a Christian (in the *praefatio* he writes 'omnipotentis dei nutu'). Cf. Caelius Aurelianus 10.

Fl. Constantius Felix 14 MVM 425-430; patricius 425-430;
cos. 428

Inscr. 1) D 1293 = *ILCV* 68 (MSS only) Rome; 2) XIII 10032, 1 = D 1298 ivory diptych.

Full name; Rossi II i, pp. 149 n. 17, 307 n. 5 (an ancient copy of *Inscr.* 1 preserved by Panvinius). Fl. Felix; *Inscr.* 1-2, Rossi I 658. *AE* 1905, 88, Celestine, *Ep.* IV, *PSI* III 245. Felix; *elsewhere*.

Husband of Padusia; *Inscr.* 1, *Prosp.* Tiro s.a. 430.

His offices in 428 are recorded on *Inscr.* 1 and 2 (both dating from his consulship): v.c.; (COMES AC added in *Inscr.* 2) MAGISTER VTRIVSQVE MILITIAE^(a); PATRICIVS^(b) ET CONSVL ORDINARIVS^(c).

(a) MVM a. 425-430: he was made *patricius* and *magister militum* in 425; Hyd. Lem. 84 (a. 425) (Felix patricius ordinatur et magister militum). Magister militum; in 426 he ordered the assassinations of Patroclus bishop of Arles and of Titus a deacon of Rome; *Prosp.* Tiro s.a. 426. In 427 he sent an army to Africa to fight Bonifatius 3; *Prosp.* Tiro s.a. 427. In 430 at his death (see below) he was *magister militum* with Fl. Aetius 7; Joh. Ant. fr. 201 (τὴν στρατηγικὴν συν-αὐτῷ λαχόντα ἀρχήν).

(b) PATRICIVS a. 425-430: made *patricius* in 425; Hyd. Lem. 84 (a. 425) (see above) (Prosper Tiro puts this under 429 - Felice ad patriciam dignitatem provento - but this is contradicted by *Inscr.* 1 and 2, which prove that he was already *patricius* in his consulship).

(c) CONSVL (West) a. 428 with Fl. Taurus 4 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 658, 660, *AE* 1905, 88, III 13127 = *ILCV* 151, XI 4971, XIV 2824, *PSI* III 245, Celestine, *Ep.* IV.

In May 430 Felix, Padusia and a deacon called Grunitus were accused of plotting against Aetius and were killed by him at

Ravenna; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 430, Hyd. Lem. 94 (a. 430), Marcell. com. s.a. 430, Joh. Ant. fr. 201.

FL. FELIX 15 praefectus annonae Africae L IV/E V

Ex pre(fecto) ann(onae) Afr(icanae) pr(ovinciae); father of Fl. Anastasius 13 who died aged 7; XI 323 = *ILCV* 242A Ravenna.

FL. FELIX 16 v.c., ex principe L IV/E V

V.c., ex princ(ipe); VIII 8344 Cuicul (Numidia) (mosaic inscription in a Christian church). He was possibly an *agens in rebus* who became *princeps officii* and so acquired senatorial status; cf. e.g. *CTh* VI 27.6 (a. 390).

Fl. Felix 17 Mag. Off. (East); ex cos. ?L V

His name occurs in a long and fragmentary official inscription from Casae in Pamphylia; Bean and Mitford, *Journeys in Rough Cilicia* 1964-1968, n. 31 Asar Tepe = Casae, in Pamphylia. The text, at A 5, reads: [Φ]λ. Φηλῖκι τῷ ἐνδοξοτά[τω μαγίστρῳ τῷ]ν ὀφφικίων ἀπουπάτων. Elsewhere, at C 18, is a reference to τῷ ἐνδοξοτάτῳ καὶ πανευφήμῳ μαγίστρῳ, and cf. 5 τὸν ἐνδοξότατον [καὶ πανεύφημον μάγιστρον. . .]. The editors suggest a date in the late fifth century. This man is otherwise unknown and is not identifiable with any other recorded Felix. The consulship is certainly honorary since it does not appear in the *Fasti* (he is not to be confused with Felix, *cos.* 511, who was a Westerner and held office in the West).

FL. FELI(X) 18 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32177. For his date and rank, see Aggerius. Possibly identical with Felix 20. He was perhaps descended from Fl. Constantius Felix 14.

FL. FELIX 19 v.c.; poet L V/E VI

Author of several verses in the *Anthologia Latina*; *Anth. Lat.* 1 210-14 (Felicis viri clarissimi de Thermis Alianarum: these were composed in the reign of the Vandal king Thrasamund, a. 496-523), 254 (Flavii Felicis viri clarissimi postulatio honoris apud Victorinianum virum inlustrem et primiscrinarium).

Presumably a native of Africa. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 71-3.

Fl. Felix 20 cos. 511

Full name; Rossi I 949, *CIL* IX 1380-1, X 3299, *P. Oxy.* 1960. *P. Cairo Masp.* I 67101, *P. Colt.* 15. Felix; elsewhere.

Of ancient and noble family from Gaul; Cass. *Var.* II 1.2, 2.5, 3. His father (= Anonymus 104) was a distinguished senator who died when Felix was a boy; Cass. *Var.* II 1.3, 3. Felix inherited his father's wealth (*paterna substantia locupletatus*); Cass. *Var.* II 2.3.

VIR ILLUSTRIS before 511: Theoderic conferred on him some post of *illustris* rank before 511; Cass. *Var.* II 2.1 (*pridem tibi honorum tribuimus gradum*). 3 (*illustri honore ditatus*).

CONSVL (West) a. 511 with Fl. Secundinus 5 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 948-9, *CIL* III 9525, V 6176, IX 1380-1, X 3299, XI 4336, XII 2063-66, *P. Cairo Masp.* 167101, *P. Oxy.* 1960, *Stud. Pal.* XX 135, *P. Colt.* 15. He was appointed by Theoderic and the letter informing him is extant; Cass. *Var.* II 2 (addressed 'Felici v.i. consuli ordinario'). Theoderic also informed the emperor Anastasius and the senate; Cass. *Var.* II 1 (Felix a consule sumat annus auspicium), 3. He omitted to give the charioteers of Milan their customary gifts, and was warned by Theoderic to observe the custom; Cass. *Var.* III 39 (addressed 'Felici v.i. consuli').

After his consulship, he erected a dedication of thanksgiving; XIV 2824 = D 1295 = *ILCV* 72 Gabii (Felix v.i. ex consule ord(inario), *servus vest(er) (sc. sanctorum) pro continuis beneficiis vestris optulit*).

Magnus Felix 21

PPO (?Galliarum) 469; patricius

Addressee of letters from Sidonius Apollinaris; *Ep.* II 3 (a. 469), III 4, 7, IV 5 (all a. 474/475), IV 10 (c. a. 477). Also addressee of one extant letter from Faustus, bishop of Riez; *Faust. Ep.* 6 (a. 477/485).

Full name; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* IX 4-5 (*dic, dic quod peto, Magne, dic, amabo, Felix nomine*), Rossi, *ICVR* II i, p. 151 n. 25 v. 9 (*Attica Felicis Magni clarissima coniunx*).

He was descended from Philagrius (*PLRE* I); *Ep.* II 3.1 (cited below), *Carm.* XXIV 93. His father was Magnus 2 (*cos.* 460) and his brother was Probus 4; *Carm.* IX 332-3, XXIV 90-8, *Gennad. de vir. ill.* 86. They had a sister, Araneola. His cousin was Camillus; *Carm.* IX 8, *Ep.* I 11.10. He was married to Attica; Rossi, *ICVR* II i, p. 151 n. 25, cf. *Sid. Ap. Carm.* IX 6. He lived at Narbo; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* XXIV 91. See stemma 15.

A fellow-student of Sidonius; *Carm.* IX 330. He remained his friend; *Carm.* XXIV 91. It was at his request that Sidonius published some of his poems; *Carm.* IX 9-11 (*Carm.* IX is addressed 'Ad Felicem').

PPO (?GALLIARVM) a. 469 (for the date, see Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, pp. 196-7); praefectus praetorii; *Gennad. de vir. ill.* 86.

Licet in praesentiarum sis potissimus magistratus; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 3.1 (i.e. PPO in 469). There is no evidence that he held the office in Gaul, but as he was a Gallic senator it is probable (see *Fasti* for other Gallic senators who were PPOs in Gaul).

PATRICIVS a. 469: vir patriciae dignitatis; Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 86. Sidonius wrote a letter (*Ep.* II 3) to congratulate him on this honour (gaudeo te, domine maior, amplissimae dignitatis infulas consecutum; . . . in lares Philagrianos patricius apex tantis post saeculis tua tantum felicitate remeaverit; *Ep.* II 3.1).

In 474/475 Sidonius wrote to him complaining about the dangers which surrounded Clermont; *Ep.* III 4. He asked for news of developments in the negotiations with the Visigoths; *Ep.* III 7, IV 5. Sidonius wrote again in c. 477 after returning from exile and proposed to visit Felix; *Ep.* IV 10.

Felix turned to religion in his later years, and received a letter from Faustus, bishop of Riez, on the fear of God; Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 86 (scripsit postea et ad Felicem praefectum praetorii et patriciae dignitatis virum, filium Magni consulis, iam religiosum, epistulam ad timorem Dei hortatoriam, convenientem personae pleno animo paenitentiam agere disponenti). The letter alluded to here is not the same as the extant letter, Faust. *Ep.* 6, which is addressed 'domino piissimo et specialibus officiis excolendo, ut confido, in aeternum fratri et per omnia domno Felici', and was written while Faustus was in exile, in 477/485.

Felix had a 'cliens' called Gozolas, a Jew, who was in Clermont in 474/475 and delivered the letters from Sidonius, *Ep.* III 4, IV 5.

(PRO)BIANVS FELIX 22 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre and probably an *illustris* or *spectabilis*; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 67 n. 2. For the date, see Aggerius. This seat was apparently in the row used by *illustres* and *spectabiles* when Felix's name was inscribed.

Vmbrius Felix 23 magister (?at Mina) 408

Mag(ister); a Christian; VIII 21551 = *ILCV* 1915 near Mina (Mauretania Caesariensis). Dated in year 369 of the province = 408 A.D. He may have been a municipal official; cf. Courtois, *Les Vandales et L'Afrique*, 89 n. 3.

Iulius Felix Campanianus

Martianus Minneius Felix Capella

FERREOLVS

Felix Ennodius

Magnus Felix Ennodius

Flavius Felix Eumathius

Felix Himelco

Rufius Caecina Felix Lampadius

Petrus Marcellinus Felix Liberius

Fabius Felix Passifilus Paulinus

Iulius Felix Valentinianus

Ferderuchus

Rugian chief L V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 86.

Brother of the Rugian king Feletheus; Eugipp. I. *Sev.* 42.1. His brother gave him the district around Favianis (in Noricum) to rule; Eugipp. I. *Sev.* 42.1. He was avaricious and after the death of St Severinus (in 482) confiscated goods due to the poor; Eugipp. I. *Sev.* 44.1 (pauper et impius, barbara cupiditate semper immanior). He was killed by his nephew Fredericus 2 (in 486/487); Eugipp. I. *Sev.* 44.3. See stemma 46.

Tonantius Ferreolus

PPO Galliarum 451-452/453

Full name; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 7.4. Ferreolus; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIV 36, *Ep.* I 7.9, II 9.1.3, VII 12 title.

He was a Gallic nobleman; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIV 35 (columnen Galliarum), *Ep.* I 7.4. Member of a very distinguished family; *Ep.* VII 12.1-2 (his ancestors included *patricii*). He was grandson by his mother (Anonyma 10) of Fl. Afranius Syagrius (*PLRE* I); *Carm.* XXIV 36, *Ep.* I 7.4, VII 12.1. His father and uncles (names unrecorded) were famous; *Ep.* VII 12.1. His wife was Papianilla 1, through whom he was related to Sidonius Apollinaris 6; *Carm.* XXIV 37, *Ep.* II 9.3, VII 12.1. He had several sons, one of whom was Tonantius; *Carm.* XXIV 34, *Ep.* II 9.7. See stemma 17.

He owned an estate called Prusianum not far from Nîmes; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 9.1.7. He had another, perhaps near Segodunum (Rodez), called Trevidos; *Carm.* XXIV 32-3.

PPO GALLIARVM a. 451 (-452/3): he was PPO of Gaul when Attila attacked it (in 451); his measures helped it to survive not only the

FERREOLVS

Hun attack but also the later attacks of the Visigothic king Thorismodus (451–453); the latter's siege of Arles (in 452/3) was ended by Tonantius' diplomacy; his measures also helped Gaul to survive the demands made by Aetius 7 while campaigning in Gaul; his success in reducing the burden of taxes gained him a public demonstration of support from the provincials; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 12.3. Praefectus, under Valentinian III; *Ep.* vii 12.4. Rector Galliarum; *Carm.* xxiv 35. Vir praefectorius; *Ep.* i 7.4.9, ii 9.3.

In 469 he, Thaumastus 1 and Petronius 5 were the Gallic envoys (legati provinciae Galliae) sent to Rome to bring charges against the PPO Arvandus; *Ep.* i 7.4. Although a *praefectorius*, he conducted himself with humility at the trial and won praise thereby; *Ep.* i 7.9 (verecunde ac leviter in imo subselliorum capite consedit, ita ut non minus legatum se quam senatorem reminisceretur).

He received a letter from Sidonius (Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 12) after Sidonius became a bishop (a. 469); this letter implies that he was now living a devout Christian life worthy of a priest (it is not to be taken as implying that he had actually entered the priesthood or was likely to); *Ep.* vii 12.4.

FERRIOLVS

v.sp. 507/511

In 507/511 he was ordered to take over the office formerly held by the recently dead Benedictus 4 in the *civitas Pedonensis* (locum te iubemus quondam Benedicti in Pedonensi civitate ex nostra auctoritate suscipere, ut omnia vigilantia ordinatione procurans nostrae gratiae merearis augmenta); Cass. *Var.* i 36 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Ferriolo v̄. s.'). The language suggests that the office was either *defensor civitatis* or *curator civitatis*, probably the former in view of the rank of Ferriolus. The town is perhaps identifiable with Pedena, in Histria.

Ferrocinctus

apparitor (in Italy) 507/511

He and the *saiō* Triwila were instructed by Theoderic to see that Faustus 9 restored an estate which he had stolen to its lawful owner Castorius; Cass. *Var.* iii. 20 (a. 507/511).

Festus I

?in office in Africa 405/411

Christian, given advice by Augustine about Donatist peasants on his estates near Hippo; at the time Festus was 'curis publicis iam occupatus'; Aug. *Ep.* 89 (styled 'dominus dilectissimus et honorabilis ac suscipiendus filius'). The date was after Honorius legislated against the Donatists in 405 (*CTh* xvi 5.38) and before the con-

demnation of the Donatists in 411 (cf. *CSEL* 58, p. 27). Evidently Festus held some official position, although his 'public cares' might have been merely municipal duties.

Festus 2 cos. (West) 439

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 439 with Theodosius Aug. xvii (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 703, *Jord. Get.* 176.

He was perhaps a Rufius Postumius Festus and father of the consul of 472 (Festus 5).

Rufius Aggerius Festus 3 v.c. et (inl. ?) ?476/483

Ruf(ius) Aggerius Festus v.c. et inl(*ustris*) (?); vi 32201 named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre. For his date, see Aggerius.

He was perhaps related to or identical with Aggerius.

POMPONIVS FESTVS 4 ?senator (Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32193. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Fl. Rufius Postumius Festus 5 cos. 472; patricius

Fl. Festus; Rossi I 842. Rufius Postumius Festus; vi 32202, Rossi I 846-7 (to be restored 848-9).

CONSVL (West) a. 472 with Fl. Marcianus 17 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 840-2, 846-9 (843-5 might be either 439 or 472), *CIL* xii 1724.

V.c. et inl. *consul ordinarius*; vi 32202. Ex consule; *Lib. Pont.* 53. 3, 5.

He is named on one of the seats in the Flavian amphitheatre together with Rufius Synesius Hadrianus and Rufius Valerius Messala 4 (they will therefore have been all members of the same family); vi 32202 (dated after 472). The seats were mostly inscribed under Odovacer before 483 (see Aggerius).

He was already 'caput senati' (sic) in 490; Anon. Val. 11.53 (i.e. the senior surviving former *consul ordinarius*), and cf. *Lib. Pont.* 53. 5 (c. 498/502; caput senati), Cass. *Var.* 1 15 (a. 507/511; to Festus; senatus prior esse meruisti).

Envoy sent by Theoderic to the emperor Zeno in 490; Anon. Val. 11.53 (a. 490; this embassy was frustrated by the death of Zeno). He was sent on a second embassy to Constantinople in c. 497 and succeeded in obtaining from Anastasius the recognition of Theoderic as ruler of Italy; Anon. Val. 12.64 (facta pace cum Anastasio imperatore per Festum de praesumptione regni, et omnia ornamenta

palatii, quae Odovacer Constantinopolim transmiserat, remittit), Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 461, Theoph. AM 5992. He returned in 498 having allegedly undertaken to secure the signature of Pope Anastasius to the Henoticon of Zeno; meanwhile Pope Anastasius had died, and so Festus resorted to bribery to try to obtain the election of Laurentius as his successor; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 461, Theoph. AM 5993. While in Constantinople he received, together with the papal legates, a letter from representatives of the Alexandrian church, the priest Dioscorus and the reader Chaeremon; *Coll. Avell.* 102 (c. a. 497).

PATRICIVS: he was already *patricius* while at Constantinople; *Coll. Avell.* 102 (addressed 'gloriosissimo atque excellentissimo patricio Festo'; c. a. 497). Also 'patricius' in Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 408 (early 512, mentions the 'patricii Festus et Symmachus'), Cass. *Var.* I 15, 39, II 22, III 10 (a. 507/511; all 'Festo v.i. patricio' or similar), and cf. Cass. *Var.* I 23 (a. 507/511; magnifici et patricii viri Festus atque Symmachus), *Fragmentum Laurentianum* (= *Lib. Pont.*, ed. Duchesne, I, p. 46).

During the clashes at Rome following the papal elections of 498 Festus and Probinus 2 led the party which supported Laurentius against Pope Symmachus and Faustus 9; *Lib. Pont.* 53. 3 (in 502 they asked Theoderic to suspend the Pope and nominate a visitor), 5 (they provoked violent clashes in Rome from 502 to c. 505), Paul. Diac. *Hist. Rom.* XVI 2. Later (in 506/7), he was ordered by Theoderic to return to Symmachus all Roman churches still held by the Laurentian party; he gave Laurentius asylum on his estates, where Laurentius spent the rest of his life; *Fragmentum Laurentianum*.

In 507/511 he received four letters from Theoderic; Cass. *Var.* I 15 (entrusting him with the *tuitio* of property belonging to Agnellus), I 39 (for the nephews of Philagrius 3, students at Rome), II 22 (about the sons of Ecdicius 4), III 10 (instructed to organize the transport to Ravenna of marble from the *domus Pinciana* at Rome). He and Symmachus 9 brought a lawsuit at Rome against Paulinus 11; Cass. *Var.* I 23 (a. 507/511).

He was in Rome in 512 when Ennodius cited him and Symmachus 9 as examples of learning and good conduct; Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 408 (patricii Festus et Symmachus, omnium disciplinarum materia et constantis forma sapientiae, ab urbe sacratissima non recedunt. In ipsis est nobilis curiae principatus, quos vidisse erudiri est. Non apud eos sermo de ludicris nec pantomimorum vix ignoscenda commemoratio. Illi auram popularem per pudoris detri-

FIDELIS

menta non capiunt: contenti rectis magis placere quam plurimis, sortiuntur de innocenti actione testimonium. Istorum quamvis in omnibus iussa sequenda sint, est tamen in illis et magistra taciturnitas et eruditi forma silentii).

Still alive in 513; vi 9464 = Rossi I 958 = *ILCV* 590 (epitaph of Fringyllus 'horr(earius) v.i. Festi').

RULLVS FESTVS 6: v.c., corrector Lucaniae et Bruttiorum IV/V; *PLRE* I.

... al. . Severinus Festus Vitalis

Fidelis quaestor palatii 527-528; PPO (Italiae) 537-538

Native of Milan; Proc. *BG* I 14.5, II 12.28. His father (= Anonymus 116) was an advocate at Milan; Cass. *Var.* VIII 19.

In 509 Fidelis was a student at Rome; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 29.

ADVOCATVS: he became an advocate and was successful enough to attract the attention of the Ostrogothic kings; Cass. *Var.* VIII 18 (dudum te forensibus negotiis insudantem oculus imperialis aspexit), VIII 19 (formerly 'advocatus').

QVAESTOR PALATII (in Italy) a. 527-528: Athalaric appointed him as *quaestor* for the sixth indiction (= 527 Sept. 1-528 Aug. 31); Cass. *Var.* VIII 18 (addressed to Fidelis 'v.i., quaestor'; per sextam indictionem quaesturae tibi conferimus dignitatem), VIII 19 (to the senate announcing the appointment). He was still in the prime of life (iuuenis); Cass. *Var.* VIII 18. Mentioned in 536 as a former *quaestor* of Athalaric; Proc. *BG* I 14.5 (ὁς δὴ Ἀταλαρίχῳ παρήδρευε πρότερον-κοιαιστῶρα δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν ταύτην καλοῦσι Ῥωμαῖοι), Evagr. *HE* IV 19 (Ἀταλαρίχου πάρεδρος).

He was one of the 'viri illustres et magnifici' to whom Pope John II wrote a letter, before 24 March 534; Mansi VIII 803 = *PL* 66, 20.

In early Dec. 536 he was sent from Rome to Naples by Pope Silverius and the Romans to invite Belisarius (*PLRE* III) to occupy Rome without a siege; Proc. *BG* I 14.5, Evagr. *HE* IV 19.

PPO (ITALIAE) a. 537-538: he was made PPO by early 537 by Belisarius (τότε τῆς αὐλῆς ὑπαρχος καταστάς πρὸς Βελισσαρίου); Proc. *BG* I 20.20. He spoke out strongly before the envoys of Vitigis of his loyalty to the emperor and opposition to the Goths; *BG* I 20.19-20. He was in Rome during the siege by Vitigis from Feb. 537 to March 538; after the siege was raised Belisarius sent him with Mundilas (*PLRE* III) and some troops to Liguria since he had influence there; Proc. *BG* II 12.27-8 (Φιδέλιος, ὁς ἐγεγόνει τῆς αὐλῆς ἐπαρχος). Near

Ticinum, after lingering too long in a church and losing touch with his friends, he had an accident on his horse and was caught by the Goths, who murdered him; Proc. *BG* II 12.34–35.

FL. FIDENTIVS ex comitibus V/VI

Native of Sirmium; ex comitibus; he died aged 20 and was buried at Salona; III 1987 = *ILCV* 118 Salona (Dalmatia). His title was honorary.

Filetus apparitor (?of the MVM) (West) 411

Apparitor illustris comitivae sedis; present at the three sessions of the *Collatio* of Carthage in June 411; Mansi IV 51C, 167B, 181B. He was one of the *officiales* sent out from the imperial court, and probably served under the *comes et MVM*. See Octavianus 1.

FL. SYNESIVS FILOMATHIVS: v.c., consularis Byzacenae 383/408; *PLRE* 1.

Firmina inl. fem. 496–508

Thanked by Pope Gelasius for restoring to the church estates lost during the recent wars (i.e. Theoderic's conquest of Italy); Gelas. *Ep. fr.* 35 (Thiel) (a. 492/496; addressed 'Firminae illustri feminae').

A friend of Ennodius 3, possibly a relative; he addressed her in a letter in 508 as 'magnitudo vestra' and 'culmen vestrum'; Ennod. *Ep.* VI 38 (a. 508). Ennodius wrote two poems about her; Ennod. *Carm.* II 46–9 (de murena inlustris feminae Firminae), 98 (de anulo Firminae inl. feminae).

Firminus (Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 80): = *PLRE* 1, Firminus 3.

Firminus 1 ?CRP (West) 398–399

?CRP (West) a. 398 May 24–399 March 18: 398 May 24, *CTh* I 11.2 + XI 19.4 dat. Med(iolani) (called 'CSL' in the MSS, but the laws concern the *res privata*); 398 Oct. 27, *CTh* X 10.22^a dat. Med.; 398 Nov. 1, *CTh* X 2.2 dat. Med. (MSS 'CSL' but the law concerns the *res privata*); 399 March 18, *CTh* XII 6.25^a dat. Med. To judge by the content of the laws, it appears that it is the title 'CSL' which is wrong. Cf. Jones, *LRE* III, App. 1, 344–5.

Perhaps identical with the Firminus mentioned by St Augustine; Aug. *Conf.* VII 6.8.9.

Firminus 2 PPO (Italiae et Africae) 449-452; patricius

PPO (ITALIAE ET AFRICAE) J. 449 June 17-452 June 29; 449 June 17, *Nov. Val.* 27^a (the *subscriptio* has: p(ro)p(osita) in Foro Traiani, sub edicto Firmini viri inl(ustris) p.po, on July 20); 451 Jan. 31, *Nov. Val.* 31 (addressed 'Firmino p.po et patricio'; the *subscriptio* has: p(ro)p(osita) in Foro Traiani); 451 Jan. 31, *Nov. Val.* 32 (addressed 'Firmino p.po et patricio'); 451 July 13, *Nov. Val.* 34 (addressed 'Firmino p.po et patricio'; concerns Rome and the African provinces); 452 April 15, *Nov. Val.* 35 (addressed 'Firmino p.po et patricio'; the law refers to the PVR); 452 June 29, *Nov. Val.* 36 (addressed 'Firmino p.po et patricio'; concerns Lucania, Samnium, Campania and Sardinia).

PATRICIVS: he was *patricius* by Jan. 31, 451; cf. *Nov. Val.* 31 (above). Possibly the dignity was conferred after June 449, since it is not recorded in *Nov. Val.* 27.

FIRMINVS 3

(v.c.) M V

Grandfather of Lupicinus 3; Ennod. *Dictio* VIII 4.13. He could have been the father of the writer Magnus Felix Ennodius 3, who was uncle of Lupicinus (see stemma 19); if so, he died soon after 474. Ennodius probably came from Arles and had a relative called Firminus who may have lived there (cf. Firminus 4). This Firminus may therefore have been also from Arles. See stemma 19.

Firminus 4

v.inl. L V/E VI

Illustis; he lived at Arles and once entertained Caesarius there before the latter became bishop; relative of Gregoria; a man of wealth which he spent on the poor; *V. Caes.* 18.

Possibly identical with Firminus, a relative of Ennodius 3 and addressee of two letters from him; Ennod. *Ep.* 18 (early 502), 117 (summer 503). Both letters say that he was a learned man and eloquent. Cf. stemma 19.

Perhaps also identical with Firminus at whose request Sidonius Apollinaris published a ninth book of letters; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 1, 16 (c. 480; both letters are addressed to Firminus and call him 'domine fili').

FIRMINVS 5

(?v.c.) 507/511

Involved with Venantius 5 in a legal dispute which Theoderic ordered to be heard by a special court of delegate judges; Cass. *Var.* III 36 (a. 507/511). Possibly a senator.

Fl. Firminus 6 ducenarius (?in the *palatium*) (in Italy) V/VI

Vir ducenar(ius); buried the palatine eunuch Macrobius 4; v 1680 = *ILCV* 357 Aquileia. Possibly a palatine official like Macrobius.

VALONIVS FIRMINVS 7 v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32211. For his date, see Aggerius.

Flavius Licerius Firminus Lupicinus

FIRMINVS (viii 24659): *PLRE* 1.

FIRMINVS 1 v.c., legatus (Carthaginiis) 408/423

V.c., leg(atus); at Bisica in the proconsulship of Felix Ennodius 2; viii 1358 + p. 938 Bisica (Africa Proconsularis, near Carthage).

Firmus 2 scriniarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk advising him against seeking a provincial governorship through the patronage of a certain person, not named, lest he fall into that person's power and find his future prospects ruined (*μη σπευδε γενεσθαι αρχων της επαρχιας δια της προστασιας του προσωπου εκεινου*); Nil. *Ep.* 1 82 (addressed *Φιρμω σκρινιαριω*).

Firmus 3 patricius (in Italy) L V

Ὁ πατρικιος; he lived in Italy; his lawsuit with Iuvenalia was settled within two days on orders from Theoderic, after dragging on for three years; this probably occurred soon after Theoderic became sole ruler in Italy; Joh. Mal. 384 (which says thirty years, presumably a textual error), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 485 (three years), John of Nikiu 88.52ff. (three years).

Flaccilla 1 daughter of Arcadius 397

Daughter of the emperor Arcadius and Aelia Eudoxia 1; born on June 17, 397; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 397, cf. Prosp. Tiro s.a. 397, Marcell. com. s.a. 397. In the *Chronicon Paschale* she is styled *ἐπιφανεστάρτη νέα*. See stemma 1.

She is not recorded again and was probably dead by 408, since she is not mentioned among Arcadius' children who survived him; Soz. ix 1, Philost. xi 6. Against the view which puts her death to 403, cf. Bury, *LRE*² 1 154 n. 1.

Flaccilla 2 daughter of Theodosius II E/M V

Daughter of Theodosius II; she died, still a child, in 431; Marcell. com. s.a. 431. Her death is alluded to by Nestorius; Nestorius, *Le livre d'Héraclide de Damas* (tr. Nau), p. 331 (death carried off the daughter of the one who then was emperor). See stemma 1.

Flaccitheus king of the Rugi c. 453/482

On the name, which is Germanic, see Schönfeld, p. 88.

King of the Rugi when St Severinus was in Noricum (from c. 453 to 482); Eugipp. *I. Sev.* 31.3 (cunctis regni sui temporibus nihil me inconsulto gerere praesumebat). He ruled in North Noricum; Eugipp. *I. Sev.* 5.1 (and cf. Feletheus). He died in peace before 482 after a successful reign; Eugipp. *I. Sev.* 5.4.

Father of Feletheus *qui et Feba*; Eugipp. *I. Sev.* 8.1. Therefore father also of Ferderuchus. See stemma 46.

Flavia Cyria

Flavia Romana

Flavianus 1 magister (?officiorum) (East) c. 430

Shortly before the Council of Ephesus in 431, the monk Basil was arrested in Constantinople 'by the Thracian Flavianus ('plwynws') who was at that time governor and tyrant ('mgystrws otrwn')'; Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 35 (= Mich. Syr. viii 11.35). Flavianus, a native of Thrace, was evidently a *magister*; the word on its own normally denotes the *magister officiorum*. Perhaps the Syriac text here conceals an original title such as 'magister tironum' (not otherwise attested). Another possibility is that the name is wrongly transmitted and should be Paulinus, i.e. Paulinus 8, *mag. off.* in 430.

Flavianus 2 notarius (East) 449

Notarius at the Second (Robber) Council of Ephesus in 449; *AGWG*, NF xv 1, pp. 109.44, 113.32, 117.6. He may have been an ecclesiastical *notarius*.

FLAVIANVS 3 v. sp. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32189 (Flaviani v.c. et sp.). For the date, see Aggerius.

Nicomachus Flavianus 4: consularis Campaniae before 382, proconsul Asiae 382–383, PVR 392/394, PVR 399–400, PVR 408, PPO Italiae Illyrici et Africae 431–432; *PLRE* 1.

FLAVIOLVS ?governor of Sardinia 425/450

He restored a supply of water at Nora in Sardinia; x 7542 Nora (dated under Theodosius II and Valentinian III) (subductos olim latices patrieque negatos restituit populis puro Flaviolus amne). The work was carried out by a *principalis* of Nora, and Flaviolus was perhaps the governor of the province (i.e. the *praeses Sardiniae*). He was a native of Nora.

CLODIVS INSTEIVS FLAVIVS (*AE* 1936, 123): c.p., IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Flavius Abus; Aeneas; Aetius; Severus Aetius; Agapitus; Ala; Alexander; Arcadius Alexander; Aristonicus Alexander; Procopius Constantinus Severus Alexander; Alypius; Ampelius; Anastasius; Anastasius Paulus Probus Sabinianus Pompeius Anastasius; Anatolius; Paulus Andreas; Andronicus; Annianus; Pelagius Antipater; Antius; Aparenta; Apion; Apphous; Aquila; Arbazagius; Ardabur; Areobindus; Areobindus Dagalaiphus Areobindus; Aristo; Arpagius; Arsenius; Eugenius Asellus; Ardabur Aspar; Asterius; Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius; Astyrius; Avienus iunior.

Flavius Baralach; Basiliscus; Caecina Decius Basilius; Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius iunior; Anicius Auchenius Bassus; Boethius; Nar. Manlius Boethius; Boethus; Bulicus; Gelasius Busiris.

Flavius Calbinus; Candidianus; Carpilio; Carterius; Cascinivus; Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator; Castinus; Castorius; Celerinus; Celsus; Rufius Petronius Nicomachus Cethegus; Thomas Iulianus Chaereas; Taurus Clementinus Armonius Clementinus; Conon; Constantinus; Claudius Constantinus; Constantius; Alexander Cresconius; Taurus Seleucus Cyrus.

Flavius Illus Pusaesus D. . . ; Dagalaiphus; Constantinus Erythrius Damianus; Sabinus Antiochus Damonius; Danielus; Decentius; Theodorus Petrus Demosthenes; Dexicrates; Didymus; Dionysius; Dioscorus; Pionius Diotimus; Rusticius Helpidius Domnulus; Barbarus Donatianus; Dorotheus; Olbius Auxentius Draucus.

Flavius Elias; Annius Eucharius Epiphanius; Eurycles Epitynchanus; Erythrius; Eudoxius; Euelpidius; Euethius; Eulogius; Felix

FLAVIVS

Eumathius; Eusebius; Aelius Eusebius; Eustathius; Eustochius;
Eutharicus Cilliga; Eutropius; Ioannes Palladius Eutychnianus.

Flavius Faustinianus; Faustus; Furius Faustus; Anicius Probus
Faustus iunior (Niger); Felix; Constantius Felix; Rufius Postu-
mius Festus; Fidentius; Firminus; Florentius.

Flavius Gaiolus; Gaudentius; Gregorius.

Flavius Heliodorus; Bassus Herculanus; Hermias; Higgo; Hilarus;
Valentinus Georgius Hippasias; Horapollon; Hypatius.

Flavius Inportunus; Intall.; Ioannes; Ioannes qui et Gibbus; Iordanes;
Isaac; Anthemius Isidorus; Iulius; Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus.

Flavius Lacanius; Laurentius; Leo; Leontius; Paulus Leontius Mari-
nous Petronius Hesachius; Liberalis; Libianus; Macrobius Longi-
nianus; Longinus; Licerius Firminus Lupicinus.

Flavius Anastasius Paulus Probus Moschianus Probus Magnus; Iulius
Valerius Maiorianus; Marcellinus; Marcianus; Claudius Spudasius
Marcianus; Avitus Marinianus; Areobindas Martialis; Maximinus;
Maximus; Demetrianus Maximus; Pius Maximus signo Marianus;
Menas; Merobaudes; Ennodius Messala; Monaxius; Moschianus.

Flavius Neaptius; Nicetius; Nymphidianus.

Flavius Anicius Olybrius; Ortalinus; Ortygius.

Flavius Iunius Quartus Palladius; Parthenius; Paterius; Patricius;
Paulus; Synesius Gennadius Paulus; Petrus; Philippus; Philocalus;
Theodorus Philoxenus Soterichus Philoxenus; Axius Arcadius
Phlegethius; Phoebammon; Photius; Plinta; Posidonius; Praesidius;
Probus; Probus iunior; Anicius Petronius Probus; Theodorus
Georgius Procopius; Florentius Romanus Protogenes.

Flavius Simplicius Reginus; Ricimer; Romulianus; Rufus; Rusticia-
nus; Rusticius.

Flavius Iulius Tryphonianus Sabinus; Sarapodorus; Peregrinus Satur-
ninus; Senator; Serenus; Messius Phoebus Severus; Sigisvultus;
Simplicius; Sporacius; Stephanus; Strategius; Symmachus.

Flavius Taurinus; Taurus; Theodericus; Theodorus; . . . qui et Theo-
dotus; Nicius Theodulus; Constantinius Theophanes; Anthemius
Isidorus Theophilus; Theotecnus; Thomas; Ioannes Thomas;
Titus; Appalius Illus Trocundes.

Flavius Val. . . ; Valerius; Antiochus Ammianus Valerius; Valila qui et Theodovius; Varius; Viator; Victorinus; Vincentius; Vitalianus; Patricius Vitalianus; Vivianus; Vranus; Vrsicinus.

Flavius Zeno; Hadrianus Hierius Zenodorus; Patricius Claudius Zenophanes; Zenophanes.

Florentianus v.d., comitianus (in Italy) c. 527

Florentianus, 'v.d., comitianus', and Dumerit, 'saio', were instructed by Athalaric to visit the area around Faventia to enquire into and punish cases of plundering of property there; *Cass. Var.* VIII 27 (c. a. 527; *devotio vestra per Faventinum territorium incunctanter excurrat et, si quos Gothorum atque Romanorum in direptionibus possessorum se miscuisse reppererit, secundum facti aestimationem et damnis affligantur et poenis*). The title 'comitianus' is probably equivalent to 'comitiacus' and denotes a member of the *officium* of the *magisterium militum praesentale*, the *officium comitiacum* at Ravenna; on this, cf. Jones, *LRE* I 254-5 with n. 43, and see *Be.* . .

FLORENTINA (?c.f.) LIV/E V

Addressee of a letter from Augustine about her studies; *Aug. Ep.* 266 (addressed 'dominae eximiae meritoque honorabili in Christo ac suscipiendae filiae Florentinae'). Possibly of senatorial rank.

Florentinus 1: ?notarius c. 379/380, CSL (West) 385-386, QSP (West) c. 395, PVR 395-397; *PLRE* I.

(F)LOREN(TI(N)VS) 2 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32178. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Florentinus 3 poet LV/E VI

Author of verses celebrating an anniversary of the accession of the Vandal king Thrasamund (a. 496/523); *Anth. Lat.* I 376. His poem is preserved in the *Codex Salmasianus*. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 71, 73.

!Florentius! 1 patricius (East) 395/408

Πατρικίος; he lived in the reign of Arcadius and at his death left his house to be a home for the aged; *Patr. Const.* II, p. 251. Evidence from this source is not always reliable; presumably there was a *domus Florentii* at Constantinople in later Byzantine times, but no

FLORENTIUS 6

such person is recorded under Arcadius in other sources and the man after whom the *domus* became known may be Fl. Florentius 7, who was a *patricius* but flourished under Theodosius II.

Florentius 2 MVM (East) 415 Oct. 15

Addressee of *CTh* 1 8.1 (addressed 'Florentio magistro militum' and issued at Constantinople); copies were sent also to Sapricius MVM, Helio 1 *mag. off.* and Eustathius 12 QSP. Florentius and Sapricius were probably the two *magistri militum praesentales*; cf. *Fasti*.

Probably not identical with the Florentius who in 399 was a leader of local resistance to Tribigild in Pamphylia but took a bribe to let him escape when he was trapped; *Zos.* v 16.3. This man was probably a local notable.

Florentius 3 v.d., tribunus (?domesticorum) (East) 431

Ὁ καθωσιωμένος τριβουνος Φλωρέντιος ὁ συνῶν Κανδιδιανῶ τῶ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτῳ καὶ ἐνδοξοτάτῳ κομητι τῶν καθωσιωμένων δομεστικῶν: present in Ephesus during the Council of 431; *ACOec.* 1 i.ii, p. 10, *Fragments coptes.* ed. Bouriant, 86. Presumably *tribunus domesticorum*.

Florentius 4 assessor of the PPO (East) 431

'Assessor' of the PPO (probably Antiochus 7 or Rufinus 8); bribed by Cyril of Alexandria in 431 to influence the PPO in his favour; *ACOec.* 1 iv, p. 224.

Florentius 5 cos. 515

CONSVL (West) a. 515 with Procopius Anthemius 9 (East): *Fasti*, *CIL* ix 1382, xii 1792, 2067, 2421, *AE* 1961, 284. *Coll. Avell.* 105, 107-10, 115.

Possibly father of Constantiolus (*PLRE* III); *Joh. Mal.* 438, *Theoph.* AM 6031.

Florentius 6 ?tribunus (numeri) at Antaeopolis E/M VI

Described in a petition from Antaeopolis (which is mentioned in the text) to the *dux Thebaidis* as having brought misfortune on the city; he seems to have first gone there as deputy commander of the troops stationed there (*vv.* 19-21 ὡς ἐν τοῖς προσημοῖς τῆς εἰς τὴν ἡμῶν πόλιν αὐτοῦ ἐπίδημιας, βικ[α]ρίου ὄντος [τῶ?]ν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀγρα[ρ]ε[υ]όντων), but at the date of the petition is styled τὸν καθωσιωμένον στρατηγόν? (*v.* 10), where *στρατηγός* presumably is used, as often in sixth-century

Egypt, as the equivalent of *tribunus*; *P. Cairo Masp.* 67009 Antinoe (assigned by Maspéro to the early sixth century).

Fl. Florentius 7 PVC 422; PPO (Orientis) 428–429; cos. 429; PPO (II, Orientis) 438–439

Flavius Florentius; *Papyri* (see below), *ACOec.* II i.i, pp. 148–9. Florentius; *elsewhere*.

Native of Syria; Lazarus of Pharbi, 36, Elisha Vardapet, p. 207 (wrongly called Eulalius).

PVC a. 422 Nov. 6, *CTh.* VI 8.1 dat. Cpli.

?PPO ILLYRICI a. 422/428 (see below).

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 428 April 21–430 Feb. 11: 428 April 21, *CTh* xv 8.2^a; 428 May 30, *CTh* xvi 5.65^a; 428 June 9, *CTh* xii 4.1^a + *CJ* x 34.2^a + 35.1^a; 428 July 10, *CTh* viii 4.29^a; 429 March 11, *CJ* vi 62.4^a; 429 March 27, *CJ* i 19.8^a; 430^S (MSS 445) Feb. 11, *CJ* i 3.22^a; ?428/430 or 438/439 (see below), *CJ* xii 23.14^a (dated under Theodosius II and Valentinian III).

CONSVL (East) prior a. 429 with Fl. Dionysius 13 (East): *Fasti*, *P.Oxy.* 1957, SB 7996 = PSI 1239.

PPO (II, ORIENTIS), a. 438 Jan. 31–439 Nov. 26: 438 Jan. 31, *Nov. Theod.* 3^a; 438 Feb. 15, *Nov. Theod.* 1 (addressed 'Florentio p.po Orientis'); 438 Feb. 25, *Nov. Theod.* 4^a (concerns Oriens); 439 Jan. 20, *Nov. Theod.* 7.1^a + *CJ* i 51.10^a; 439 April 3, *CJ* i 24.3^a; 439 April 7, *Nov. Theod.* 8^a + 9^a; 439 April 19, *Nov. Theod.* 10^a; 439 May 30, *CJ* i 52.1^a (mentions Pontica and Asiana); 439 June 8, *Nov. Theod.* 5.2^a (mentions Oriens); 439 June 16, *CJ* ii 15.2^a; 439 July 10, *Nov. Theod.* 11^a + 12^a; 439 Aug. 1, *CJ* i 14.6^a; 439 Sept. 7, *Nov. Theod.* 14^a; 439 Sept. 12, *Nov. Theod.* 16^a; 439 Oct. 20, *Nov. Theod.* 17.1^a; 439 Nov. 26, *CJ* ix 27.6^a. He is mentioned in 439 Sept. 12, *Nov. Theod.* 15.1, as reporting that *curiales* were entering the senate – *suggestione viri inlustris atque magnifici p(raefecti) p(raetori)o Orientis et exconsule Florenti*. He had left office by 439 Dec. 6, *Nov. Theod.* 18 (to Cyrus 7 PPO), when he is mentioned as giving his own property to the state to compensate the treasury for revenue lost through the closure of brothels in Constantinople – *vir inlustris Florentius praetorianae praefecturae administratione subfultus*; he evidently felt strongly about this particular problem, cf. *CTh* xv 8.2 (see above, a. 428 April 21).

He once wrote asking Theodoret to help a candidate, probably in an episcopal election, and received, in answer, *Theod. Ep.* v (Φλωρεντίω ὑπάρχῳ). He is probably also the addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* i 486 (Φλωρεντίω) (asking his help about

Gigantius). Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia, once sent him Easter gifts; Firmus, *Ep.* 29 (Φλωρεντίω).

He is mentioned in 444, as having suggested restrictions on the sending out of 'inspectores' (i.e. *peraequatores*); *Nov. Theod.* 26 (a. 444 Nov. 29) (*sanctionem nostram quae ad viri illustri et consularis Florenti suggestionem emissa est*).

?PPO (Orientis) twice, mid 440s (see below).

PATRICIVS: he was made *patricius* between 444, *Nov. Theod.* 26 (cited above), and 448, *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 138 (cited below), *Theod. Ep.* 89.

Mentioned as a former PPO Orientis; *Theod. Ep.* 44 (ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ὑπαρχος), and 47 (ὁ ἐνδοξότατος καὶ φιλόχριστος). He received another letter from Theodoret; *Theod. Ep.* 89 (addressed Φλωρεντίω πατρικίω; to be dated Sept./Dec. 448).

In 448 Nov. 22 because he was an orthodox Christian he was appointed by Theodosius to attend the enquiry at Constantinople investigating the views of Eutyches; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 138 (ἐπειδὴ οἶδαμεν τὸν μεγαλοπρεπέστατον πατρικίον Φλωρέντιον ὄντα πιστὸν καὶ μεμαρτυρημένον ἐπὶ τῇ ὀρθότητι, θέλομεν συνεῖναι αὐτὸν τῇ ἀκροάσει τῆς συνόδου), p. 139 (τὸν μεγαλοπρεπέστατον καὶ ἐνδοξότατον ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν καὶ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίον Φλωρέντιον), pp. 140-5. *Liberat. Brev.* 11 (*patricius*), *Coll. Avell.* 99.5 (*vir illustris exconsule*). In 449 April 13 he took part in the enquiry into the trial of Eutyches; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 148 (Φλαύιος Φλωρέντιος ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν πόλεως καὶ ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν πραιτωρίων τὸ ἕκτον καὶ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίος), pp. 149-76.

He also attended the Council of Chalcedon in 451 and is recorded as being present at the first session, *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8) (styled ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν καὶ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίος Φλωρέντιος); at the third, p. 69 (Oct. 10); the fourth, p. 84 (Oct. 17); and the sixth, p. 138 (Oct. 25) (always styled the same). He is also mentioned in the Latin version; *ACOec.* II iii.i, p. 28 (*ex praefecto praetorio sexies, ex consule ordinario et patricio*), and at p. 133 (in 449) (*ex praefectis urbis et praefectis praetorii sexies et ex consule et patricius*).

Three texts, *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 148 (a. 449), *ACOec.* II iii.i, p. 28 (a. 451) and p. 133 (a. 449) (all cited above), record him as PPO six times; only two prefectures are known, the other four were presumably short ones. He may have held the Illyrian prefecture (perhaps twice?) between his urban prefecture and the Oriental prefecture of 428, and was perhaps twice, briefly, PPO Orientis in the mid 440s.

Early in Marcian's reign he and Anatolius 10 advised against intervention in the Armenian revolt against Persia, and Florentius was sent to Persia as envoy to reassure the Persian king on this; Lazarus of Pharbi, 36, Elisha Vardapet, p. 207.

Flavius Florentius Romanus Protogenes

Florianus 1 CSL (West) 447 April 25

Addressee of *Nov. Val.* 7.3^a and 24^a, both 'data Romae' on April 25, 447.

Perhaps father of Val. Florianus 4.

FLORIANVS 2 v.sp. (West) 507/511

V(ir) s(pectabilis); instructed by Theoderic in 507/511 to see that a decision given in a property dispute be respected by the disputants; *Cass. Var.* 15 (a. 507/511). He will have held an office of *spectabilis* grade, possibly at this date; he may have been a *referendarius*, since his rôle in *Cass. Var.* 15 would suit that office.

Perhaps to be identified with Florianus, the correspondent of Ennodius; *Ennod. Ep.* 115-16 (spring 503).

Possibly identical with Val. Florianus 4.

Fl. Florianus 3: ex tribunis (West) IV/V: *PLRE* 1.

Valerius Florianus 4 PVR 491/518

Valerius Florianus, v.c. et inl., ex com(ite) domest(icorum)^(a), ex com(ite) *sacrar(um)* larg(itionum)^(b), praef(ectus) urb(is)^(c); carried out repairs to the Curia during his prefecture; *AE* 1953, 68 (= VI 1794 + 31933 = D 825 = *ILCV* 113) near the Curia at Rome. For the date, 491/518, see below.

(a) Under Theoderic this was a titular post conferred in order to raise people to the illustre; cf. *Cass. Var.* VI 11.

(b) CSL (West): this was probably a genuine office. The word to be restored before 'larg.' could be 'privat(arum)', cf. Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius 11, but 'sacrar(um)' is more probable.

(c) PVR a. 491/518: the inscription, which was set up during his prefecture, is dated under the reigns of Anastasius and Theoderic.

If he is identical with Florianus 2, he will have received all the illustrious titles between 507 and 518.

Perhaps son of Florianus 1.

FLORIDVS consularis Liguriae L IV/E V

His career is set out on a verse inscription, of which the ends of

FLORVS 2

several lines are lost and the exact sense is uncertain; VI 31992 = Rossi I 654 (cited below by lines).

He lived from 365 to 427 (see below).

He apparently came from a distinguished family; *vv.* 4-5 (Floridus hau(d) parvis magnus *genitoribus ortus?* et qui maiorum velarit nomine *famam?*).

He studied law and made a name for himself as an advocate; *v.* 6 (liber sed docili laudatus per *fora lingua?*).

PRAETOR VRBANVS: *v.* 7 (Vrbani primum praetoris *fascibus auctus?*).

ASSESSOR to a provincial governor and then to a vicar (probably of Rome): *vv.* 8-9 (auxilio post hunc iudex cum *posceret?*) . . . , hoc lateri(s) socio crevit *vicarius urbis*).

?CONSVLARIS AQVARVM: *v.* 10 (mox raptus Romae regimen suscepit *aquarum*).

CONSVLARIS LIGVRIAE: *v.* 11 (post Ligurum in populis regum praetoria *rexit*).

?ASSESSOR to the PVR: *v.* 12 (consiliis iterum Romana sacraria fovit). This suggests that he became assessor to the PVR; this is possible since the assessors of illustrious posts ranked as *spectabiles* and therefore were senior to provincial governors; however there is no parallel in the surviving evidence.

ANTECESSOR: after his official career ended at this point, he took up the teaching of law, presumably at Rome; *v.* 13 (publica post docuit Romani foedera iuris).

He died at the age of 62 and was buried on Oct. 18, 427; *vv.* 14-15, 18.

FLORVS 1 dux (Osrhoenae) M V

Dux ('δοῦξ') at Tella (i.e. Constantia) in Osrhoene; styled 'blasphemer and pagan', he allowed the Jews at Tella to arm themselves and sent troops to restore order when the Christians attacked them (before 449); *AGWG*, NF XV 1, p. 83.

FLORVS 2 comes Aegypti et praefectus augustalis 453

In 453 he held combined civil and military powers in Egypt during the crisis arising from the election of Proterius as orthodox patriarch of Alexandria; he restored civil order in Alexandria, suspending the com-distribution and closing the public baths and places of entertainment; Prisc. fr. 22 (= Evagr. *HE* II 5) (τῶν στρατιωτικῶν ταγμάτων ἡγούμενος ὁμοῦ τε καὶ τὴν πολιτικὴν διέπων ἀρχήν). At some date in Marcian's reign he checked an invasion of Egypt by the Nobades and Blemmyes and expelled them from the country; *Jord. Rom.* 333

(styled 'Alexandrinae urbis procurator'; since the invasion must have been in southern Egypt, i.e. the Thebaid, Florus' authority extended over the whole country).

Florus 3 ex consul (East) M/L V

Native of Edessa; Theoph. AM 5963.

Father of Heraclius 4; Joh. Ant. fr. 210, Theoph. AM 5963. His name is perhaps to be restored in Heitsch xxxiv, 37; cf. R. Keydell, *Byz. neugr. Jahrb.* xii (1936), 8ff.

EX CONSVL : styled *ὁ ἀπὸ ὑπάρων*, Theoph. AM 5963. There is no Florus among the ordinary consuls; he will therefore have been given the honorary consulship. Since the honorary consulship is not attested before the reign of Zeno, Stein (*Bas-Emp.* II, p. 68 n. 4) suggested that Florus be identified with Florentius, cos. 429 (= Florentius 7). This is possible, but Florus may have received the honour in old age, after his son was already dead.

FLORVS 4 (v.c.), advocate (at Ravenna) 508-510

Of noble birth; he was educated with Castorius 3 at Rome by Faustus 9; Ennod. *Ep.* I 11 (to Castorius and Florus, in Nov./Dec. 502).

By 501, when he may already have obtained high rank, he was noted as a powerful orator; Ennod. *Ep.* I 2 (to Florus, in 501; he is called 'sublimitas tua').

ADVOCATVS (at Ravenna) a. 508-510: he was an advocate (advocatus) at Ravenna in 508; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 10 (to Florus and Decoratus 1, in July/Aug. 508). Still in practice in 510; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 23 (to Florus, in autumn 510).

His wife, daughter and brother are mentioned by Ennodius in 510; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 12 (to Florus, in summer 510).

He also received Ennod. *Ep.* VII 6 (to Florus and Decoratus, in July 508), and is mentioned in *Ep.* VIII 19 (to Faustus 9).

APOLLONIVS FOEBADIVS: v.c., praeses Dalmatiae IV/V;
PLRE I.

Fonteius Litorius Auxentius

FORTVNALIS friend of Sidonius Apollinaris M/L V

A native of Spain and a friend of Sidonius Apollinaris, who addressed to him a short letter full of his praises; noted for his learning; he had shown strength of character in adversity; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 5 (c. 479/480).

FREDA

- FORTVNATA** cl.f. V/VI
 Cl(arissima) fem(ina); wife of Petrus 18 v.c. and mother of Petro-
 nia 2; died at Salernum aged about 36 ('qui' is presumably an error
 for 'quae'); x 664 = *ILCV* 170 Salernum.
- Fortunatus** v.inl. 468
Illustris persona; he received an estate known as *massa Cesiana*
 by imperial donation as *bona vacantia*, but had to surrender his title
 when *Domnina inl. fem.* established a lawful claim to it; *Nov. Anth.*
 3 (a. 468 March 19).
- ?**FORTVNIVS** 1 (Suid s.v. ἐξεταζόμενος): ?dux Moesiae ?IV/V;
PLRE I.
- Fortunius** 2 v.e. ?V
 V(ir) e(gregius); buried at Rome (dp. prid. non. Octob. in p(ace));
 v7 31994 = *ILCV* 299.
- Framtane** ruler of the Sueves 457
 Called 'Framtane' (*nom.*); 'Framtano' (*acc.*). On the name, see
 Schönfeld, p. 89.
 Proclaimed 'rex' by a section of the Sueves in Gallaecia in 457;
 Hyd. Lem. 188 (s.a. 457). He died soon after; Hyd. Lem. 189 (s.a.
 457).
- FRANCILIO** (v.c.); bishop of Tours c. 530
 Native of Poitiers; ex senatoribus; husband of Clara; childless, but
 rich in landed property; became bishop of Tours in c. 530, dying in
 the third year; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 17, x 31.14.
- Francus** cancellarius (East) E/MV
 Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 234 (addres-
 sed Φράγκω καγκελλαρίω).
- Fl. Fravitta: MVM per Orientem ?395/400, MVM praesentalis 400,
 cos. 401; *PLRE* I.
- Freda** ?Visigothic noble c. 485/507
 On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 93 (it is Germanic).
 Addressee of a letter from Ruricius, bishop of Limoges; he lived
 in the Cévennes; styled 'sublimitas vestra'; Ruric. *Ep.* I 11. Probably
 a Goth, to judge by his name.

Fredbalus king of the Vandals 416

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 93.

Rex gentis Vandalarum; taken prisoner in 416 by a trick of Valia and sent to Honorius at Ravenna; Hyd. Lem. 62a (s.a. 416), Fredegar. II 50.

Fredericus I royal Visigoth; ?MVM (in Spain) 453/454

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 94.

He was one of the six sons of the Visigothic king Theoderic I; Jord. *Get.* 190. Brother of Thorismodus; Jord. *Get.* 190, Hyd. Lem. 156. Brother also of Theoderic II; Jord. *Get.* 190, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 638, Hyd. Lem. 156, 158, 218. His other brothers were Euric, Retemeris and Himmerith; Jord. *Get.* 190. See stemma 40.

In 453 he and his brother Theoderic conspired together and murdered Thorismodus; Hyd. Lem. 156 (a. 452; cf. Thorismodus for the date).

?MVM (in Spain) a. 453/4: in 453/4 he fought and defeated the Bacaudae in Tarraconensis, apparently on behalf of the Romans; Hyd. Lem. 158 (a. 453/4) (per Fredericum Theuderici regis fratrem Bacaudae Tarraconenses caeduntur ex auctoritate Romana). This may indicate that he held an official Roman appointment, perhaps as *magister militum* (cf. *Fasti* for *magistri militum* in Spain).

He was with Theoderic II at Toulouse in 455 when they welcomed Eparchius Avitus 5 and gave their support to his claim to assume the imperial throne; Sid. *Ap. Carm.* VII 432-6, 518-19.

He was killed in battle against the Franks and Aegidius near Orléans in c. 463; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 638, Hyd. Lem. 218 (a. 461), Mar. *Avent.* s.a. 463 (styled 'rex Gothorum', wrongly).

He was a catholic and corresponded with Pope Hilarus; Hilarus, *Ep.* VIII (Thiel) (a. 462 Nov. 3; he is called 'magnificus vir filius noster').

Fredericus 2 Rugian chief LV

Fredericus; Eugipp. Fridericus; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* Friderigius; *Auct. Haun.* Fridiricus; Ennod. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 94.

Son of Feletheus (king of the Rugi) and Giso; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 8.3. Nephew of Ferderuchus; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 44.3. See stemma 46.

In 486/487 he killed Ferderuchus; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 44.3. War followed with Odovacer, who defeated the Rugi and captured Feletheus; Frederic fled first to the Rugian lands and then when pursued by Onoulphus he joined Theoderic 7 at Novae in Moesia II (in 488);

FRIGERIDVS

Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 44.4. The statement in Procopius that the Rugi united with the Ostrogoths presumably refers to this occasion; Proc. *BG* III 2.1-2.

For two years, probably 490-492, there were Rugi settled at Ticinum, where their wild and lawless conduct made them unpopular; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 118-19 (= pp. 361-2) (this was apparently after Theoderic left to besiege Ravenna in 490). Frederic was probably their leader, and had presumably accompanied Theoderic to Italy in 488/9.

He proved disloyal to Theoderic and apparently allied himself with Tufa until they quarrelled; a battle was fought and Frederic was victorious; Ennod. *Pan.* 55 (= p. 276). This was in 493 and took place between Tridentum and Verona; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 493, *Auct. Haun.* s.a. 493.

It is not clear whether he surrendered to Theoderic or was beaten in battle by him; Ennod. *Pan.* 55 (= p. 276) (nam Fridiricus, postquam tibi de adversariis tuis peregit triumphum, de se praebuit).

Fretimundus ambassador to the Sueves 437

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 93.

Sent as envoy to the Sueves with Censorius in 437; Hyd. Lem. 111 (s.a. 437).

FRIDIBADVS ?comes provinciae Saviae 507/511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 94.

Appointed over Savia by Theoderic in 507/511 to restore order and reduce the amount of violent crime there; Cass. *Var.* IV 49 (a. 507/511; addressed 'universis provincialibus et capillatis defensoribus et curialibus Siscia vel Savia consistentibus', it begins 'Fridibadum locis vestris praesse censuimus, qui abactores animalium legitima severitate coerceat, homicidia resecat . . .'). Fridibadus, by his name evidently a German, was probably the *comes provinciae*.

Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus historian ?M/L V

Full name; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9. Renatus Frigeridus; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 8.

Historian, cited by Gregory of Tours. In the twelfth book of his history, Renatus described the accession of Valentinian III and the rebellion of Ioannes in 425, and added a description of Aetius 7's early career, 'quia de hoc viro consequenter plura memoranda sunt';

Greg. Tur. *HF* II 8. He therefore knew about Aetius' career after 425, though it is not clear whether the description of Aetius' murder in 454 which Gregory gives at *HF* II 8 *ad fin.* is from Renatus. He is not, apparently, cited for events in the second half of the fifth century and so perhaps wrote his history in the middle years of the century. The earliest events for which he is cited occurred in Gaul around 410, viz. the reigns of Constantine and Iovinus; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9. Cf. also *P-W* VII 102.

Froila

L V/E VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 276 and cf. p. 111 (s.n. Goar).

Brother of Blivila (eius germanus); they came from a mixed settlement of Sarmatians, Huns and Cemandrians at Castra Martis in Illyricum; Jord. *Get.* 265.

FRONTINA

(?c.f.) E/M V

Daughter of Fronto and Auspicia, maternal aunt of Aper; a native of Clermont; noted for her remarkable piety and religious devotion (sanctior sanctis . . . virginibus, i.e. not actually a nun); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 21.4.

FRONTO

comes (West) 452-455

?A native of Clermont (see below).

COMES (West) a. 452-455: comes; Hyd. Lem. 155, 170.

Accompanied Mansuetus as envoy to the Sueves in 452 for peace; Hyd. Lem. 155 (s.a. 452). Envoy of the emperor Avitus to the Sueves in 455; Hyd. Lem. 170 (s.a. 455).

Possibly identical with Fronto, husband of Auspicia, grandfather of Aper and a native of Clermont; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 21.4.

Frumarith

saio 507/511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 96.

Instructed to see that money due as surety for a public debtor be paid; Cass. *Var.* II 13 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Frumarith saioni').

Frumarius

ruler of the Sueves 460-465

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 96.

First mentioned in 460 when he led a band of Sueves against Aquae Flaviae (in Gallaecia), captured the bishop Hydatius and plundered the district; Hyd. Lem. 201 (s.a. 460). In this same year he and Rechimund disputed the kingship; Hyd. Lem. 203 (s.a. 460).

FVLGENTIVS 2

He died in 465 and Remismund became Suevian king; Hyd. Lem. 223 (s.a. 465).

FRUMENTIVS comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 27 (addressed *Φρουμεντίω κόμητι*).

Fu. . . tribunus (West) 406

Fu/. . . tribunus pater et / . . . e mater; they buried their child at Castellum Tingitanum in 406; VIII 9715 + p. 2034 = *ILCV* 2186 Castellum Tingitanum (Mauretania Caesariensis) (dated by year 367 of the province).

Pompeia Fulcinia Candida

Fulgentius 1 QSP (West) ?before 461

QSP (West) ?before 461: a man of literary interests who became *quaestor*, he is quoted by Sidonius for an anecdote about the emperor Petronius Maximus; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* II 13.5 (dicere solebat vir litteratus atque ob ingenii merita quaestorius, partium certe bonarum pars magna, Fulgentius, ore se ex eius (sc. Maximi) frequenter audisse, cum perosus pondus imperii veterem securitatem desideraret: 'felicem te, Damocles, qui non uno longius prandio regni necessitatem toleravisti'). The letter was written before 469. The reference to his rôle in the 'good party' suggests that he did not care for the dominance of Ricimer in the state in the 460s and he may therefore have held office in or before 461, possibly under the Gallic emperor, Avitus, or under Majorian (a. 456/461). He need not have served under Maximus himself as *quaestor*, although it is possible.

Fulgentius 2 bishop of Ruspe 507-532

Son of Claudius 2 and Mariana, grandson of Gordianus 1; the family was a noble one of Carthage (nobili secundum carnem genere procreatus, parentes habuit ex numero Carthaginensium senatorum); Fulgentius was born at Thelepte in Byzacium (in 467, see below), and was educated by his mother, his father having died soon after his birth; she taught him Greek; Ferrandus, *V. Fulg.* 4. He managed the family property with such success that he was given an official post concerned with finance (procurator ordinatus . . . hac potestate . . . in exigendis pensionibus – presumably responsible for tax-collection); *V. Fulg.* 5. Later, he felt drawn to a spiritual life and finally became a monk; *V. Fulg.* 6-10. In 507 he was made bishop

of Ruspe, and died probably in Jan. 532 aged 65 after twenty-five years as bishop; cf. *V. Fulg.* 64, 66 and *P-W* vii 214. Author of works of theology; Isidorus, *de vir. ill.* 14. They are printed in e.g. *PL* 65. See further Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 575-81, *P-W* vii 214-15.

FABIUS CLAUDIUS GORDIANUS PLANCIADES

FVLGENTIVS 3

v.c.; author ?E.VI

Author of four works still extant, viz. *Mythologiarum Libri* iii; *Virgiliana Continentia*; *De Aetatibus Mundi*; and *Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum*. He also wrote a *Liber Physiologicus* (now lost); *Virg. Cont.*, p. 149M.

Fabius Planciades Fulgentius; titles of *Myth.*, *Virg. Cont.*, *Expos.* Fabius Claudius Gordianus Fulgentius; title of *De Aetat. Mundi*. To judge by his names he was related to, if not identical with, the bishop of Ruspe, Fulgentius 2. On the problem of their identification, see P. Langlois, 'Le problème des deux Fulgence', in *Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum* vii (1964), 94-105.

Styled 'v(ir) cl(arissimus)'; titles of *Myth.*, *Virg. Cont.*, *Expos.*, *De Aetat. Mundi*. Native of Africa; *De Aetat. Mundi*, praef. A Christian; *Myth.* i 23, ii 9, iii 7, *Virg. Cont.*, p. 162M.

He lived later than Martianus Capella, whom he cites at *Expos.* s.v. caelibatus. He perhaps flourished under Hilderic, to whose reign he appears to allude in *Myth.*, praef.

See also Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 196-205, and *P-W* vii 215-227.

FVLVIVS

(v.c.) L.IV/E.V

Styled 'frater meus' by Symmachus; he was 'nec genere minor et re fortassis uberior' compared with the sister of (Gabinus Barbarus) Pompeianus 2 whom he sought to marry (i.e. he was by birth a senator and was wealthy); *Symm. Ep.* vi 3 (a. 394/401).

CAECILIA FVRIA

c.f. E.V

C(larissima) f(emina); buried at Rome on Jan. 1, 414; *AE* 1945, 133 Vatican (consular dating).

FVRIVS

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32179. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Flavius Furius Faustus

Fuscianus father of Conon M V

His son was Conon 4; Joh. Mal. 393, Joh. Mal. fr. 37, Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2, fr. 214b 5.

FVSCINA (c.f.) L V/E VI

Sister of Alcimus Ecdicius Avitus 4, to whom Avitus dedicated his poem *De Virginitate*; she had become a nun while still quite young; Avit. *Carm.* VI, cf. v. 94. She was therefore daughter of Hesychius 11 and Audentia 1. Her death is alluded to as a recent event in Avit. *Ep.* 14. See stemma 18.

ATTIVS G...ANVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32104. For his rank and date, see Aggerius. He was probably related to Attius.

Gabala (Jabalāh) ruler of the Ghassanid Arabs c. 498

An Arab ruler, he overran Palestine but suffered defeat when Romanus 7 became *dux*; Theoph. AM 5990, Evagr. *HE* III 36.

His wife was Mārija and his son Arethas (el-Hārith) whom Justinian made phylarch of the Saracens in 529 (*PLRE* III); he himself made peace with Anastasius (probably c. 502); cf. R. Aigrain, *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastique* III (1924), 1202-3, Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 91-2.

GABINIANVS (VIII 24659): *PLRE* I.

Gabinius Barbarus Pompeianus

Gainas 1: comes (rei militaris) 395-399, MVM 399-400; *PLRE* I.

GAINAS 2 dux Arabiae 504

For the form of the name, see Josh. Styl. (tr. W. Wright), p. 61, note. On the name, see also Schönfeld, p. 98.

DUX ARABIAE a. 504 July: in July 504 he was killed in an exchange of arrows during the siege of Amida; Josh. Styl. 75 (called 'dwks d'rby'). A footnote in Wright's translation, p. 61, claims that 'Arabia' means the area around Damascus; if this is so, Gainas will have been *dux novi limitis Phoenices*.

GALLA

the daughter of Symmachus himself, whom Flavianus married apparently in the early 390s. In the former event, Galla could be the girl whom Q. Fabius Memmius Symmachus 10 married in 401; *Symm. Ep.* iv 14, ix 93, 106-7. See stemma 22.

GALLA 2 (c.f.) wife of Eucherius E V

Wife of Eucherius 3 (later bishop of Lyons); joint-addressee with him of a letter from Paulinus of Nola; *Paul. Nol. Ep.* 51, and cf. also *V. Consortiae* 1, Cassian, *Conl.* 11, praef. 1.

GALLA 3 (?c.f.) E V

A widow, mother of *Simpliciola*; Augustine commended them both to a bishop Quintilianus as 'honorabiles Dei famulas'; probably of noble family (*saecularem nobilitatem pro Christi amore contem- nunt dominae illae*); they were taking relics of the martyr Stephen to Quintilianus; *Aug. Ep.* 212. The date of the letter was c. 424/425 (cf. *CSEL* 58, index III, p. 56).

GALLA 4 (c.f.) E V

Daughter of *Postumianus* 2 and *Adeodata*, sister of *Anastasia* 1; x 8061. 4 = *ILCV* 862 (provenance unknown). See stemma 20.

Galla 5 incl. fem. E VI

Nobilissima puella; daughter of *Symmachus* 9; she married young and was left a widow after one year; rather than remarry she entered the monastery of St Peter at Rome where, after many years marked by prayer and charitable works, she died of cancer of the breast; shortly before dying she had a vision of St Peter; *Greg. Dial.* iv 14. Soon after her husband died, *Fulgentius*, bishop of *Ruspe*, then in exile in Sardinia (c. 508-523), wrote to her on the theme of widow- hood; *Fulg. Ep.* 2 (addressed '*dominae vere illustri et in Christi timore venerabili filiae Gallae*').

Sister of *Proba* 1; *Fulg. Ep.* 2. Sister also of *Rusticiana* 1; *Proc. BG* iii 20.27-9. See stemma 22.

N(a)evia Galla 6 c. et incl.f. I. IV/E V

Wife of *Cl. Postumus Dardanus*; *clar(issima) et incl(ustris) fem(ina), mater fam(iliae) eius* (sc. *Dardani*); she and her husband fortified their property at *Theopolis* near *Sisteron*; xii 1524 = *D* 1279 *Segus- tero* (*Narbonensis*).

Aelia Galla Placidia

GALLICANVS v.c.; died 415

V.c.; a Christian, he died aged about 60 in 415; v 6398 = *ILCV* 146 Laus Pompei (North Italy).

Gallienus Concessus

GALLIO military commander (in Africa) 427

Gallio, Mavortius 1 and Sanoeces jointly commanded the expedition sent to Africa by Felix 14 against Bonifatius 3 in 427; they besieged him but Sanoeces turned traitor and Gallio and Mavortius lost their lives; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 427. Perhaps all three were *comites rei militaris*. On the expedition, see de Lepper, pp. 57-63 (where he argues for the date 426).

GALLVS 1 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Severi et Galli; probably brothers, named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 321 14. For their rank and date, see Aggerius.

T. Gallus 2 commentator on Vergil ?V

Author of a commentary on Vergil, cited in the Berne *scholia* on *Georgics* 1. The two other commentators cited in these *scholia*, Gaudentius 10 and Iunius Philargyrius, both probably lived in the fifth century. Cf. Schanz-Hosius II, pp. 108-9.

Rufius Viventius Gallus 3 PVR MV

Rufius Viventius Gallus v.c. et in(ustris) ex pr(aefecto) urb(i) pro beneficiis domini apostoli votum solvit; Rossi II 54 = *ILCV* 94 St Peter's basilica. Gallus, Anastasiae natus, decus addidit aulae, quod prosit meritis illius atque suis. munus ut (hoc) grate sumat divina potestas, efficiet Petrus regia claustra tenens; Rossi II 148 = *ILCV* 1759 St Peter's basilica.

His mother Anastasia 1 was wife of Fl. Avitus Marinianus 3; he was therefore brother of Rufius Praetextatus Postumianus 4 and will have held office in the mid fifth century, the exact date being unknown. See stemma 20.

(For an alternative view of this family, see A. Silvagni, *BCAR* LVII (1929), 137.)

Gamalielus: Jewish patriarch 388-415, honorary PPO; *PLRE* I.

Gamuth brother of Heldica I. V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 102.

Brother of Heldica and an Arian; when his brother was murdered by Huneric, Gamuth sought sanctuary in an Arian church; he was condemned to hard labour and regular floggings; *Vict. Vit.* II 15-16.

GATTILA comes L V/E VI

On the name (uncertain whether Celtic or Germanic), see Schönfeld, p. 103.

Agata filia comites (sic) Gattilanis; she died aged about 40 in 512; v 6176 = *ILCV* 116 Milan.

GAUDENTIVS 1: praepositus silvarum dominicarum IV/V;
PLRE 1.

Gaudentius 2: writer on music IV/VI; *PLRE* 1.

GAUDENTIVS 3 vicarius Africae 409

A friend of Symmachus, of senatorial family, recommended by Symmachus to high officials at court in 398/399; *Symm. Ep.* IV 38 (genus ei senatorium est), VII 45 (vir generis senatorii). Mentioned at court in 401; *Symm. Ep.* IX 133.

VICARIUS AFRICAE a. 409 April 29, *CTh* VII 15.1^a.

Gaudentius 4 correspondent of St Jerome 413

Father of Pacatula, whom he dedicated to a life of virginity after the sack of Rome in 410; she was still a child in 413 when her father obtained a letter from St Jerome containing instructions on her education; *Jer. Ep.* 128.

Gaudentius 5 Mag. Equ. (in Gaul) E. V

Father of Fl. Aetius 7; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 8, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 100 (s.a. 425), *Zos.* V 36.1, *Jord. Get.* 176, cf. *Merobaud. Pan.* II 110 (magni gloria patris. Nam claro genitore satus). His wife was an Italian lady, noble and rich (= Anonyma 6); *Greg. Tur. HF* II 8. See stemma 13.

His career is summarized in *Greg. Tur. HF* II 8 (citing Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus): Gaudentius pater, Scythiae provinciae primoris loci^(a), a domesticatu exorsus militiam^(b), usque ad magisterii equitum culmen^(c) provectus est.

(a) He was a member of one of the leading families of the province of Scythia.

(b) Perhaps *protector domesticus*.

COMES AFRICAE a. 399: a. 399^S (MSS 401) March 21, *CTh* XI 17.3 (ut secundum postulationem Gaudenti viri clarissimi comitis Africae devotissimo militi septeni solidi pro equis singulis tribuantur). On March 19, 399, the 'comites' Gaudentius and Iovius 2 destroyed pagan temples at Carthage; Aug. *Civ. Dei* 18.54. They also destroyed idols and temples elsewhere in the African provinces in that year; *Cons. Const.* s.a. 399, Quodvultdeus, *Lib. de prom.* (= *PL* 51,834) (wrongly placed under Theodosius I) (both sources call them 'comites').

(c) MAGISTER EQVITVM PER GALLIAS a. 399/425: he held this post at his death, which occurred in a military rising in Gaul before 425; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 100 (s.a. 425) (Aetius Gaudenti comitis a militibus in Galliis occisi filius), Merobaud. *Pan.* II 110-14 (parentem caedibus Arctois et iusta sorte potitum callidus et falsa tectus prece perculit ensis mercatum vita leti decus).

Gaudentius 6

silentiarius (East) E/MV

Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 124, v 28 (both addressed Γαυδεντιῶ σιλεντιαριῶ).

Gaudentius 7

son of Fl. Aetius MV

Son of Fl. Aetius 7 and Pelagia 1, he was still young (parvus) in c. 450; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 203-6 (the dramatic date of the passage is c. 450). He was born at Rome; Merobaud. *Carm.* IV 29-40. The date was probably 440 (the circumstances as described in Merobaud. *Carm.* IV, which was written for his first birthday, seem to suit 440 best; cf. Fl. Aetius, and Clover, *TAPS* NS 61 (1971), 29-30). He had been baptized by his first birthday; Merobaud. *Carm.* IV 23-8. See stemma 13.

By 454 Aetius had arranged with Valentinian III a marriage alliance between their children; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 454 (post pactum de coniunctione filiorum). This perhaps alludes to the betrothal of Gaudentius to Placidia 1; cf. Clover, *loc. cit.*, p. 25.

After Rome was taken by the Vandals in 455, Gaudentius was carried off to Africa by Geiseric who subsequently claimed that his attacks on Italy were to recover Gaudentius' inheritance; Hyd. Lem. 167 (a. 455), Joh. Ant. fr. 204.

GAVDENTIVS 8 vicarius (septem provinciarum) ?late 467

He was of humble origins, and was not a native of Gaul; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 13.2.

His posts are mentioned in Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 13.2 (a. 461/467): Gaudentius meus, hactenus tantum tribunicius^(a), oscitantem nostrorum civium desidiam vicariano apice^(b) transcendit.

(a) TRIBUNVS ET NOTARIVS; he served in this post at court with success; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 14.1 (apud principis domum inspecta sinceritas, spectata sedulitas, admissa sodalitas).

(b) He was evidently *vicarius* in Gaul, i.e. *vicarius septem provinciarum*. Sidonius wrote to congratulate him on his appointment; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 14. He also mentioned it with approval in a letter to Philomathius; *Ep.* 13. The appointment of Gaudentius was due to his energy in his earlier post, and created ill-will since it took him over the heads of better-born persons; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 13.2, 4.1-2. The date was before Sidonius became PVR, but probably during the period immediately before that appointment, i.e. late 467 (cf. *Ep.* 13.1).

Perhaps identical with 'venerabilis' Gaudentius with whom Sidonius left money to pay for a tombstone for his grandfather; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 12.4.

(G)AUDENTIVS 9 c.v. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32127. For his date, see Aggerius.

Gaudentius 10 commentator on Vergil ?V

Author of commentaries on Vergil's *Eclogues* and *Georgics* cited in the Berne *scholia*. He probably lived after Servius (*PLRE* 1). Cf. *P-W* VII 857, and Schanz-Hosius II, pp. 108-9.

GAVDENTIVS 11 consularis Flaminiae ?502/3 or 517/18

CONSULARIS FLAMINIAE in an eleventh indiction year under Theoderic (= 502/503 or 517/518); Marini, *P. Dip.* 139.

Possibly identical with the Gaudentius who with Opilio 4 was accused of fraud under Theoderic and to save himself brought accusations of treason against Boethius 5 in c. 523; Boeth. *Cons. Phil.* 14.17-18.

Fl. Gaudentius 12: v.d., protector lateris divini (West) ?I. IV/V;
PLRE 1.

Fl. Gaudentius 13 scholasticus and defensor (at Gerasa) 447

Ὁ ἐλλογιμώτατος σχολαστικὸς καὶ ἐκδικος; he built a stoa at Gerasa in 447; Kraeling, *Gerasa*, p. 469 n. 275.

AMAXOBIUS LVCILLVS GAUDENTIUS 14: praetor triumphalis ?L. IV/V; *PLRE* I.

GAVDIOSA c.f. 407-447

C.f., ancilla Dei; died aged 40 in 447, buried at Rome; VI 31995 = Rossi I 739 = *ILCV* 164.

GAUTERIT comes Gothorum 473

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 103.

Gauterit comes Gothorum Hispanias per Pampilonam Caesaraugustam et vicinas urbes obtinuit; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 651 (s.a. 473). He was probably a general commanding the Visigothic army of Euric in North-East Spain.

GEBERIC v.s. (in Italy) 507/511

On the name, which is Germanic, see Schönfeld, pp. 104, 283.

V(ir) s(pectabilis); instructed by Theoderic to restore some ecclesiastical property and punish the offender who had illegally possessed himself of it; Cass. *Var.* IV 20 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Geberic v.s.').

Geilaris Vandal prince LV

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 105.

Son of Genton I, father of Gelimer (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BI* I 9.6. He was therefore brother of Godagis, and father also of Tzazo and Ammatas (both in *PLRE* III). See stemma 41.

Geisericus king of the Vandals 428-477

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 99-101.

Illegitimate son of Godigisel I, half-brother of Gunderic; Hyd. Lem. 89, Proc. *BI* I 3.23, Theoph. AM 5931, 6026. His mother was said to be a slave-girl; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 358-60, v 97. Father of Huneric (his eldest son); Vict. Vit. II 1, Jord. *Get.* 184, Prisc. fr. 29. Malch. fr. 13, Proc. *BI* I 5.6, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Joh. Mal. 366. Vict. Tonn. s.a. 464, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 455, Theoph. AM 5947, 6026. Father of Genton I; Vict. Vit. II 12, Proc. *BI* I 5.11, 6.24, 8.1. His third son was Theoderic 4; Vict. Vit. I 44, II 12-14 (and cf. Theo-

GEISERICVS

dorus 30). Possibly he also had a daughter; Greg. *Dial.* III 1. See stemma 41.

Wrongly described as king in c. 409; Jord. *Get.* 453.

KING OF THE VANDALS AND ALANS a. 428-477: successor of Gunderic in 428; Hyd. Lem. 89 (s.a. 428), Proc. *BI* I 3.32-3. He died on Jan. 25, 477; *Laterculus regum Vandalorum* 3 (in *Chron. Min.* III, p. 458) (he reigned thirty-seven years, three months and six days, reckoned from the fall of Carthage on Oct. 19, 439). He was an Arian and persecuted catholics; Vict. Vit. I 16, 23, 29, 39, 43, 51, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 437, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 464, Hyd. Lem. 120, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 2 (wrongly called Thrasamund). Hydatius records a rumour that he was formerly a catholic but apostatized to Arianism; Hyd. Lem. 89.

He led the Vandals from Spain to Africa in 429; Hyd. Lem. 90 (s.a. 429), Jord. *Get.* 167, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 427, Proc. *BI* I 3.33, Theoph. AM 5931. After several years' fighting, he made peace with the Romans in 435, receiving land in Africa; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 435. The Vandals were probably settled along the coast of Numidia; cf. Schmidt, *Gesch. d. Wandalen*², 65. In 439 he invaded Proconsular Africa and captured Carthage on Oct. 19; Hyd. Lem. 115, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 129, Marcell. com. s.a. 439, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 439, Ferrandus, *V. Fulg.* 1, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 439. In 440 he attacked Sicily; Hyd. Lem. 120 (s.a. 440), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 440, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 440, cf. *Nov. Val.* 9 (a. 440 June 24 - Genserius hostis imperii nostri non parvam classem de Karthaginensi portu nuntiatum est eduxisse, cuius repentinus excursus et fortuita depraedatio cunctis est litoribus formidanda). A large fleet set sail from Constantinople in 441 against the Vandals, but got no further than Sicily; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 441, Nic. Call. *HE* XIV 57, Theoph. AM 5941. Geiseric made peace with Valentinian III in 442 and secured a further division of Africa; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 442, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 442. The Vandals now obtained Proconsular Africa, Byzacena, and eastern Numidia, leaving the Mauretaniae, western Numidia and Tripolitana to the Romans; cf. Schmidt, *Gesch. d. Wandalen*², 71, Courtois, *Les Vandales et l'Afrique*, 173ff. At about this date he suppressed a widespread conspiracy against himself among the Vandals themselves and put many of them to death; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 442.

Perhaps about 450 Geiseric, who had previously (perhaps c. 442, see Huneric) sent his daughter-in-law, a Visigothic princess, back physically disfigured to her father Theoderic I, sent messages to Attila urging him to make war on the Visigoths; Prisc. fr. 15, Jord. *Get.* 184.

In 455 following the murder of Valentinian III and the elevation of Petronius Maximus, Geiseric sailed to Italy and captured and sacked Rome; *Fast. Vind. Prior. and Post.* s.a. 455, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 455, *Hyd. Lem.* 167, *Chron. Gall.* 511, no. 623, *Prisc.* fr. 24, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 366, *Joh. Ant.* fr. 200, 201.6, *Jord. Get.* 235, *Rom.* 334, *Proc. BV* 14.38-9, 5.1ff., *Evagr. HE* II 7, *Joh. Mal.* 365-6, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 455, *Theoph. AM* 5947. He took Valentinian's widow Eudoxia 2 and her daughters Eudocia 1 and Placidia 1 back to Africa with him; *Prisc.* fr. 24, *Joh. Ant.* fr. 200, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 366, *Proc. BV* 15.3, *Evagr. HE* II 7, *Joh. Mal.* 366, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 455, *Theoph. AM* 5947. There he married his son Huneric to Eudocia; *Joh. Ant.* fr. 204, *Proc. BV* 15.6, *Evagr. HE* II 7, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 455, *Joh. Mal.* 366, *Theoph. AM* 5947, 5949.

In 460 Majorian assembled a large expedition to attack Africa, and Geiseric sued for peace, at first unsuccessfully; then he had the good fortune to capture most of the Roman fleet, and Majorian had to abandon the invasion and make peace; *Prisc.* fr. 27, fr. 29, *Hyd. Lem.* 200, 209 (s.a. 460), *Mar. Avent.* s.a. 460, *Chron. Gall.* 511 nos. 633-4.

After Majorian died in 461, Geiseric supported the claims of Olybrius 6, husband of Placidia 1, to the imperial throne; he made regular attacks on Italy in the 460s, partly to further Olybrius' claims, and partly to support his demands for the estates belonging to Eudocia and to Gaudentius 7, the son of Aetius 7, also in captivity in Africa; *Prisc.* fr. 20-30, 42, *Joh. Ant.* fr. 204, *Proc. BV* 16.6. Probably in 461/62 he allowed Eudoxia and Placidia to return to Constantinople; *Hyd. Lem.* 216, *Proc. BV* 15.6, *Evagr. HE* II 7, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 393, *Theoph. AM* 5949.

On the elevation of Anthemius in 467 an embassy was sent to Geiseric from Constantinople announcing the fact and warning him against further interference with Italy or the throne of the West; Geiseric accused the East Romans of breaking their treaty with him (perhaps made in 442) and began to prepare for war; *Prisc.* fr. 40. Perhaps at this time rumours were heard in Constantinople that he planned to attack Alexandria; *V. Dan. Styl.* 56. In 468 a great naval expedition was sent under Basiliscus 2 from Constantinople which ended in disaster for the Romans; Basiliscus was accused of taking bribes from Geiseric; *Proc. BV* 16.10-26, *Prisc.* fr. 42 (= *Theoph. AM* 5961), *Candidus* (= *Phot. Bibl.* 79), *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 399, *Joh. Mal.* 372.

Geiseric is said to have provoked both the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths to attack Rome, so as to ensure peace for himself; *Jord. Get.* 244.

Probably in 476 he made peace with the emperor Zeno; Proc. *BF* 17.26.

He died in old age on Jan. 25, 477; *Laterculus regum Vandalorum* 3 (see above), Vict. Vit. 151, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 464, Proc. *BF* 17.29-30. He was succeeded, in accordance with new rules laid down by himself, by his son Huneric; Jord. *Get.* 169-70, Vict. Vit. 111, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 464, Proc. *BF* 18.1, Malch. fr. 13, Evagr. *HE* 114, Greg. Tur. *HF* 113.

His appearance and character are summed up in Jord. *Get.* 168: *statura mediocris et equi casu claudicans, animo profundus, sermone rarus, luxuriae contemptor, ira turbidus, habendi cupidus, ad sollicitandas gentes providentissimus, semina contentionum iacere, odia miscere paratus.* Described as an outstanding warrior; Proc. *BF* 13.24.

Also mentioned; Cass. *Var.* 14.14, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 91 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242.

GELANIVS

castrensis (East) 460

He was a native of Mesopotamia, a 'Syro-Persian' (Συροπέρσης), and a Syriac speaker; *V. Dan. Styl.* 28.

Owner of property, including a vineyard, at Anaplus (on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus); *V. Dan. Styl.* 25.

CASTRENSIS (SACRAE MENSÆ) (East) a. 460: ὁ τηρικαῦτα καστρήσιος τῆς θείας τραπέζης τοῦ εὐσεβεστάτου βασιλέως Λέοντος; *V. Dan. Styl.* 25. Ὁ καστρήσιος τοῦ βασιλέως; *V. Dan. Styl.* 32. In 460 Daniel ascended his first pillar on Gelanius' land at Anaplus and Gelanius, after first desiring to send him away, let him stay and then built a more substantial pillar for him; *V. Dan. Styl.* 25, 27-30, 32-4.

GELASIVS

dux (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; he was neither well-born nor rich, and Isidore advised him that he should establish his reputation by seeking action and not by remaining in a peaceful city giving himself airs; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 199 (addressed Γελασίῳ δουκί).

Flavius Gelasius Busiris

Gemellus 1: PVC 404/408; *PLRE* 1.

GEMELLVS 2 v.sp., vicarius praefectorum (in Gaul) 508-510

He served under Theoderic in various capacities before his appointment as *vicarius* in 508; Cass. *Var.* III 16 (exploravimus efficaciam

tuam per diversos industriae gradus), 17 (fide nobis et industria comprobatus).

V.SP., VICARIVS PRAEFECTORVM (in Gaul) a. 508–510: shortly after Theoderic conquered South-East Gaul, he appointed Gemellus as civil authority there; Cass. *Var.* III 16 (a. 508) (addressed to Gemellus 'v.s.'; praesenti tempore in Gallias nobis deo auxiliante subiectas vicarium te praefectorum nostra mittit auctoritas), 17 (a. 508) (to the *provinciales Galliarum*; spectabilem virum Gemellum vicarium praefectorum . . . ad componendam provinciam credidimus dirigendum; . . . vobis vicarium praefecturae direximus, ut cum tanta dignitate et civilem videamur regulam destinasse). In office in 510, Cass. *Var.* III 32 (to Gemellus 'v.s.' with instructions to remit tribute for Arles), Avit. *Ep.* 35 (to Liberius 3, not before 510; vir spectabilis vicarius vester, (identical with) praefatus vir magnificus filius meus Gemellus; concerned with ransoming free-born captives). He also received in office the following letters, Cass. *Var.* III 18 (a. 508/511), 41 (a. 508), IV 12 (a. 508/511), 19 (a. 508/511), 21 (a. 508/511); all addressed to Gemellus 'v.s.' on Gallic affairs.

GEMINVS (xπ 674 = ILCV 88): PLRE I.

GENERIDVS

?comes Illyrici 409

The name may be either Celtic or Germanic; see Schönfeld, p. 105.

He was a barbarian; Zos. v 46.2. He was also a pagan; Zos. v 46.3 (ἔτι τοῖς πατρώοις ἐμμένων καὶ τῆς εἰς θεοὺς θρησκείας ἐκοτῆναι οὐκ ἀνεχόμενος).

?COMES ITALIAE a. 408 late: holder of a high military post at Rome (ἀρχῆς ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ στρατιωτικῆς πραεστῶς); when Honorius passed a law forbidding pagans to hold high office, Generidus refused to perform his duties in spite of the emperor's pleas; finally Honorius yielded and annulled the law: Zos. v 46.3–4. The law in question will be *CTh* XVI 5.42 (a. 408 Nov. 14). No high-ranking military commander was normally stationed in Rome at this date (cf. *Fasti* and *Not. Dig. Occ.*, passim); Generidus will therefore have been temporarily posted there, and may have been the *comes Italiae* (the *magistri militum* at this time were, probably, Turpilio and Varanes I; cf. *Fasti*).

?COMES ILLYRICI a. 409: in 409 he commanded the troops in Upper Pannonia, Noricum and Raetia; after the fall of Olympius 2, Dalmatia was added to the area under his command; Zos. v 46.2 (ἔταξε καὶ Γενέριδον τῶν ἐν Δαλματία πάντων ἡγεῖσθαι, ὄντα στρατηγὸν καὶ

GENETHLIVS 2

τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι Παιονίαν τε τὴν ἄνω καὶ Νωρικούς καὶ Ῥαιτοὺς ἐφύλαττον, καὶ ὅσα αὐτῶν μέχρι τῶν Ἄλπεων).

Zosimus praises his character and incorruptibility; Zos. v 46.2 (τὸν δὲ τρόπον εἰς πᾶν ἀρετῆς εἶδος εὖ πεφυκώς, χρημάτων τε ἀδωρότατος). He was energetic in keeping his troops in training and was a stern disciplinarian, and succeeded in keeping the area under his command free from barbarian incursions; Zos. v 46.5.

GENEOSVS 1 consularis Numidiae 409/423

Native of Constantina; Aug. *Ep.* 53.

He was a catholic, and sent to bishops Augustine, Alypius and Fortunatus a letter he received from a Donatist priest trying to convert him; Aug. *Ep.* 53 (a. 398/400). Christianus iudex; Aug. *Ep.* 115.

CONSVLARIS NVMIDIAE a. 409/423: Augustine wrote him a letter on behalf of someone arrested and illegally restricted at Hippo; he calls him 'iudex' and mentions his 'administratio'; Aug. *Ep.* 116. He must be identical with the 'consularis (Numidiae)' concerned with the same matter in another letter; Aug. *Ep.* 115. The date was after 409 Jan. 21 (an extant law, *CTh* ix 2.6, is cited in one of the letters on this matter) and during Honorius' lifetime.

Generosus 2 eunuch M V

Eunuchus; buried at Rome on Oct. 9, 487; VI 9378 = 33806 = Rossi I 888 = *ILCV* 355.

GENESIVS v.sp. (in Italy) c. 527

Vir spectabilis; native of Parma; placed by Athalaric in charge of the task of unblocking the sewers of Parma; Cass. *Var.* VIII 29 (c. a. 527; cui operi . . . virum spectabilem Genesium praecipimus immingere), 30 (c. a. 527; addressed 'Genesio v.s.'; sublimitas tua Parmenses municipes huic faciet operi naviter insistere).

Genethlius 1 defensor (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 325 (addressed Γενεθλίῳ ἐκδικῶ).

Genethlius 2 CRP (East) 450-451

CRP (East) a. 450 late-451 Oct. 25: late 450 (after Oct. 11), *Nov. Marc.* 2 (addressed to Palladius 9 PPO Orientis, a copy being sent 'Genethlio v. inl. comiti rerum privatarum'). In 451 he attended four sessions of the Council of Chalcedon; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct.

8), II i.ii, p. 69 (Oct. 10), p. 84 (Oct. 17), p. 138 (Oct. 25) (he is styled ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμης τῶν θείων προιουάτων or similar).

GENNADIVS 1 praeses Libyae Superioris 410/411

Native of Syria, governor of Pentapolis before Andronicus 1 and regarded by Synesius as a benefactor of the province; Syn. *Ep.* 73 (ἦγε ἡμετέρα Πεντάπολις Γενναδίου μὲν τοῦ Σύρου πολλά ἐπὶ πολλῶν ὤνατο). He held office at the same time as the *dux* Innocentius 2 and at the time of writing of Synesius' *Catastasis* 1; Syn. *Catast.* 1 (= PG 66, 1565) (ἡγεμονεύοντος Γενναδίου).

Gennadius 2 doctor (at Rome and Carthage) E V

Frater noster Gennadius, notissimus fere omnibus nobisque carissimus medicus, qui nunc apud Carthaginem degit et Romae suae artis exercitatione praepolluit, ut hominem religiosum nosti atque erga pauperum curam impigra misericordia facillimoque animo benignissimum; Aug. *Ep.* 159 (a. 414). A Christian and friend of Augustine, he was a doctor at Rome before moving to Carthage; noted for helping the poor. Augustine describes how his doubts on the after-life were removed by a dream. He is not to be confused with Gennadius 1 in *PLRE* 1.

Gennadius Avienus

Flavius Synesius Gennadius Paulus

Gennadius Torquatus

Aelius Gentilis doctor (at Volsinii) V/VI

Laudabilis vir medicus; died aged 78, buried by his sons at Volsinii; XI 2835 = *ILCV* 255 Volsinii.

Genton 1 son of Geiseric M V

Genton (*gen.* Gentunis); Vict. Vit. Γένζων; Proc. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 106.

Son of Geiseric; Proc. *BV* 1 5.11, 6.24, 8.1, Hyd. Lem. 216. Brother of Huneric; Vict. Vit. II 12, *Laterculus regum Vandalorum* 7. Said to be the eldest son of Geiseric; Proc. *BV* 1 8.6. This is contradicted by Proc. *BV* 1 5.6 which calls Huneric the eldest (though not by Vict. Vit. II 1 – Hunericus maior filius patri succedit – since Genton was dead by 477). He had several sons; Vict. Vit. II 12. The eldest was Godagis; Vict. Vit. II 14. Father also of Gunthamund, Proc. *BV* 1 8.6, *Lat. reg. Vand.* 7, Theoph. AM 6026; Geilaris, Proc.

GEORGIVS

BV 19.6; and Thrasamund, *Lat. reg. Vand.* 12, *Proc. BV* 18.8. Wrongly said to have married Eudocia 1; *Hyd. Lem.* 216. See stemma 41.

He was alive in 468, when he fought in the naval battle against Basiliscus 2; *Proc. BV* 6.24. He died before his father (i.e. he was dead by Jan. 477); *Proc. BV* 18.1.

Gento 2 ?Gothic federate (East) 479

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 106.

A Goth, husband of a Roman woman from Nova Epirus, a man of influence in that area (*δύναμιν ἔχων*); in 479 he was with Sabinianus 4 at Lychnidus when they received orders to continue the war against Theodericus 7; *Malch. fr.* 18.

He was probably a Gothic federate.

Georgia patricia (East) E/M VI

Daughter of Anastasia 2; still unmarried when Severus of Antioch wrote the letter *Ep. Sel. x* 8 to her (in 519/538). She subsequently married, acquired the style of 'patricia', and had a daughter; *Sev. Ant. Ep.* 76 (a. 532/538; 'from the letter to Georgia the patrician and to her daughter').

GEORGIVS 1 proconsul Africae 425

PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 425 Aug. 4, *CTh* XVI 2.46^a (MSS July 6) + 5.63^a.

Georgius Monos 2 rhetor V

Commentator on the *Στάσεις* of Hermogenes, cited in an anonymous commentary; Walz, *Rhet. Gr.* VII 655, 676, 690. Cf. Christ-Schmid-Stahlin II 2⁶ 936, H. Rabe, *RhM* 63 (1908), 517ff.

GEORGIVS 3 (?v.c.) 509

Student at Rome in 509 with Beatus and others of noble family; *Ennod. Ep.* VII 29 (a. 509).

Georgius 4 scholasticus (East) V/VI

Σχολαστικός); son of Euphemia and Arsacius; his widowed mother outlived him and was buried at Prusias; *SEG* XX 35 Prusias (Honorias). The inscription is Christian and the orthography suggests a fifth- or sixth-century date.

Flavius Valentinus Georgius Hippasias

Flavius Theodorus Georgius Procopius

GERMANICVS

v.sp. MV

Vir spectabilis; aged 60 shortly after 469 when he lived at Cantillia (in the Auvergne); his father (Anonymus 122) had been a bishop and his son (Anonymus 103) was a priest, he was in excellent health for his age, and Sidonius wrote to Germanicus' friend and neighbour Vectius urging him to persuade Germanicus to enter the priesthood; Sid. Ap. Ep. iv 13 (written soon after 469).

Olympius Germanicus

GERMANVS I

?dux tractus Armorici et Nervicani 418;
bishop of Auxerre 418-448

His origins and early career are given in Constantius, *Vita Germani* I. Native of Autissiodorum; of good family (parentibus splendidissimis procreatus; their names are given in Heiric, *Mirac. S. Germani* 119 and *Gesta Pontificum Autissiodorensium* as Rusticus and Germanilla, but these sources are very late and worthless, see Levi-son, *Neues Archiv* xxx (1904), 165-6); Germanus had a good education in Gaul before studying law in Rome (post auditoria Gallicana intra urbem Romam iuris scientiam plenitudini perfectionis adiecit); he practised as an advocate in the court of a *praefectus (praetorio or urbi)* (deinde tribunalia praefecturae professione advocacionis ornavit); in this rôle he met with success and at this time also got married; he was then honoured with dignities and office (quem quidem togae praeconiis praeminentem protinus res publica ad honorum praesumpsit insignia, ducatus culmen et regimen per provincias conferendo). While in office at Auxerre he was ordained priest and named as successor to the see by bishop Amator (died 418); *V. Germ.* 2.

It is not clear what office Germanus held before he entered the church. His territory included Auxerre, which lay in the province of Lugdunensis Quarta. He may have been simply governor (*praeses*) of the province; this would be a normal appointment for an advocate receiving an administrative post (cf. e.g. Ambrosius 3, *PLRE* I 52), but if so Constantius' language completely misrepresents the facts. The allusion to *ducatus* suggests a military post, and the plural 'provinciae' also suggests an appointment higher than a simple *praeses provinciae*. If Constantius' words represent the truth, Germanus will have been *v.sp.*, *dux tractus Armorici et Nervicani* (*Not. Dig. Occ.* xxxviii), whose territory included Lugdunensis Quarta.

Germanus probably died in 448; cf. *Anal. Boll.* 75 (1957), 135-8, 180-5 with *Britannia* VIII, 311 n. 35.

Germanus 2 cancellarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk, who describes him as ἡμιμόχθηρος, not ὀλομόχθηρος, and has hopes for him; Nil. *Ep.* II 189 (addressed Γερμάνω καγκελλαρίω).

Germanus 3 MVM vacans (East) 441

Cur enim aut vir magnificus Germanus magister militum vacans appellatur cui bellum contra hostes mandavimus? (referring to the Vandal expedition of 441); *CJ* XII 8.2 (an eastern law, to Cyrus 7 PPO; on this law, see Pentadius 2). Germanus was one of the commanders, sent by Theodosius II with a large fleet against the Vandals in 441, who lingered too long in Sicily and achieved nothing; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 441 (duces), *Nic. Call. HE* XIV 57, *Theoph. AM* 5941 (στρατηγοί). For the others, see *Ansila* 1.

He is perhaps identical with the κόμης Germanus who received two letters from Isidore of Pelusium on the theme that real victories are not won against foreign barbarians but in a man's own soul against pleasures; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* III 291, 377 (dates unknown). He may therefore be identical with a Germanus who campaigned for some time against the Blemmyes; *Heitsch* XXXII.

Germanus 4 MVM; ex consul; patricius (East) M VI

Nephew of Justin I; *Proc. BG* III 40.5 (the modern emendation Ἰουστινιανός for the Ἰουστίνος of all MSS is certainly wrong; cf. *Kallenberg, Berl. Philol. Wochenschr.* 35 (1915), cols. 991-2, and *Stein, Bas-Emp.* II, p. 222 n. 3). Cousin of the emperor Justinian; *Jord. Get.* 81, 251, 314 (wrongly 'frater'), *Proc. BP* II 6.9.15, *BV* II 16.1, 23.22, *BG* III 12.11, 31.17, 37.24, 39.9, 40.5, *Anecd.* 5.8. He had a brother called Boraidēs (*PLRE* III); *Proc. BG* III 31.17. Perhaps brother also of Iustus (*PLRE* III); *Proc. BP* II 28.1. His first wife was called Passara; *Proc. BG* III 39.14. She bore him two sons, Iustinus and Iustinianus, and a daughter Iustina (all in *PLRE* III); *Marcell. com. Addit.* ad a. 540.1, *Jord. Rom.* 376, *Proc. BG* III 32.14 (Justin was the elder son, probably born c. 525/530; he was πρώτου ὑπηγῆτης in 548), 39.17, 40.10, IV 25.11, *Anecd.* 5.9 (Justina was born c. 527, since she married in 545 aged 18), *Joh. Mal.* 480, *Theoph. Sim. Hist.* III 12.6. Father-in-law of Ioannes (*PLRE* III; nephew of Vitalian 2), the husband of Iustina; *Proc. Anecd.* 5.9, *BG* III 12.11, 39.10, 40.10, IV 26.11. Germanus married for his second wife Matasuentha, the

Ostrogothic princess; *Jord. Get.* 81, 251, 314, *Rom.* 383, *Proc. BG* III 39.14. She bore him a posthumous son, also called Germanus (*PLRE* III); *Jord. Get.* 81, 251, 314, *Rom.* 383. See stemma 10, and cf. stemma 37.

Already 'vir inlustris' in 519 when Pope Hormisdas wrote to him and (the future emperor) Justinian in connection with the negotiations to end the Acacian schism; *Coll. Avell.* 211 (a. 519 Sept. 2; Hormisda Germano illustrissimo), cf. 210 (same date, a letter of Hormisdas; *noveritis nos tam ad clementissimum principem quam ad praecellentissimam Augustam nec non ad illustres et magnificos viros Iustinianum atque Germanum filios nostros litteras destinasse*).

MAGISTER MILITVM PER THRACIAS a. 518/527: appointed Θράκης ὀλιγ στρατηγός by Justin, in whose reign he inflicted a crushing defeat on the Antae, who had crossed the Danube with a large army; this victory established his reputation; *Proc. BG* III 40.5-6.

MAGISTER MILITVM PRAESENTALIS, EX CONSVLE, PATRICIVS a. 536 March 18: ὁ ἐνδοξότατος στρατηγός τοῦ θείου πραισέντου, ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίως; *Just. Nov.* 22 epil. (a. 536 March 18; one of the high officials to whom copies of this Novel were sent). Patricius; *Proc. BV* II 16.1 (a. 536), *Jord. Get.* 81, 314, *Rom.* 376, 383. He was not *consul ordinarius* (cf. *Fasti*) and his consulship was therefore honorary.

Sent to Africa in 536 to succeed Solomon (*PLRE* III); *Marcell. com. Addit.* ad a. 536.2, *Proc. BV* II 16.1. He was in command there from 536 to 539, when Justinian recalled him to Constantinople; *Proc. BV* II 16.1-19.1, *Marcell. com. Addit.* ad a. 539.5. In 537 he defeated the rebel Stotzas (*PLRE* III) at the battle of Cellae Veteres; *Marcell. com. Addit.* ad a. 537.3, *Coripp. Ioh.* III 317, *Proc. BV* II 17, *BG* III 39.12. His administration was a success; *Marcell. com. Addit.* ad a. 536.9 (Germanus in Africa feliciter administrat). He suppressed a conspiracy against him among some of his own troops; *Proc. BV* II 18.

In 540 Justinian sent him to Antioch with three hundred men following the resumption of hostilities by Persia; *Marcell. com. Addit.* ad a. 540.1, *Proc. BP* II 6.9ff., *Joh. Mal.* 480 (ζωσθεὶς στρατηλάτης). After superior forces threatened Antioch he withdrew to Cilicia; *Proc. BP* II 7.18, *Jord. Rom.* 376. In 541 when Belisarius (*PLRE* III) assumed command, Germanus returned to Constantinople; *Marcell. com. Addit.* ad a. 541.1.

In 548 Germanus was regarded as the most influential of Justinian's relatives; *Proc. BG* III 32.10. The death of Theodora in this year removed an obstacle to his career; her hostility to him was well

GERONTIUS 4

known; Proc. *Anecd.* 5.8. He remained loyal to Justinian during the conspiracy of Artabanes (*PLRE* III) in 548 and was instrumental in the plot's disclosure; Proc. *BG* III 32.

In 549 Justinian contemplated sending an expedition to Italy against Totila with Germanus in command (*αὐτοκράτωρ*, i.e. supreme commander) but changed his mind, first appointing Liberius 3 and then cancelling the expedition; Proc. *BG* III 37.24-7.

In 550, however, Germanus was appointed supreme commander of the war against the Ostrogoths; Proc. *BG* III 39.9 (*αὐτοκράτωρ τοῦ πρὸς Ταυτίλαν τε καὶ Γόθους πολέμου*), 39.26. Justinian sent him to raise an army in Thrace and Illyricum; troops, both Roman and barbarian, flocked to join him at Serdica; Proc. *BG* III 39.9, 39.16-20, 40.1. His ambitions were to regain Italy as well as Africa for the empire; Proc. *BG* III 39.11. He hoped that the Ostrogoths would readily join him because of his marriage to Matasuentha; Proc. *BG* III 39.14-15.

A Slav invasion directed at Thessalonica diverted his attention briefly, but news of his presence caused the invaders to divert their path to Dalmatia; memories of his defeat of the Antae still roused fear among the Slavs; Proc. *BG* III 40.1-8.

When about to begin his march on Italy, Germanus fell ill at Serdica and died; Proc. *BG* III 40.9, Jord. *Rom.* 383.

Described by Procopius as a man of energy, an able general in war and a capable administrator in peace, upright and generous, a pleasant companion in private life and a man of dignity and presence in public, and of devoted loyalty to Justinian; Proc. *BG* III 40.9.

AVR. GERMANVS 5 (VI 31951 = *ILCV* 291): *PLRE* I.

Gerontius 1: military commander in Achaëa 395; *PLRE* I.

Gerontius 2 (XIII 3680 = *ILCV* 437): *PLRE* I.

GERONTIUS 3

v.c. L IV/M V

V.c.; son of Gerontius v.c. (see *PLRE* I, Gerontius 5); died on May 14, 453 aged about 65, buried at Comum; v 5414 = *ILCV* 147 Comum. He lived from c. 388 to 453.

Gerontius 4

L IV/E V

Relative of Synesius' children (presumably therefore related to

Synesius' wife); *Syn. Ep.* 83. Commended by Synesius to his brother Euoptius and to several friends; *Syn. Ep.* 82-6.

Gerontius 5 MVM (of Constantine III) 407-409, (and of Maximus) 409-411

Native of Britain; *Zos.* vi 2.4 (ἀπὸ τῆς Βρεττανίας ὀρμώμενος).

Husband of Nunechia; *Soz.* ix 13.5, *Oros.* vii 42.2, *Olymp. fr.* 16.

COMES ET MVM (under Constantine III) a. 407-409: appointed στρατηγός with Edobichus by Constantine III in 407 after the deaths of Iustinianus I and Nebiogastes; *Zos.* vi 2.4. Ὁ στρατηγός; *Zos.* vi 4.2, 5.1, *Olymp. fr.* 16, *Soz.* ix 13.1 (ὁ τῶν Κωνσταντίνου στρατηγῶν ἄριστος). Comes; *Oros.* vii 42.4, *Prosp. Tiro s.a.* 411. In 407 Sarus, fearing the military skill and experience of Gerontius and Edobichus (τὴν τῶν στρατηγῶν τούτων περὶ τὰ πολέμια πείραν ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀνδρείαν), abandoned the siege of Valence and fled before them back over the Alps to Italy; *Zos.* vi 2.4-5. In 408 Gerontius accompanied the Caesar Constans to Spain; *Zos.* vi 4.2 (wrongly called Τερέντιος). After putting down resistance he was left with Gallic troops to guard the passes between Gaul and Spain; *Zos.* vi 5.1, cf. *Greg. Tur. HF* ii 9 (Gerontio intra Hispanias omnibus creditis). Constans returned to Spain in 409 bringing Iustus I with him, apparently to succeed Gerontius; the latter, angered, won the support of the troops in Spain and aroused the barbarians in Gaul against Constantine III; *Zos.* vi 5.2.

MAG. MIL. (under Maximus) a. 409-411: having rebelled against Constantine III, Gerontius proclaimed his own nominee, his *domesticus* Maximus 4, as emperor at Tarraco; *Prosp. Tiro s.a.* 411, *Greg. Tur. HF* ii 9, *Olymp. fr.* 16, *Oros.* vii 42.4 (who places the accession of Maximus after the death of Constans, in 411), *Soz.* ix 13.1. He presumably continued to hold the office of *magister militum* under the new emperor; cf. *Fasti*. In 411 he attacked Constantine and Constans in Gaul; *Olymp. fr.* 16, *Soz.* ix 13.1. He killed Constans at Vienne; *Oros.* vii 42.4, *Prosp. Tiro s.a.* 411. He then besieged Constantine in Arles until the approach of Honorius' army under Fl. Constantius I 7 and Vlphilas caused him to flee; *Soz.* ix 13.3. His own troops turned against him and after killing his wife Nunechia he committed suicide; *Olymp. fr.* 16, *Oros.* vii 42.4, *Soz.* ix 13.4-7.

Orosius called him a 'vir nequam magis quam probus'; *Oros.* vii 42.4. Sidonius Apollinaris mentions his treachery; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* v 9.1. He was an able and experienced soldier and a stern disciplinarian; *Zos.* vi 2.4 (cited above), *Olymp. fr.* 16 (ἐγκρατῶς ἤρχε τοῦ οὐκείου στρατοῦ).

GESALICVS

GERONTIVS 6 ?dux (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium, advising him to be God-fearing and his army would then defeat the enemy (*εἰ τῶν πολεμίων βούλει κρατεῖν, ἄγε τὸ στρατόπεδον φόβῳ θεοῦ. Δικαιοσύνη γὰρ φέρει τὴν ἀριστείαν*); Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 1 294 (addressed Γερωντίῳ).

Gerontius 7 subadiuva (of the mag. off.) (West) (454-) 457

In 457 Pope Leo mentioned a letter which he had sent previously to the emperor Leo 'per filios nostros Gerontium et Olympium subadiuvas'; Leo, *Ep.* 158 (a. 457). Also mentioned in Leo, *Ep.* 140 (a. 454 Dec. 6), 141 (a. 455), 152-3 (both a. 457). Cf. Olympius 11.

GERONTIVS 8 v.c. L V/E VI

V.c.; died a penitent (paenitentialis) aged about 56 in 523 at Ravenna; xi 308 = *ILCV* 1193 Ravenna. He lived from c. 467 to 523.

Gerontius 9 ?sophist L V/E VI

Procopius of Gaza alludes to τῆς Γερωντίου Μουσης; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 128. Perhaps Gerontius was a sophist, though the sense requires that he be a person noted for his silence.

GERVCHIA (?c.f.) 409

Native of Gaul; of noble birth (see below); daughter of Celerinus 1; brought up by a widowed aunt; her grandmother, mother and aunt were all devout Christians; her husband Simplicius 5 died shortly before their only child, Simplicius 6, was born; she was a widow by 409 when St Jerome wrote her a tract 'de monogamia' urging her not to remarry; she wanted to remain single but was a desirable match by reason of birth, wealth, age and beauty (*quam et nobilitas et forma et aetas et opes faciunt cunctis appetibilem*) and had many noble suitors (*multos palatii procos*); Jer. *Ep.* 123 (a. 409).

Gesalicus king of the Visigoths 507-511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 107.

Illegitimate son of Alaric II; proclaimed king of the Visigoths after the battle of Vouillé (in 507); *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 508, Proc. *BG* I 12.43, Isid. *Hist. Goth.* 37. See stemma 40.

KING OF THE VISIGOTHS a. 507-511: early in his reign the Burgundians forced him to retire from Gaul to Spain; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no.

691, *Isid. Hist. Goth.* 37. In 511 the general Ibba, sent by the ruler of Italy, Theoderic, defeated him in Spain and he fled to Africa; the Vandal king Thrasamund gave him money but no men, and sent him to Aquitania where he lay low for a year; he then returned to Spain but was defeated by Ibba near Barcelona and fled back to Gaul where he was captured near the river Durance and killed; *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 510, s.a. 513, *Isid. Hist. Goth.* 37-8, *Cass. Var.* v 43-4, *Proc. BG* 12.46. Said to have reigned for three years and spent one in hiding; *Laterculus regum Visigothorum* (in *MGH(AA)* XIII, p. 465). The date of his overthrow is fixed as 511, since Theoderic the Ostrogoth ruled Spain as guardian of Amalaric for fifteen years; i.e. 511-526; *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 513.2.

Gesila saio 507/511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 107.

Instructed to compel the Goths living in Picenum and Etruria (per Picenum sive Tuscias utrasque residentes) to undertake their public duties; *Cass. Var.* iv 14 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Gesilae saioni').

Gesimund Gothic leader ?E V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 107.

Son of Hunimund and leader of part of the Ostrogoths when they were under Hun overlordship; he helped Balamber to attack Vini-tharius (both in *PLRE* I); *Jord. Get.* 248.

Perhaps identical with Gensimund, a Goth adopted by arms into the Amal family, who set a notable example by refusing the throne for himself and preserving it for the Amals; *Cass. Var.* viii 9.

Gessius 1 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia; he had received a visit from his brother, who held a government post (*στρατείαν ἐπαγγέλλων* – perhaps an *officialis*); *Firmus. Ep.* 6 (addressed *Γεσσίω σχολαστικῶ*).

Gessius 2 PPO Illyrici 421/c. 443

Son of Leontius 6 (or Heraclitus, *Chron. Pasch.*); brother of the empress Eudocia and of Valerius 6; native of Athens; *Joh. Mal.* 353, 355, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, *John of Nikiu* 84.29, *Zon.* xiii 22.7. See stemma 2. After Eudocia married Theodosius (in 421), she obtained honours for her brothers (*ἐποίησεν αὐτοὺς ἀξιώματικούς*) and Gessius became PPO Illyrici (*τὸν μὲν λεγόμενον Γέσιον ἔπαρχον πραιτω-*

ρίων ἐποίησεν τοῦ Ἰλλυριῶν ἔθνους); *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421, *Joh. Mal.* 355, *John of Nikiu* 84.35, *Zon.* XIII 22.17-19. Eudocia's influence waned after c. 443 (when she left Constantinople to live in Jerusalem; cf. *Cedr.* I 601 and *Bury, LRE*² I 230 n. 5).

Gessius 3

iatrosophist L V

Native of Petra; he was a famous physician in the time of Zeno (*ἐπι Ζήνωνος ἦν λαμπρυνόμενος ἐπὶ τέχνῃ ἰατρικῇ, Πετραῖος τὸ γένος*); *Dam. fr.* 335 = *Suid.* Γ 207. Addressee of letters from Procopius of Gaza and Aeneas of Gaza (all addressed *Γεσσίῳ ἰατροσοφιστῇ*); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 16, 102, 122, 125, 164, *Aen. Gaz. Ep.* 19-20. He taught medicine at Alexandria when Zacharias 4 was there (in the 480s); *Zach. Opif.* 1060. A famous physician and teacher of medicine; *Sophronius, SS. Cyri et Ioannis Miracula* 30.

Pupil of Domnus 2; he later attracted his master's pupils away from him; he won wide fame for his practice and his teaching, although beginning his public practice late; he acquired much wealth and was given unusual honours (*Ῥωμαϊκῶν ἔτυχεν ἀξιομάτων οὐ τῶν τυχόντων* – perhaps referring to some kind of honorary title); *Dam. fr.* 335. He also studied philosophy under Ammonius 6 at Alexandria; *Zach. Opif.* 1060.

He befriended Heraiscus and concealed him from Zeno in his own house, later giving him decent burial; *Dam. fr.* 334 = *Suid.* Γ 207.

His wife was a barbarian woman from Phrygia and they had several children; Procopius of Gaza wrote to Gessius a consolatory letter on the death of some of his children and of his wife; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 125, cf. 164. He and Procopius were old friends; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 16.

He appears as a character in the dialogue *De Opificio Mundi* by Zacharias; *PG* 85, 1012ff.

Said to have been baptized but to have remained secretly a pagan until he himself was miraculously cured by SS. Cyrus and John after all his medical skills had been unsuccessful; *Sophronius, SS. Cyri et Ioannis Miracula* 30.

GETA

praefectus vigilum (at Constantinople) E VI

He was *νοκτέπαρχος* at Constantinople and was killed in a riot of the people late in Anastasius' reign; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e 12.

Flavius Ioannes *qui et* Gibbus

Gibuldus king of the Alamanni M/LV

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 108.

Alamannorum rex; he lived near Batavis (in Raetia II); a friend of St Severinus, who persuaded him to release many Roman prisoners; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 19. Also mentioned in the *Acta S. Lupi* (= *ASS*, July VII, pp. 70, 81).

Giesmus Gepid LV

Father of Mundus (*PLRE III*); Theoph. AM 6032.

GIGANTIVS corrector Augustamnicae before 432

A native of Cappadocia; Isid. *Pel. Ep.* I 281, 351, 483-7, 489-90.

CORRECTOR AVGVSTAMNICAЕ before 432 (see below for the date): he was governor over Pelusium; Isid. *Pel. Ep.* I 430 (ἀρχὴ τοῦ Καππαδόκου), 483 (cited below), 484 (ὁ φθορεὺς τῶν πολιτῶν ἡμῶν), 486 (formerly ἀρχῶν in Pelusium), 489 (ἡμεῖς μὲν ἄρχοντι Καππαδόκη χρῆσάμενοι), 490. His severity in imposing taxes made him highly unpopular; Isid. *Pel. Ep.* I 487, 490.

In 431/432 he went to Constantinople seeking further office, and Isidore of Pelusium wrote a series of letters to highly placed persons in an attempt to prevent him from receiving any more appointments, except over Cappadocia; Isid. *Pel. Ep.* I 483 (to Synesius 2; πάλιν ὁ Καππαδόκης ἐπὶ στρατοπέδου (i.e. at the imperial court), ὡς ἐγνωμεν. τὴν ἀρχὴν ἑαυτῷ τὴν ἀθλίαν μνηστεύεται ἵνα δίδυμος ἡμῶν ἐπιστῇ Καππαδόκης), 484 (to Seleucus; νῦν ἐπὶ στρατοπέδου πάλιν ἑαυτῷ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκδικεῖ), 485 (to Isidorus 9), 486 (to Florentius 7), 487 (to Archontius), 489 (to Rufinus 8 PPO), 490 (to Catillianus). The date is fixed by the references to Synesius 2 (dead by 436) and Rufinus 8 (whose office can be dated to 431/432).

Gildilas v. subl., comes Syracusanae civitatis 526/527

The name is Germanic; see Schönfeld, p. 108.

Vir sublimis, comes Syracusanae civitatis; addressee of two letters from Athalaric in 526/527; Cass. *Var.* IX 11 (ordering repayment of additional taxes illegally exacted in the fourth indiction = 525-526), 14 (listing accusations of maladministration made against him by the Sicilians).

Gildo: MVM per Africam 386-398; *PLRE I*.

GLYCADIVS

Gislahad son of Sigismund 523

Son of the Burgundian king Sigismund, brother of Gundobad 2; in 523 he was killed with his parents and brother by the Franks; *Passio S. Sigismundi* 9, *Greg. Tur. HF* III 6, *Mar. Avent.* s.a. 523. See stemma 42.

Giso wife of Feletheus L V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 110.

Wife of the Rugian king Feletheus; noted for her cruelty and harshness; *Eugipp. V. Sev.* 8.1, 40.1, 44.4. Visited St Severinus shortly before he died (in 482); *Eugipp. V. Sev.* 40.1. Captured with her husband by Odovacer in 487 and carried away to Italy; *Eugipp. V. Sev.* 44.4. See stemma 46.

Glabrio Anastasius

Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus

Glabrio Venantius Faustus

Glaphyra inl.f. L V/E VI

Wife of Albinus (= Faustus Albinus 9); *Lib. Pont.* 53.10 (for the text, see Albinus).

GLISMODA comitissa (in Gaul) 455

+ Glismo(n?)da comitissa; she gave money for a building at Narbo in year 28 of bishop Rusticus (bishop from 427); *ILG* 604 = *AE* 1928, 85 Narbo. She was perhaps a Visigoth; her title presumably indicates that she was married to a *comes*.

Glones Persian officer (at Amida) 503

On the name, see Justi, p. 116, s.n. Γλώνης, n. 2.

Placed in command of the Persian garrison in Amida after its capture by Cavades in 503; killed during the siege and succeeded by his son; *Proc. BP* I 7.33, 9.5-19, *Zach. HE* VII 4-5 (called 'glwn'), *Josh. Styl.* 56, *Theoph. AM* 5996-7, *Mich. Syr.* IX 8.

Glycadius protector (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* I 252 (addressed Γλυκαδίω προτήκτορι; Nilus remarks that while his name indicated sweetness his character was sour – he was *όξωός δέ και άηδής τόν τρόπον*).

Glycerius

Augustus (West) 473-474

COMES DOMESTICORVM (West) a. 472-473: he was *comes domesticorum* at his accession in March 473; Joh. Ant. fr. 209.2 (τὴν τοῦ κόμητος τῶν δομestikῶν ἀξίαν ἔχων). He presumably held this post under the emperor Olybrius (died Nov. 472) and retained it during the interregnum which preceded his own accession.

AVGVSTVS (West) a. 473-474: proclaimed emperor at Ravenna on March 3, 473; Joh. Ant. fr. 209.2 (under pressure from the *patricius* Gundobadus I), Jord. *Get.* 239, Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 79 (= pp. 350-1), Evagr. *HE* II 16, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 473 (March 5), *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 473 (March 3), Marcell. com. s.a. 473.

Overthrown without a struggle in 474 by Julius Nepos 3 (perhaps in June, in which month Nepos was proclaimed emperor) and consecrated bishop of Salona in Dalmatia; Anon. Val. 7.36, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 474, *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 474, *Auct. Haun. ordo post.* s.a. 474, Marcell. com. s.a. 474, Jord. *Get.* 241, *Rom.* 338, Joh. Ant. fr. 209.2, Malch. (in Phot. *Bibl.* 78), Evagr. *HE* II 16, Theoph. AM 5965.

Presumably still alive in 480, since one source (Malchus, in the résumé of his history given by Photius, *Bibl.* 78) ascribed to him a leading rôle in the murder of Nepos in that year.

The view that he was then promoted to be bishop of Milan as a reward is based on some obscure lines in Ennodius' poem in praise of a bishop Glycerius, one of several bishops of Milan commemorated by Ennodius; the lines in question however appear to have been either added or corrupted in an attempt by some later person, not Ennodius, to identify the bishop and the emperor; cf. Ennod. *Carm.* II 82 and *CIL* v, p. 620 n. 5.

Glycerius (Ennod. *Dict.* 8): see Licerius

Goar

king of the Alans 410-442

Goar; Greg. Tur., *Olymp.* (Γωάρ). Gochar (or Eochar); Constantius, *V. Germani*. On the name, cf. Justi, p. 116, Schönfeld, p. 111.

KING OF THE ALANS a. 410-442: by 410 he had left the main body of the Alans (under Respendial) and joined with the Romans (Goare ad Romanos transgresso); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9. In 411 he and the Burgundian Guntiarus supported the proclamation of Iovinus 2 as emperor at Mundiacum in Germania Secunda; *Olymp.* fr. 17. In 442 he was king of the Alans whom Aetius 7 allowed to settle in Armorica; he had a warlike reputation (ferocissimus Alanorum rex) and

GODIGISEL 1

was a pagan (rex idolorum minister), but was induced by bishop Germanus of Auxerre not to ravage the district; Constantius, *V. Germani* 28, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 127 (s.a. 442).

He is probably not identical with the unnamed Alan king who besieged Bazas (in Novempopulana) in 414/415, since the latter was apparently a Christian; cf. Paulin. *Euch.* 375 and Anonymus 118.

Gobazes ruler of the Lazi c. 456-466

On the name, see Justi, p. 119, s.n. Γουβάξης.

Joint ruler of the Lazi with his son; Prisc. fr. 26. The Romans threatened invasion and he sent envoys to both the Romans and the Persians; Prisc. fr. 25. The date was probably 456, when a Roman attack on the Lazi took place; Hyd. Lem. 177 (s.a. 456). Under pressure from the Romans who insisted that either he or his son must abdicate, he gave way in favour of his son; at this time he was summoned to Constantinople but persuaded the Romans to send Dionysius 8 as envoy to him instead; Prisc. fr. 26.

In late 465/early 466 he visited Constantinople in company with Dionysius to negotiate a treaty with the emperor Leo; *V. Dan. Styl.* 51 (called ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Λαζῶν), Prisc. fr. 34 (the visit occurred shortly after the great fire at Constantinople, of Sept. 2, 465; cf. Seeck, *Regesten*, 413). His Persian costume and habits provoked hostility at first but his affability soon converted it to friendship; Prisc. fr. 34. On this visit he met Daniel the Stylite and often wrote to him after returning home; *V. Dan. Styl.* 51.

Godagis Vandal prince M/L V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 111.

Eldest son of Genton 1; banished with his wife by Huneric; Vict. Vit. II 14. See stemma 41.

Godidisclus officer (East) 503

On the name (= Godigisclus), see Schönfeld, pp. 111-12.

A Goth; his family, like that of Bessas, had lived a long while in Thrace, remaining there when Theoderic 7 left for Italy in 488; he and Bessas were officers in the Roman army in the Persian war in 503, when they were already experienced soldiers; Proc. *BP* 1 8.3.

Godigisel 1 king of the Vandals 406

On the name (= Godigisclus), see Schönfeld, pp. 111-12.

Father of Gunderic and Geiseric; Proc. *BI* 1 3.23, Theoph. AM 5931, 6026. See stemma 41.

KING OF THE VANDALS: killed in a battle with the Franks near the Rhine shortly before the Vandals invaded Gaul on Dec. 31, 406; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9. Wrongly said to have led the Vandals over the Rhine and to have settled in Spain; Proc. *BV* I 3.2, Theoph. AM 5931, 6026. He had presumably led the Vandals in their westward march to the Rhine, from Pannonia; cf. Schmidt, *Gesch. d. Wandalen*², 12-16, Proc. *BV* I 22.3-5.

Godigisel 2 king of the Burgundians ?474-500

On the name (= Godigisclus), see Schönfeld, pp. 111-12.

Son of Gundioc, brother of Gundobad 1, Chilperic and Godomar 1; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28, Mar. Avent. s.a. 500, Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 174 (= p. 376). He was an Arian; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 32. See stemma 42.

KING OF THE BURGUNDIANS a. 474(?)–500: on Gundioc's death the kingdom was divided between the four brothers; for the date, cf. Gundobadus 1. His capital was Geneva; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 174 (= p. 376) (he met St Epiphanius of Ticinum there in c. 494; he is styled 'germanus regis', i.e. brother of Gundobad). In 500 he cooperated with the Franks in overthrowing Gundobad and, yielding part of the Burgundian kingdom to them, became sole ruler of the remainder; Gundobad however soon returned and defeated and killed him; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 32, Mar. Avent. s.a. 500.

Godilas ?MVM vacans (in Thrace) 528

On the name (= Gudila), see Schönfeld, pp. 114-15.

Καμπιδούκτωρ τῶν λαγκιαρίων; in 518 he took part in proclaiming Justin emperor; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 93.

?MVM VACANS a. 528: one of three Roman commanders sent against the Bulgar invaders of Thrace, he narrowly escaped capture by them; Joh. Mal. 438, Theoph. AM 6031. His colleagues Constantiolus and Ascum (both in *PLRE* III) were both *magistri militum* and therefore Godilas may have held the same rank, presumably as a *vacans*.

Godisthea wife of Dagalaiphus M/L V

Daughter of Ardabur 1, wife of Dagalaiphus 2, mother of Areobindus 1; Theoph. AM 5997. See stemma 4.

Godomarus 1 Burgundian king c. 474

On the name (= Gudomarus), see Schönfeld, p. 115.

Son of Gundiocus, brother of Gundobadus 1, Godigisel 2 and Chilperic; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28, Fredegar. III 17, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 11.

GORDIANVS 1

He presumably became king with his brothers after Gundiocus died (perhaps in 473/474, cf. Gundobadus) but as he is not otherwise recorded he probably did not survive long. See stemma 42.

Godomarus 2 king of the Burgundians 524-532

Godomarus or Godemarus; Greg. Tur., Mar. Avent. Gudemarus; *CIL* XII 2584. On the name, see Godomarus 1.

Brother of Sigismund; Mar. Avent. s.a. 524, Greg. Tur. *HF* III 6, *Passio S. Sigismundi* 4. His father was therefore Gundobadus 1. See stemma 42.

KING OF THE BURGUNDIANS a. 524-532: successor of Sigismund in 524, after the Franks had twice invaded Burgundian territory and had captured and killed Sigismund; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 6, Mar. Avent. s.a. 524. In 532 he was attacked and routed by the Franks; he was captured and held prisoner, and in 534 the Burgundian kingdom was divided between the Frankish kings Childebert, Chlothachar and Theudebert; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 11, Mar. Avent. s.a. 534, Proc. *BG* 113.3.

Goaricus (Goericus) v.inl., comes (in the Visigothic kingdom) 506

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 112.

Responsible for arranging the compilation of the *Breviarium Alaricianum*, published a. 506 Feb. 3; *Brev. Alar., praef.* (*CTh*, ed. Mommsen, I i, p. xxxii, ordinante viro illustre Goiarico comite; cf. p. xxxv).

At Barcelona in 510 he was killed in the palace by Gesalic; *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 510.

Gordianus 1 senator of Carthage 439

Father of Claudius 2 and other sons, grandfather of Fulgentius 2 (bishop of Ruspe); he was one of the Carthaginian senators who lost their property and chose to live in Italy when Geiseric seized Carthage in 439 (*avus enim eius nomine Gordianus, dum rex Geisericus memoratam Carthaginem victor invadens senatores plurimos, immo cunctos, amissis omnibus bonis ad Italiam navigare compelleret, inter ceteros etiam ipse impositam peregrinationem libenti voluntate suscepit, volens saltem facultatibus perditis non perdere libertatem*); after his death two of his sons (cf. Claudius) returned to Africa to try and regain the family property; Ferrandus, *V. Fulg.* 4. He was a member of the *curia* of Carthage, not necessarily a senator of Rome also (cf. Celestiacus). For the high standing of the *curia*

of Carthage, cf. *CTh* XII 1.27 (a. 339) (Karthaginis splendidissimae senatus).

Gordianus 2

LV

Son of Petronia 1; brother of Paula 4 c.f. and probably Aemiliana; he apparently died young (*dulcissimus puer*) and was buried at Rome on Sept. 9, 485; Rossi I 843 = *ILCV* 167. Their father was the deacon Felix, later Pope Felix III; see Petronia 1.

Fabius Claudius Gordianus Planciades Fulgentius

Gracchus

PVR 415

CONSVLARIS CAMPANIAE a. 397 May 24, *CTh* XIV 7.1^a.

PVR a. 415 July 25, *CTh* VIII 7.20^a dat. Rav(ennae).

Possibly to be identified with Arrius M(a)ecius Gracchus (*PLRE* 1). Presumably a descendant of Furius Maecius Gracchus and of Gracchus PVR 376-377 (both in *PLRE* 1).

Iusta Grata Honoria

Gratianensis

v.inl. 461

Vir inlustris; table companion of the emperor Majorian at Arles in 461; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 11.10. 13.

Gratianus 1

?L IV/E V

One of the relatives of Galla Placidia 4 named in a votive inscription by her at Ravenna; called 'Gratianus nep(os?)'; XI 276 = D 818 = *ILCV* 20 Ravenna. The date is probably 439 or later (see Eudoxia 2). The exact relationship is unknown. Probably he was a son of Theodosius I who died young (cf. note 2 on D 818). The letters 'nep' after the names of Gratianus, Theodosius 5 and Ioannes 3 are obscure, but this text has survived only in a single MS copy and they are perhaps an error for 'n.p.' (i.e. 'nobilissimus puer'); on this cf. also Ensslin, in *P-W* XX 1915.

Gratianus 2

?agens in rebus (West) 398

Bearer of imperial letters of invitation to the consular festivities of 399; Symm. *Ep.* VI 30 (Gratiani cuiusdam, qui huiusmodi scripta perlaturus adseritur). Probably an *agens in rebus*; cf. Iulius 1.

Gratianus 3

Augustus (in Britain) 407

A native of Britain (*municeps eiusdem insulae*); Oros. VII 40.4. *AVGVSTVS* a. 407: proclaimed emperor by the troops in Britain

GRATVS

after the murder of Marcus 2; he reigned there for four months, after which the troops, tired of him (*αὐτοῖς προσκορῆς γεγονώς*; Olymp.), killed him and elevated Constantinus 21 in his place; Olymp. fr. 12, Zos. vi 2.1-2, Oros. vii 40.4, Soz. ix 11.2.

TVRRANIVS GRATIA(NVS) 4 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32120. For his rank and date, see Aggerius. Presumably he was a descendant of L. Turranius Gratianus PVR 290 (see *PLRE* 1).

Gratissimus PSC (East) c. 461/462

Ὁ πραιπόσιτος; he built the Church of St Cyriacus outside the Golden Gate at Constantinople and, after laying down his office, became a monk in the monastery there; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 384 = Theoph. AM 5955 (= c. a. 461/462).

GRATVS magister scrinii memoriae (East) 518-520

V.S., SACRI CONSISTORII COMES ET MAGISTER SCRINII MEMORIAE (East) a. 518 Sept. 7-520 Sept. 9: *Coll. Avell.* 143^a (a. 518 Sept. 7), 144^a. Clarissimus comes, *Coll. Avell.* 159 (a. 519 March 28); v.s., magister scrinii, *Coll. Avell.* 232 (a. 520 Sept. 9); v(ir) s(pectabilis), *Coll. Avell.* 142, 145, 149; vir sublimis, *Coll. Avell.* 147, 178; inlustris, *Lib. Pont.* 54.5.

Envoy sent to Italy by Justin with letters dated Sept. 7, 518, concerning church unity; *Coll. Avell.* 143, 147 (both Sept. 7, 518). His mission is mentioned in the *Liber Pontificalis* 54.5; and in *Coll. Avell.* 142 (a. 518 autumn) and 149 (a. 519) (letters of Hormisdas). He entered Rome on Dec. 20, 518; *Coll. Avell.* 146.5. He carried back Hormisdas' replies early in 519; *Coll. Avell.* 144 (undated; to Justin, in reply to 143 after a delay – cuius mora sensibus vestris eo referente melius asseretur), 145 (same date as 144; to Ioannes, patriarch of Constantinople). He was back in Constantinople by March 28, 519; *Coll. Avell.* 159 (a. 519 March 28; from Ioannes at Constantinople to Hormisdas; redditis mihi litteris vestrae sanctitatis ... per Gratum).

Pope Hormisdas wrote to him a letter dated July 9, 519 (same date as *Coll. Avell.* 168); *Coll. Avell.* 178.

In Sept. 520 Justin again sent him as envoy to Pope Hormisdas on matters affecting church unity; *Coll. Avell.* 232 (a. 520 Sept. 9).

His religious beliefs were orthodox and met with the Pope's approval (cuius fides et recta credulitas nostrum circa se excitavit affectum); *Coll. Avell.* 145.

Gregoria incl. fem. LV

Illustrissima mater familias; relation of Firminus 4, living at Arles; noted for piety and charitable works; she and Firminus entertained the young Caesarius at Arles; *V. Caes.* 18.

Gregorius 1 MV

Brother of Hermeias 3 (and therefore an Alexandrian); he was excessively sharp and given to sudden enthusiasms in his studies; he had in general a restless and unstable character; after returning from Athens (where he and his brother were students; see Hermeias) he was increasingly afflicted by a distressing illness; *Dam. fr.* 123 = *Suid.* Γ 453, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 75. See stemma 29.

Gregorius 2 v.d., chartarius (in Italy) 489

V.d., chartarius; concerned with a gift of lands to Pierius 5 by Odovacer; *Marini, P. Dip.* 83 = *P. Ital.* 10-11 (a. 489).

FL. GREGORIVS 3 v.c. 491

V.c.; witness of a document (cf. Maria); *Marini, P. Dip.* 84 = *P. Ital.* 12 (a. 491).

Fl. Gregorius 4 v.d. (West) V/VI

Fl. Gregori v.d.; xiv 2010 = xv 7212 bronze piping from the *xenodochium Pammachii* at Portus.

Gregorius Attalus

Cheionius Contucius signo Gregorius

Grillius: grammaticus IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Gudeliva wife of Theodahad 535-536

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 114.

Wife of Theodahad; queen of the Ostrogoths in 535; *Cass. Var.* x 21.24 (a. 535; both letters sent by 'Gudeliva regina' to the empress Theodora). Presumably mother of Theudegisclus and Theodenantha (both *PLRE* III). See stemma 37. Alluded to (but not named) in 536; *Proc. BG* I 6.12.

Gudila v. subl., comes (under Theoderic) E VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 114-15.

VIR SVBLIMIS, MAIOR DOMVS REGIAE (of Theoderic) a. 502: Gudila, Bedeulfus and Arigernus were sent to Rome by Theoderic in 502 to convey instructions to the bishops gathered there in connection with the papal dispute and to observe their proceedings; *Acta synhod. habit. Romae* (= *MGH(AA)* XII), pp. 422.8 (a. 502 Aug. 27), 422.20, 425.27, 429.4 (a. 502 Oct. 25) (texts cited under Bedeulfus).

VIR SVBLIMIS, COMES: . . . *gloriosissimo et clementissimo regi/Theoderico*(?) vir subl. Gudila com(es) . . . ; XI 268 Ravenna. The name to be restored was presumably that of Theoderic. The inscription records the restoration of a statue, apparently broken by an earthquake at Faventia, but the rôle played by Gudila is not clear.

He is perhaps identical with the Gudila mentioned in 523/526 as wrongly claiming as his slave a former soldier in the Gothic army; *Cass. Var.* v 29. Perhaps a *dux*.

Gudilevus in office (at Ravenna) 508

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 115.

Addressee of a letter from Ennodius in summer 508 reproaching him for not writing in person about his success (*prospera vestra*) in obtaining 'felicitas et potentia'; *Ennod. Ep.* vi 28 (like vi 27 presumably sent to Ravenna). Gudilevus had evidently recently received an official appointment.

Gudinandus saio 523/526

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 115.

Instructed to organize the despatch of recruits for the fleet to Ravenna before June 13, 526; *Cass. Var.* v 19 (a. 523/526 June 13; addressed 'Gudinando saioni').

Gudisal saio 507/511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 115.

He was to be stationed at Rome to prevent abuses of the *cursus publicus*; *Cass. Var.* iv 47 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Gudisal saioni').

Gudomarus; see Godomarus.

Guduin I saio 523/526

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 115.

Instructed to see that those persons entitled to the *donativum*

were sent to the royal court by the *millenarii* of Picenum and Samnium to collect it without delay; Cass. *Var.* v 27 (a. 523/526; addressed 'Guduïn saioni'; he is styled 'devotio tua').

Perhaps identical with Guduïn 2.

GVDVIN 2

v.sp., dux (in Italy) 523/526

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 115.

Dux; told to observe justice (quos duces eligimus, eis simul et aequitatis momenta iure delegamus, quia non tantum armis quantum iudiciis vos effici cupimus clariores); he had imposed *onera servilia* on some free-born Goths; Cass. *Var.* v 30 (a. 523/526; addressed 'Guduïn v.s.').

If identical with Guduïn 1, he was promoted from *saio* to *dux*.

Guitolinus (Nennius 66); cf. Vortigern.

Gundericus

king of the Vandals 406-428

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 119 (s.n. Gunthiricus).

Son of Godigisel 1, half-brother of Geiseric; Proc. *BI* 1 3.23, Hyd. Lem. 89, Theoph. AM 5931, 6026. See stemma 41.

KING OF THE VANDALS a. 406-428: he succeeded his father as king and on Dec. 31, 406, led the Vandals across the Rhine into Gaul; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 406, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 2. He led them later to Spain; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 2. In 418 the Alans merged with the Vandals and Gunderic became king of both peoples; he lived in Gallaecia; Hyd. Lem. 68 (s.a. 418). In 419 he made war on the Sueves; Hyd. Lem. 71 (s.a. 419). Died suddenly in 428 after the capture of Seville; Hyd. Lem. 89 (s.a. 428), cf. *Chron. Gall.* 452, no. 107. Already dead when the Vandals entered Africa; said to have been killed by Geiseric; Proc. *BI* 1 3.32, Theoph. AM 5931. A Vandal tradition asserted that he was killed by Germans in Spain; Proc. *BI* 1 3.33 (possibly a confusion with the death of Godigisel; cf. L. Schmidt, *Gesch. d. Wandalen*², 27 n. 5). Described as still a child when Bonifatius 3 asked the Vandals for help (in 428/29); Proc. *BI* 1 3.23-4. Succeeded by Geiseric; Hyd. Lem. 89 (s.a. 428) (wrongly, by Thrasamund; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 2).

His wife and sons outlived him but were later murdered by Geiseric; Vict. Vit. II 14.

Gunderith

Gepid leader L V/E VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 119 (s.n. Gunthiricus).

Leader (ductor) of a Gepid band in alliance with Traseric around Sirmium; Ennod. *Pan.* 61 (= p. 277).

GVNDIOCVS

Gundicharius king of the Burgundians 436–437

Possibly identical with Guntarius. On the name (= Gunthiricus), see Schönfeld, p. 119.

KING OF THE BURGUNDIANS in Gaul a. 436–437: they rebelled in 436 and were defeated by Aetius 7, who granted them peace when they requested it; Hyd. Lem. 108 (a. 436), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 435, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 435. They had apparently raided one of the Belgic provinces; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 234 (Belgam, Burgundio quem trux presserat). In 437 the Burgundians were almost destroyed by the Huns and Gundichar was killed; Hyd. Lem. 110 (a. 437), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 435, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 435, cf. *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 118 (s.a. 436) (bellum contra Burgundionum gentem memorabile exarsit, quo universa paene gens cum rege per Aetium deleta – either the events of two years are confused or Aetius led the Huns in 437; on this possibility, cf. also Clover, in *TAPS* 61, 1, p. 45 n. 43), *Chron. Gall.* 511, no. 596 (s.a. 436) (Burgundiones victi ab Aetio patricio). Cf. stemma 42.

Gundiocus Burgundian king 455–473/474(?);
MVM (per Gallias) 463

The spelling of the name varies. Gundiocus; *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* Gunduicus; Hilarus, *Ep.* Gnudiuchus; Jord. Gundevechus; Greg. Tur. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 117 (s.n. Gundiuchus).

He claimed descent from the Gothic king Athanaric (*PLRE* I); he had four sons, Gundobadus 1, Godigisel 2, Chilpericus and Godomarus 1; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28, Fredegar. III 17, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 11. He married a sister of Fl. Ricimer 2; Joh. Mal. 374–5, Joh. Ant. fr. 209. See stemmata 6 and 42.

In 455 he and Chilpericus I, kings (reges) of the Burgundians, as loyal allies of the Visigoth Theoderic II, accompanied him on a military campaign against the Sueves in North Spain; Jord. *Get.* 231 (for the date, cf. Hyd. Lem. 173–5 and Aioulfus). Following the death of the Suevian king Rechiarius in Dec. 455 (Hyd. Lem. 178), Gundioc and his people were allowed to settle in Gaul as allies of the Visigoths (societate et amicitia Gothorum functus); *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 457, cf. Mar. Avent. ad a. 456.2 (eo anno Burgundiones partem Galliae occupaverunt terrasque cum Gallis senatoribus diviserunt).

MVM (PER GALLIAS) a. 463: vir illustris, magister militum; he informed Pope Hilarus in 463 about the irregular conduct of the bishop of Vienne; Hilarus, *Ep.* 9 (Thiel) (a. 463 Oct. 10).

GVNDIOCVS

His death may have occurred during the reign of Glycerius (473/474); see Gundobadus 1.

Gundobadus 1 MVM (per Gallias) 472; patricius 472-473;
Burgundian king ?474-516

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 116.

Son of the Burgundian king Gundioc, brother of Godigisel 2, Chilperic and Godomar 1; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 174 (= p. 376), Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28, 32, Fredegar. III 17, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 11, *Passio S. Sigismundi regis* 2, Mar. Avent. s.a. 500. Nephew of Fl. Ricimer 2; Joh. Mal. 374, cf. Joh. Ant. fr. 209 (where he is called his brother and also his cousin). Father of Sigismund and Godomar 2; Anon. Val. 12.63, Mar. Avent. s.a. 516, *Passio S. Sigismundi regis* 4, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 20, Greg. Tur. *HF* III 5, 6, Fredegar. III 33. He also had a daughter; Avit. *Ep.* 5 (*Consolatoria de transitu filiae regis*), *V. Aviti* 1. See stemma 42.

MVM PER GALLIAS a. 472: when Ricimer summoned him from Gaul in 472 (see below), he was *magister militum* (ἡνεγκεν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν Γαλλιῶν· ἐκεῖ γὰρ ἦν στρατηλάτης); Joh. Mal. 374-5. He was perhaps succeeded there by Bilimer; cf. *Fasti*.

In 472 he was summoned to Italy to help Ricimer against the emperor Anthemius; it was he who killed Anthemius; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 650, Joh. Mal. 374-5, Joh. Ant. fr. 209.1.

(COMES ET MVM ET) PATRICIVS a. 472-473/474: after Ricimer died, Gundobad was made *patricius* by Olybrius 6 (presumably succeeding to Ricimer's office and titles); *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 472 (Gundobadus patricius factus est ab Olybrio imperatore). The date of the appointment must be between Aug. 19, 472 (when Ricimer died) and Nov. 2, 472 (when Olybrius died).

He also assumed Ricimer's rôle as kingmaker and persuaded Glycerius to assume the throne (March 3, 473); *Cass. chron.* s.a. 473, Joh. Ant. fr. 209.2.

According to John Malalas, Gundobad returned to Gaul abruptly; Joh. Mal. 374-5 (εὐθὺς ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὰς Γαλλίας). He had evidently returned by summer 474, since Iulius Nepos 3 met no resistance when he reached Italy and overthrew Glycerius. Possibly it was the death of Gundioc (the date of which is not recorded) and the division of the Burgundian kingdom between his sons which caused Gundobad to leave Italy and abandon Glycerius.

REX BVRGVNDIONVM a. 474?-516: Gundobad's accession date is uncertain but could be 473 or 474 (see above). He shared the rule with one or more of his brothers until 500, when he defeated and

GVNTHAMVNDVS

killed his last surviving brother Godigisel and became sole ruler of the Burgundians; Mar. Avent. s.a. 500, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 32, 33, Fredegar. III 22-3, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 16. He had already murdered his brother Chilperic; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28, Fredegar. III 17, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 11. Mentioned as king of the Burgundians; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 140, 152, 169-70, 174 (= pp. 367, 370, 375, 376), Cass. *Var.* I 46, III 1-3, *CIL* XII 2643 = *ILCV* 45, Avit. *Epp. (passim)*, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 690.

He died in 516 and was succeeded by his son Sigismund; Mar. Avent. s.a. 516, Greg. Tur. *HF* III 5, *Passio S. Sigismundi regis* 4.

He was an Arian; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 32.

Gundobadus 2 son of Sigismund 523

On the name, see Schonfeld, p. 116.

Son of the Burgundian king Sigismund, brother of Gisclahad; in 523 he was killed with his parents and brother by the Franks; *Passio S. Sigismundi* 9, Greg. Tur. *HF* III 6, Mar. Avent. s.a. 523. See stemma 42.

Gunthamundus king of the Vandals 484-496

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 118.

Son of Genton 1; *Laterculus regum Vandalorum* 7, Proc. *BV* I 8.6, Theoph. AM 6026. Brother of Thrasamund; Proc. *BV* I 8.8. He was therefore brother also of Godagis and Geilaris. See stemma 41.

KING OF THE VANDALS AND ALANS a. 484-496: successor of his uncle Huneric; Proc. *BV* I 8.6, Jord. *Get.* 170, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 479, *Laterculus regum Vandalorum* 7, Theoph. AM 6026. He continued to fight the Moors and to persecute the catholics; Proc. *BV* I 8.7, Theoph. AM 6026. As the reign progressed he granted concessions to catholics and relaxed the persecution; *Lat. reg. Vand.* 8 (in 487), 9-10 (in 494). In 491 an attempt to recover Sicily failed and he had to make peace with Theoderic the Ostrogoth; Cass. *chron.* s.a. 491, Ennod. *Pan.* 70 (= p. 280).

He died probably on Sept. 3, 496; *Lat. reg. Vand.* 7 (the length of his reign is given both as 11 years 9 months 11 days and as 11 years 8 months) and cf. Schmidt, *Gesch. d. Wandalen*². 111 n. 3. His death mentioned; Proc. *BV* I 8.7, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 497. His reign is said to have lasted about twelve years; Vict. Tonn. s.a. 479, Proc. *BV* I 8.7.

His successor was Thrasamund; Vict. Tonn. s.a. 497, *Lat. reg. Vand.* 12, Proc. *BV* I 8.8, Jord. *Get.* 170, Theoph. AM 6026.

He imprisoned the poet Dracontius 2, who wrote from prison a poem of repentance; Dracont. *Satisfactio ad Gunthamundum regem Vandalorum*.

Guntharius Frankish prince 524

On the name (= Gunthiricus), see Schonfeld, p. 119.

Son of Chlodomer and Guntheuca, brother of Theudobald and Chlodovald; after the death of Chlodomer in 524 he and his brothers, still children, were cared for at Paris by Chrotchildis 1, their grandmother, but shortly afterwards Gunthar and Theudobald were murdered by their uncles Chlothachar and Childebert; Gunthar was seven years old at his death; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 6, 18, Fredegar. III 36, 38, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 24. See stemma 43.

Guntheuca wife of Chlodomer E VI

Wife of the Frankish king Chlodomer, mother of Theudobald, Gunthar and Chlodovald; after Chlodomer's death (in 524) her brother-in-law Chlothachar married her; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 6. See stemma 43.

Gunthigis *qui et Baza* MVM (East) E VI

On the name 'Gunthigis', see Schönfeld, p. 118. On the name 'Baza', see Schönfeld, p. 47 (s.n. Batza).

An Ostrogoth; grandson of Andela and son of Andag; his mother was a sister of Candac 1; the family was descended from the Amals (de prosapia Amalorum); he held the office of 'mag(ister) mil(itum)' and the historian Jordanes was his secretary; Jord. *Get.* 266. He is not known otherwise; perhaps he held office in Thrace or Illyricum.

Guntiarius ruler of the Burgundians 411

Possibly identical with Gundicharius. On the name (= Gunthiricus), see Schönfeld, p. 119.

Ruler of the Burgundians in 411 (Γυντιάριος, ὁς φύλαρχος ἐ χρημάτιζε τῶν Βουργουντιόνων); he and the Alan Goar supported the proclamation of the usurper Iovinus 2 at Mundiacum in Germania Secunda; Olymp. fr. 17.

IVLIVS GVRDABIVS (v.c.) IV/VI

Husband of Antonia Leontis c.f.; *ILCV* 160 Rome. Presumably a *vir clarissimus*.

HARMONIUS

Gurgenes (Γουργένης) king of the Iberians c. 526?

On the name, see Justi, p. 355, s.n. Warkaina, n. 6.

He was the last king of the Iberians; Proc. *BP* II 28.20. A Christian, he rebelled and sought help from Rome against Persia when Cavades tried to force his own religion on the Iberians; the help was insufficient (see Petrus 27) and Gurgenes fled to Lazica, taking his family, including his eldest son Peranius (*PLRE* III), with him; Proc. *BP* I 12.1-13. He may then have gone to Constantinople; Proc. *BP* I 12.14. Also mentioned in Proc. *BP* II 15.6. The revolt occurred late in the reign of Justin, probably in 526 (cf. Proc. *BP* I 11.24 with 12.1 and Zach. *HE* IX 6-7). For his identity with king Vakhtang I Gorgasal (c. 440-522/523) and criticism of Procopius' chronology, see C. Toumanoff, in *Traditio* VII (1945-51), 483-5.

Rufius Synesius Hadrianus PVR before 483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre together with Rufius Postumius Festus 5 and Rufius Valerius Messala 4; VI 32202 (Rufi Synesii Hadriani v.c. ex praefecto urbi, (repeated) Rufii Synesii Hadriani v.c. ex praefecto urbi). For the date, see Aggerius.

He was presumably related to Rufius Postumius Festus and Rufius Valerius Messala; he may also have been related to Fl. Synesius Gennadius Paulus 36.

Tito Haditanus Secundus

Hadrianus: CSL 395, Mag. Off. (West) 397-399, PPO Italiae et Africae 401-405, PPO Italiae et Africae 413-414; *PLRE* I.

Flavius Hadrianus Hierius Zenodorus

Hanhavaldu: Burgundian chieftain IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Hariulfus: protector domesticus (West); *PLRE* I.

Harmonius relative of Synesius L IV/E V

Father of Aeschines and Herodes 2, relative of Synesius 1; of noble birth (presumably of curial family at Cyrene); Syn. *Ep.* 3.

- Harpocras 1 scholasticus (East) E/MV
 Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; he was interested in soothsaying (so presumably a pagan); Isid. Pel. *Ep.* II 228 (addressed Ἄρποκρᾶ σχολαστικῶ). Possibly identical with Harpocras 2.
- Harpocras 2 sophist (?in Egypt) E/MV
 Addressee of many letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 37, 154, 345, 393, IV 55, 91, 140, V 48, 52, 80, 102, 110, 124, 125, 162, 185, 198, 199, 217, 223, 348, 349, 351, 380, 415, 423, 424 (addressed Ἄρποκρᾶ σοφιστῆ or τῶ αὐτῶ). Mentioned in Isid. Pel. *Ep.* V 53 as τις τῶν λίαν πεπαιδευμένων καὶ εἰς ἄκραν ἀρετὴν ἀναβεβηκότων, and in *Ep.* V 458 (to the sophist Asclepius 4) as suitable for a teaching post in Asclepius' city (which is not known). Author of a monody attacking four villains; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* V 48, 52.
- Harpocras 3 grammaticus (?at Alexandria) LV
 Native of Egypt, *grammaticus*, friend of Ammonius 6, lived under Zeno; Dam. fr. 313 = Suid. A 4010. When Nicomedes sought to arrest him, he was forewarned by Isidorus 5 and escaped (this apparently occurred at Alexandria); Dam. fr. 313, 314 = Suid. Ω 159.
- HECEBOLVS governor of Libya Pentapolis E VI
(?soon after 518)
 Native of Tyre; governor of Libya Pentapolis (τὴν ἀρχὴν παραλαβὼν Πενταπόλεως); he took Theodora (later empress) with him to Libya, where they quarrelled and he drove her out; Proc. *Anecd.* 9.27, 12.30. The date may have been early in the reign of Justin, cf. Proc. *Anecd.* 12.29-32.
- Hedybia L IV/E V
 Descendant of Patera and Delphidius (both in *PLRE* I); native of Gaul; she sent scriptural questions to St Jerome, who wrote the letter *Ep.* 120 (a. 407) in reply. Also mentioned and styled 'sancta ancilla Christi' in Jer. *Ep.* 122 (a. 407).
- Hegias Neo-Platonist philosopher (at Athens) LV/E VI
 Son of Theagenes (and therefore a native of Athens); Dam. fr. 351 = Suid. H 60. Father of Eupeithius and Archiadas 2; Dam. fr. 352 = Suid. E 3650. He was a young man in c. 480/485; Marin. V. *Procl.* 26. Contemporary of Isidorus 5 and Syrianus 3; Dam. *Epit.*

HELDICA

Phot. 227, 230. Personally known to Damascius 2; Dam. fr. 353 = Suid. E 3650. See stemma 35.

Pupil of Proclus 4 c. 480; Dam. fr. 351 = Suid. H 60, Marin. *V. Procl.* 26. In his youth he was thought likely to equal Plutarchus (in *PLRE* 1; his great-greatgrandfather, see stemma 35); Dam. fr. 351 = Suid. H 60.

Philosopher; Dam. fr. 351 = Suid. H 60, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 221, 227, 230, Marin. *V. Procl.* 26. His natural abilities were prevented from developing fully through the influence of his wealth and the parasites who attended him; Dam. fr. 351 = Suid. H 60, Dam. fr. 353 = Suid. E 3650. Damascius subsequently wrote that in his day (*ἐπι' Ἡγίου*) philosophy at Athens was in dishonour; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 221. This could imply that Hegias was once head of the (Neo-Platonist) philosophical school at Athens, probably as successor to Isidorus 5 who retired to Alexandria; see however Saffrey and Westerink, *Proclus: Theol. Plat.* 1 (1968), xxxiii n. 2. Isidorus warned him that philosophy was in decline; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 227, 230.

He was a devoted pagan; Dam. fr. 353 = Suid. E 3650. He made enemies by celebrating family rites in Attica without obtaining permission and by introducing religious innovations and disturbing traditional forms in an over-zealous manner; Dam. fr. 351 = Suid. H 60.

Described as superior to his father in his way of life (*τὰ πρὸς ἀρετὴν*) and in rhetorical skill (*τὰ πρὸς λόγους*); he was, like Theagenes, generous in his benefactions; Dam. fr. 351 = Suid. H 60. He was superior in ability and in character to Eupeithius but inferior to Archiadas 2; Dam. fr. 353-4 = Suid. E 3650.

His views on the relationship between governor and governed were cited by Damascius; Dam. fr. 364 = Suid. A 4120.

See also *P-W* vii 2614-15.

Heldefredus

Visigothic general 473

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 133.

In 473 he and Vincentius 3 besieged Tarraco and captured coastal cities in Tarraconensis for Euric; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 562 (s.a. 473).

Heldica

praepositus regni (Vandalorum) M V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 136 (s.n. Hildica).

Brother of Gamuth; appointed 'praepositus regni' by Geiseric; under Huneric, when already retired and elderly, he was disgraced

and beheaded, and his wife and another woman were burnt alive publicly at Carthage; *Vict. Vit.* II 15. Cf. *Obadus*.

Helena inl.f. (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk reproaching her indulgence in excessive grief after the death of her only son Nicaretus 3; she was a Christian; *Nil. Ep.* II 170 (addressed Ἑλένη ἰλλουστρία).

Presumably the wife of a *vir illustris*.

Heleniana wife of a PPO (East) 431

Wife of the PPO (?Orientis) in 431 (probably Antiochus 7 or Rufinus 8); one of the influential persons at court whom Cyril of Alexandria bribed, hoping that she could secure for him her husband's support; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 224.

Helias PVC 500

*Ἐπαρχος πόλεως; during the festival of the Brytae in 500 (the year before Constantinus 13 Tzourouccas was PVC) he annoyed the people and provoked a violent disturbance; *Joh. Ant.* fr. 214c.

Heliocarus advocatus (at Rome) M V

One of four *advocati* named as present at the enquiry into allegations against Pope Sixtus III; *Mansi* v 1167. This document is a forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus (498–514) (see Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* I, pp. cxxvi–cxxvii), but some if not all of the names used are of real people.

Heliocrates 1 CRP (West) 408–409

Appointed CRP after Stilicho's death (*PLRE* I) (ἀρχεῖν ἐπιτεταγμένως τοῦ ταμείου) (probably successor of Volusianus 1); he was sent to Rome and ordered to confiscate for the treasury the property of all who had held office under Stilicho; *Zos.* v 35.4. In 409 when Attalus 2, then CSL, reached Rome Heliocrates was dismissed for not acting vigorously enough and was sent to Ravenna to answer for his conduct, but escaped by seeking asylum in a church; *Zos.* v 45.3–4.

Heliocrates 2 envoy (West) 467

Sent with letters from Anthemius at Rome to Leo at Constantinople on the accession of Anthemius in 467; *Const. Porph. de cer.* 87 (= p. 230 ed. Reiske).

Heliodorus 1 writer on optics L IV/E V

Native of Larissa; either father or teacher of Damianus 1; author of a treatise on optics which was edited by Damianus; see Damianus.

Heliodorus 2 ?advocate (at Alexandria) E V

Friend of Synesius 1, who addressed three letters to him; Syn. *Ep.* 17, 25, 117. Synesius heard his ability as a speaker praised by a visitor from Egypt; Syn. *Ep.* 17 (τῶν ἐπαίων τῶν κατὰ σου, ὀφειλομένων τῇ χρυσῇ σου ψυχῇ καὶ γλώττῃ). He was too busy with public affairs to write, as Synesius complains; Syn. *Ep.* 25 (ὑπὸ τοῦ τῶν πραγμάτων ὄχλου; κλέψας σαιτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν δημοσίων). He had influence with the *praefectus augustalis*; Syn. *Ep.* 117 (δύνασθαι σε πολλά παρὰ τῷ νῦν ἔχοντι τὴν Αἰγυπτίων ἀρχήν; the identity of the *praefectus* (= Anonymus 53) is unknown). These statements would be consistent with Heliodorus' being an advocate at the court of the augustal prefect.

Heliodorus 3 silentiarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* iv 62 (addressed Ἡλιοδώρῳ σιλεντιαρίῳ).

Heliodorus 4 PVC 432 June 11

CTh vi 24.11^a dat. Cpli (the law mentions the senate of Constantinople).

Perhaps father or grandfather of Heliodorus 5.

Heliodorus 5 PPO (?Illyrici) or PVC c. 468/488

CSL (East) a. 468: 468 July 1, *CJ* x 23.4^a; July 25, *CJ* x 23.3^a.

Both laws were 'dat. Cpli' and mention the Augustal prefect and the *comes Orientis*. Perhaps identical with Anonymus 31.

He is presumably to be identified with the ancestor of Cassiodorus Senator 4 mentioned in Cass. *Var.* i 4.15 (c. a. 507) (hi autem (sc. the ancestors of Cassiodorus) et in partibus Orientis parentum laude vignerunt. Heliodorus enim, qui in illa re publica nobis (sc. Theoderic) videntibus praefecturam bis novenis annis gessit eximie, eorum consanguinitati probabatur adiungi). Theoderic was at Constantinople as a hostage from 461/2 to 471/2, and was a general there with interruptions from 476/7 to 487/8. It is impossible for Heliodorus to have been PPO or PVC continuously for eighteen years (the office was evidently genuine (gessit), not honorary or titular), and he presumably held more than one prefecture in a

period of eighteen years (perhaps 468/488); cf. Mommsen, in *MGH(AA)* XII, prooem, p. vii. He is more likely to have been PPO in Illyricum and/or PVC than PPO Orientis (cf. *Fasti*).

Heliodorus 6 philosopher (at Alexandria) LV/EVI

Son of Hermeias 3 and Aedesia, younger brother of Ammonius 6, native of Alexandria; Dam. fr. 119 = Suid. E 3035, Dam. fr. 127 = Suid. At 79, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 74, *Catal. cod. astrol.* II 81. See stemma 29.

After Hermeias died, Heliodorus and Ammonius were taken to Athens by Aedesia to study philosophy under Proclus 4; Heliodorus was less gifted than his brother and was more superficial in his character and his studies; Dam. fr. 127 = Suid. At 79.

He taught at Alexandria, where Damascius 2 was one of his pupils; Dam. fr. 119 = Suid. E 3035 (and cf. Ammonius 6).

With Ammonius he made astronomical observations in 502; *Catal. cod. astrol.* II 81. He cannot be the author of the commentary (written after 564) on Paulus Alexandrinus (*PLRE* I) attributed to him by Vindob. phil. gr. 115; cf. Ae. Boer's edition (Teubner, 1962), pp. vii-viii, and L. G. Westerink in *BZ* 64 (1971), 6ff.

(H)eliodorus 7 ?agens in rebus or praefectianus (East) 517

Either a 'magistrrianus' or a 'praefectianus'; he, Demetrius 3 and others escorted from Constantinople in 517 the papal embassy under bishop Ennodius; *Lib. Pont.* 54.3 (for the text, see Demetrius 3).

Heliodorus 8 curator (of Hypatius) (East) 515/518

He was a *curator* ('*κουράτωρ*') and served under the MVM Hypatius 6; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 140 (a. 515/18; addressed to Hypatius, it alludes to 'the illustrious Heliodorus your curator'). There was no military post of *curator*. Possibly Heliodorus was a member of the private staff of Hypatius, perhaps manager of his estates (cf. *curatores divinae domus*, Jones, *LRE* I 426). Since he served under Hypatius he was presumably not a *curator civitatis*.

FL. HELIODORVS 9 v.sp., proconsul Asiae 439/442

?PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR (East) before 442 (see below).

PROCONSVL ASIAE a. 439 Nov. 26/442 Feb. 25 (for the date, cf. Fl.

Valentinus Georgius Hippasias): addressee of a letter of congratulations on his success in office, sent in the name of the PPOs Fl. Taurus Seleucus Cyrus 7, Fl. Maximus 22 and Fl. Valentinus Georgius Hippasias; *JOrAI* 44, Beibl. 283-284 (= *AE* 1961, 190) Ephesus (addressed Φλ. Ἡλιοδώρῳ τῷ περιβλέπτῳ ἀνθ(υπάτῳ) Ἀσίας). The letter refers to his similar success in an earlier post held in the East (τοὺς σοὺς ἐμιμήσω πόνους, οὓς ἐν τοῖς ἐξοῖς ὑπέστης μέρεσιν), which will presumably refer to a provincial governorship.

Helion 1

Mag. Off. (East) 414-427; patricius

COMES ET MAG. OFF. (East) a. 414 Nov. 30-427 Aug. 19: a. 414 Nov. 30, *CTh* XIII 3.17^a dat. Cpli; 415 Oct. 15, *CTh* I 8.1 (subscript: eodem exemplo . . . Helioni magistro officiorum) dat. Cpli; 416 Jan. 20, *CTh* VI 27.18^a dat. Cpli; 416 Feb. 6, *CTh* VI 26.17 (Helioni viro inl(ustri) mag(ist)ro officiorum) dat. Cpli; 416 Nov. 4, *CTh* VI 33.1 (Helioni com(iti) et magistro officiorum) dat. Cpli; 416^S (MSS 415) Nov. 11, *CTh* VI 27.17^a dat. Cpli; 417 Nov. 27, *CTh* VI 27.19^a dat. Cpli; 424 April 29, *CTh* I 8.3 (Helioni comiti et magistro officiorum) dat. Cpli; 426 Dec. 23, *CTh* VI 27.20 (Helioni patricio et magistro officiorum) dat. Cpli; 427 June 22, *CTh* VII 8.14 (Helioni patricio et magistro officiorum) dat. Cpli; 427 Aug. 19, *CTh* XIII 3.18^a. He was sent by Theodosius II in 422 to negotiate peace with Persia; he went as far as Mesopotamia and from there carried on negotiations through his own representative, Maximinus 3; Soc. VII 20.1ff., Theoph. AM 5921, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* I, p. 206 = 154. Ὁ τῶν ὀφφικίων μάγιστρος; he raised Valentinian III to the status of Caesar at Thessalonica; Olymp. fr. 46 (the date was Oct. 23, 424, *CIL* I², p. 275). Ὁ μάγιστρος καὶ πατρίκιος; he raised Valentinian III to be Augustus at Rome after the overthrow of the usurper Ioannes; Olymp. fr. 46, Theoph. AM 5915-16. The date was Oct. 23, 425; Hyd. Lem. 85. He is the 'vir inl(ustris) mag(ister) officiorum' instructed in 415 to have the patriarch Gamaliel deprived of the codicils of his honorary prefecture; *CTh* XVI 8.22 (a. 415 Oct. 20).

PATRICIVS: he became *patricius* between installing Valentinian III as Caesar on Oct. 23, 424, and as Augustus on Oct. 23, 425; Olymp. fr. 46 (see above). Attested as *patricius* on 426 Dec. 23, *CTh* VI 27.20, and on 427 June 22, *CTh* VII 8.14 (both cited above). Πατρίκιος; Theoph. AM 5915, 5916, 5921 (the last, wrongly, since it concerns events in 422).

Addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia, asking him to write; Firmus, *Ep.* 28.

Helion 2 agens in rebus (East) E/M V
 Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 205 (addressed Ἡλίῳ μαιστριανῶ).

HELISAEA (?c.f.) 506

Relative of Ennodius 3 (*sanguinis catena*); acquainted with Cynegia 1; she wrote to Ennodius opposing a candidate for ecclesiastical promotion (at Aquileia) and he replied expressing agreement; Ennod. *Ep.* v 4 (she is addressed as 'domina'). She was the mother of Avitus 3 (*communis mater*); Ennod. *Ep.* v 5. Both letters were written in spring 506 (cf. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, 34).

Helladius 1 ?tribunus (East) L IV/E V

Mentioned with Theodorus 4 by Synesius 1 as favouring the recruitment of barbarians for the army in Libya; Synesius' remark that even able officers (τοὺς φύσει στρατιωτικῶς ἔχοντας τῶν ἀρχόντων) were corrupted by the financial gains of recruiting barbarians rather than Romans implies that they were also officers; Syn. *Ep.* 95. If so, they were perhaps *tribuni*.

HELLADIVS 2 Greek grammarian (East); comes ordinis primi 425

Grammaticus Graecus; he taught at Constantinople in 425 when he was given the codicils of the *comitiva primi ordinis* in order that he might rank among the *ex vicariis*; *CTh* VI 21.1 (a. 425 March 15). Similarly honoured at the same time were Syrianus 2, Theophilus 4, Martinus 1, Maximus 8 and Leontius 7. The law adds that in future the same honour was only to be conferred on teachers of twenty years' standing.

Probably identical with Helladius of Alexandria the teacher of Socrates the historian (= Helladius 4 in *PLRE* I) and also with Helladius of Alexandria, a *grammaticus* during the reign of Theodosius II and author of the following works: a panegyric on Theodosius; *Λέξεως παντοίας χρῆσις κατὰ στοιχείων*; *Ἐκφρασις φιλοτιμίας*; *Διόνυσος ἡ Μούσα*; *Ἐκφρασις τοῦ λουτροῦ Κωνσταντιανῶν*; Suid. E 732.

HELLADIVS 3 ?governor (praeses) of Cappadocia Prima E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia. Firmus congratulated him on safely completing a voyage by sea and begged him to take steps to relieve Caesarea of the burden of providing supplies for soldiers, as this was causing

HELPIDIVS 1

shortages, and to prevent it occurring again (ὥστε ἐπικουφίσαι τὰ νῦν ἐνοχλοῦντα τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀναλώματα καὶ διοικήσασθαι μηδεμίαν στρατεύματος δι' ἡμῶν γενέσθαι πάροδον; Firmus, *Ep.* 12. In the second letter Firmus thanked him on behalf of his fellow-citizens for kindness to their city and remarked that they did not cease to pray for his advancement to still higher dignities (οὐ γὰρ διαλμπάνομεν εὐχόμενοι τοιαύτην οὖσαν τὴν σὴν μεγαλοπρέπειαν ἐπὶ μείζοσι προκοπαῖς αὔξεσθαι ἡμῖν τε καὶ πάτριδι); Firmus, *Ep.* 26.

He was evidently a person with influence in official quarters, probably holder of an office himself at the date of *Ep.* 26. As he was in a position to relieve the immediate crisis at Caesarea mentioned in *Ep.* 12, he may have held office there, and so could have been provincial governor.

Helladius 4 curator (?civitatis) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Theodoret; styled ἡ ὑμετέρα μεγαλοπρέπεια, he has δύναμις, and is described as σοφός, συνετός and τὴν φύσιν ἐπεσκεμμένος; Theod. *Ep.* XLVI (addressed Ἑλλαδίῳ κουράτωρι). By this period the post of *curator civitatis* (or *pater civitatis*) was often held by persons of rank.

Helladius 5 v.inl. (in Gaul) L V/E VI

Vir inlustris; addressee of a letter from Avitus, bishop of Vienne; Avit. *Ep.* 84.

Helpidia nurse of Galla Placidia E V

Nurse (τροφός) of Galla Placidia 4; she used her influence with her to arouse enmity between Placidia and the emperor Honorius (in 423); Olymp. fr. 40.

HELPIDIVS 1 ?proconsul Africae 402

He received many letters from Symmachus, *Symm. Ep.* v 78-98; and is referred to in others, *Symm. Ep.* ii 85, 87, v 53.

Invited in 393 by Virius Nicomachus Flavianus (= *PLRE* I, Flavianus 15) to attend his consular celebrations (a. 394 Jan. 1); *Symm. Ep.* ii 85, v 53 (a. 393).

?CONSVLARIS CAMPANIAE a. 396: he was a 'iudex' in 396, apparently in Campania; *Symm. Ep.* v 93 (a. 396; Formianum litus accessimus. Hinc Puteolos mox petemus. Grave est enim sub auribus iudicis Baiarum adpetentiam confiteri. Habes ordinem propositi mei. Ipse memento promissi, quo te ob causas publicas peregrinationis meae fore solacium spondesti). In office as judge in 396; *Symm. Ep.* v

HELPIDIVS 1

78 (a. 396; occupato tibi auditione causarum verebar obstrepere, ne multis negotiis tuis onus adderet loquacitas otiosi). He received in this office also Symm. *Ep.* v 79 (fama est praetorianas litteras obstare propositis), and perhaps *Ep.* v 87, 91.

?PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 402: Helpidius wrote to Symmachus at Rome promising a supply of corn for the city; Symm. *Ep.* v 94 (a. 402; largas rei annonariae copias polliceris). He was therefore absent from Rome and in a province which supplied the city with corn.

He was a pagan; Symm. *Ep.* v 85. He owned an estate in Spain, which he sold in 389/90; Symm. *Ep.* ii 87. In 399 he was invited to help Symmachus' agents obtain horses in Spain; Symm. *Ep.* v 83. Presumably, therefore, he still possessed estates in Spain.

Helpidius 2

L IV/E V

An Arian, he asked Augustine to visit Bonosus and Iason (perhaps Arian priests) to have his erroneous opinions on the nature of the Trinity corrected; not personally acquainted with Augustine; Augustine in his reply addressed him as 'dominus eximius meritoque honorabilis et desiderabilis'; Aug. *Ep.* 242 (date uncertain). The word 'eximius' suggests that Helpidius was a person of rank.

Helpidius 3

?advocate (West) 400

In 400 Helpidius and Titianus 3 ended their legal training and were commended by Symmachus to the CSI. Limenius as suitable for office; Symm. *Ep.* v 74 (a. 400; quorum mihi praeceptor vir prudens et nescius gratificationis adseruit esse in illis scientiam iuris idoneam nimis in omnes usus iudiciarii et forensis officii. Nunc tuum est optimos iuvenes advocare, quorum indolem militiae vel honoribus iam paratam non debet ulterius procrastinare cunctatio). If the appeal was successful they may have become advocates in the court of the *comes sacrarum largitionum*.

HELPIDIVS 4

comes et architectus (East) E/M V

"Άλλος τις κόμης τοῦνομα Ἐλπίδιος, ἀρχιτέκτων τοῦ βασιλέως; he visited the monk Hypatius to be cured when possessed by a demon; Hypatius found that he was guilty of swindling his employees and told him to make his peace quickly as he was soon to die; he went away and died soon afterwards; Callin. *V. Hypat.* 44.8-19 = 126-7.

HELPIDIVS 5

v.sp., comes sacri consistorii (East) 449

ἽΟ περίβλεπτος κόμης τοῦ θείου συνεδρίου; sent with Eulogius 3 to control the council of Ephesus in May 449; *ACOec.* ii i.i, p. 72, iii.i, p. 47, *Evagr. HE* i 10.

HELPIS

Helpidius 6

deacon and doctor E VI

Addressee of Ennod. *Ep.* VII 7 (July 508), VIII 8 (early 510), IX 14 (mid 511), 21 (late 511), Avit. *Ep.* 38 (c. 494/518), Cass. *Var.* IV 24 (a. 507/511). Friend of Ennodius 3; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 8.

Deacon and doctor; *V. Caes.* 141 (medicus diaconus), Avit. *Ep.* 38, Cass. *Var.* IV 24, Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 8, IX 14, Proc. *BGI* 1.38. Asked by Avitus (bishop of Vienne) to cure the son of an acquaintance; Avit. *Ep.* 38. He was at Ravenna, at the court of Theoderic, in 508, 510 and 511; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 7, VIII 8, IX 14 (si domnus noster (i.e. Theoderic) ad Liguriam venturus est, intimare procures), 21 (one of those 'quos potentum lateribus iungit inopinata sodalitas'). While he was at Ravenna, his house was freed from an infestation of devils by bishop Caesarius; *V. Caes.* 141 (he was 'regiae potestati ac saeculo famulatu intimus'). At his request Theoderic gave permission for building repairs at Spolegium; Cass. *Var.* IV 24 (respectu meritorum tuorum et impensi longa sedulitate servitii). In 525/26 he attended Theoderic, who told him of his vision of the dead Symmachus 9; Proc. *BGI* 1.38.

Rusticius Helpidius 7

poet; v.c. et inl., quaestor M V/VI

Author of two Christian poems; *Rustici Helpidii v.c. ex (= et) inlustris exquaestoris historiarum testamenti veteris et novi* and *Rustici Helpidii carmen de Christi Iesu beneficiis*. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 389-91.

His date is unknown, but he knew the *Carmen Paschale* of Sedulius (see *Wien. Stud.* 12 (1890), 303, *RhM* 45 (1890), 155) and so did not write before the mid fifth century.

He may be identical with Fl. Rusticius Helpidius Domnulus 2; and possibly therefore also with Domnulus 1, QSP in c. 458.

Flavius Rusticius Helpidius Domnulus

HELPIS

?c.f. ?V/VI

A native of Sicily, which she left to be with her husband (unnamed); she died before her husband; Rossi II, p. 79 n. 6 = p. 130 n. 14 = p. 426 n. 63 (a verse epitaph; line 1 reads: *Helpis dicta fui, Siculae regionis alumna*). The epitaph is preserved in MS collections only, the earliest going back to the seventh century; it was originally inscribed in St Peter's, Rome. In the later Middle Ages it was added to MSS of the *Consolatio Philosophiae* of Boethius (in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries) with the following lemma:

Epitaphium uxoris Boetii, Symmachi v.c. f(iliae), quod erat in porticu sive vestibulo Templi divi Petri, sed et legitur in calce multorum codicum Boetii praecipue in bibliotheca S. Augustini. In fact it occurs in three MSS only of the *Cons. Phil.* (see Rossi, p. 427). Helpis can not have been the wife of the famous Boethius (see the discussion by Rossi, pp. 426–8). She was presumably a person of distinction; if she was genuinely the wife of a Boethius, her husband may have been the son of the writer, viz. Fl. Boethius 3, but this is only conjecture.

!Hengist!

?commander of federates (in Britain) E/M V

A Dane, with a following of Jutes in Frisia, he lived a long time before the early sixth century; *Beowulf* 1068ff., *Finnsburg Fragment*. Leader of the Saxons invited to Britain (?as federates) by Vortigern in c. 428; Nennius 66 (a. 428), Beda, *HE* I 15 (a. 450/457), *Chron.* s.a. 449, *Saxon Chronicle* s.a. 449ff. The later date appears to be an error derived from Gildas, *De exc. Brit.* 20, where a letter to Actius 7 may be inserted too early in the narrative; archaeological evidence points to a date not significantly later than the 420s for the first Germanic settlements in Britain (cf. J. N. L. Myres and Barbara Green, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of Caistor-by-Norwich and Markshall*, 43ff. and *Medieval Archaeology* 18 (1974), 225ff.).

Brother of Horsa; Beda, *HE* I 15. Father of Aesc or Oisc (ancestor of the later kings of Kent); Beda, *HE* II 15, cf. Nennius 58 and other genealogies.

HEORTHASIVS

vir spectabilis 496

Filius noster vir spectabilis; went to Rome and proved the truth of charges made against a certain Felix from Vibona in Bruttium; *Gelas. Ep. fr.* 42 = Thiel I, p. 506 (for the date, a. 496, cf. *Neues Archiv d. Gesellsch. f. alt. deutsche Geschichtskunde*, v, p. 529). It is not certain what his position was; he may have been the accuser or the judge, and if the latter he will have been *corrector* of Lucania et Bruttium.

Hephaestus

scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* I 6 (addressed Ἡφαίστω σχολαστικῶ).

HERACLAMMON I

praeses (?Thebaidis) E/M V

Formerly a 'scholasticus' (described as the *scholasticus* of Dioscurides; perhaps his *assessor*); he and Dioscurides once heard an

address by Senuthis of Athribis (in the Thebaid); later Heraclammon succeeded Dioscurides as 'hēgemōn'; Leipoldt, *Schenute*, 165 n. 6. He was probably an advocate at the court of the governor of the Thebaid and then governor of the Thebaid himself.

HERACLAMMON 2 comes (East) ?V

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος (καὶ) λαμπρότατος κόμης; addressee of a letter from Cyrenaica (Darnis); *P. Oxy.* 1163 undated. Presumably living at Oxyrhynchus. Cf. Anonymus 58.

Heraclleon teacher (at Athens) E/M V

An Athenian, he taught the sophist Lachares 2; *Suid.* A 165.

Heracliana E VI

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch; *Sev. Ant. Ep.* 115 (a. 519/525). Perhaps identical with 'the religious Heracliana', a deaconess and archimandritess, who founded a monastery; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* 161. Evidently a lady of wealth, possibly from the nobility. For such ladies as deaconesses, cf. Anastasia 2.

HERACLIANVS 1: corrector Paphlagoniae 395; *PLRE* 1.

HERACLIANVS 2: comes Aegypti 395; *PLRE* 1.

Heraclianus 3 usurper (in Africa) 413

He murdered Stilicho (*PLRE* 1) with his own hands at Ravenna on Aug. 22, 408; *Zos.* v 37.6 (for the date, *Cons. Ital.* s.a. 408).

COMES AFRICAE a. 408-413: as a reward he was given command of the armies of Africa in succession to Bathanarius in late 408; *Zos.* v 37.6 (Ἡρακλειανῶ παρέδωκε τὴν ἀρχήν, sc. τῶν ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ Λιβύῃ στρατιωτῶν ἡγεμονίαν). In office in 410; *Soz.* ix 8.3 (Ἡρακλειανὸν τὸν πικραδε τῶν ἐν Ἀφρικῇ στρατιῶν ἐπιτετραμμένον τὴν ἡγεμονίαν). Comes Africae; *CTh* xvi 5.51^a = 56^a (a. 410 Aug. 25), *Oros.* vii 42.10 (a. 410), *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 75, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 413. In 409 and 410 he remained loyal to Honorius against Priscus Attalus 2; *Zos.* vi 7.5, 8.3. He sent the emperor financial aid; *Zos.* vi 10.2. He killed Constans 2, sent by Attalus to replace him, as soon as he reached Africa, and then stopped all trade between Africa and Italy to put pressure on Attalus; *Zos.* vi 9.1-2, 11.1, *Oros.* vii 42.10, *Soz.* ix 8.7, *Proc. BV* 1 2.30.36, cf. *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 75 (in Romani orbis reparatione strenuum exhibuerat ministerium). However, his treatment of refugees from Rome was harsh; *Jer. Ep.* 130.7 (cited below).

HERACLIANVS 3

CONSVL. (West) a. 413 with Lucius 3 (East); *Fasti*, Oros. vii 42.10, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 413, *CTh* xv 14.13 (and see below).

?AVGVSTVS a. 413: he rebelled and apparently aimed to become emperor himself in 413; Olymp. fr. 23, Philost. xii 16, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 413, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 75, Hyd. Lem. 51 (a. 412). He stopped trade between Africa and Italy; Oros. vii 42.12. Having collected a large fleet (supposedly 3,700 ships), he sailed to Italy; Oros. vii 42.12-13, Marcell. com. s.a. 413, *Jord. Rom.* 325. He was defeated by Marinus I near Utriculum and fled back to Carthage where he was soon afterwards murdered; Oros. vii 42.14, Olymp. fr. 23, Hyd. Lem. 56 (a. 413), Marcell. com. s.a. 413, *Cons. Const.* s.a. 413, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 413, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 75, *Jord. Rom.* 325, Theoph. AM 5904. According to the *Annals of Ravenna* he was killed at Carthage on March 7, 413.

His consulship and his acts were annulled; *CTh* xv 14.13 (a. 413 Aug. 3). His followers were persecuted; *CTh* ix 40.21 (a. 413 Aug. 3^s, MSS 412 July 25; he is called 'hostis publicus').

His property was confiscated and given to Fl. Constantius 17, but was found to consist of barely 2,000 lbs of gold and the equivalent again in property; Olymp. fr. 23, *Jer. adv. Pelag.* iii 19, in *Ezech.* ix 28, *Praedest.* 196. He had a daughter who married his *domesticus* Sabinus 4; Oros. vii 42.11. Jerome complained of his avarice and cruelty towards refugees from Rome in 410 and accused him of drunkenness and of taking bribes; *Jer. Ep.* 130.7 (*crudeliora invenit Africae litora. Excipitur enim ab eo, quem nescias utrum avarior an crudelior fuerit, cui nihil dulce praeter vinum et pretium et qui sub occasione partium clementissimi principis saevissimus omnium extitit tyrannorum*).

HERACLIANVS 4

ex comite (East) 451

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ κομητῶν; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *AC.Oec.* ii iii, p. 139 (Latin Version, ii iii, p. 150). His name occurs after the list of former administrators and among those whose offices were either titular (*vacantes*) or honorary (*honorarii*). Since the lists conclude with *spectabiles comites et tribuni notariorum*, it may be presumed that his rank was at least *spectabilis*, and possibly *illustris*.

HERACLIDES

(?v.c.) (East) 510

Son of Apion 2; on his father's exile in 510 Heraclides was ordained deacon at Prusa in Bithynia on orders from the emperor

HERACLIVS 4

Anastasius; he accepted his ordination gladly; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 482.

He was presumably brother of Fl. Strategius 9. See stemma 27.

Heraclitus scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* 1 275 (addressed Ἡρακλείτῳ σχολαστικῷ).

Heraclitus (*Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421, 422): see Leontius 6.

Heraclius 1: praepositus militum Fortensium ?L IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Heraclius 2 ?conductor dominicus M V

Conductor dominicus; died aged 65, buried near Rome on Aug. 30, 453; vi 32942 = *ILCV* 469 = *AE* 1889, 58. The restoration 'conductor' is better than 'protector', since the formula 'protector dominicus' is otherwise unknown; 'dominicus' is normally used in connection with imperial estates.

HERACLIVS 3 primicerius sacri cubiculi (West) 454–455

A eunuch; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 454, Marcell. com. s.a. 455, Jord. *Rom.* 334, Joh. Ant. fr. 201, Theoph. AM 5946.

PRIMICERIVS SACRI CVBICVLI (West) a. 454–455: *πριμικήριος τῶν κοιτώνων*; Joh. Ant. fr. 201. Praepositus (sc. PSC) (probably wrongly); Vict. Tonn. s.a. 455. Probably identical with the unnamed 'spatharius' mentioned in Hyd. Lem. 160 (s.a. 454), but this title presumably is also an error. He had great influence over Valentinian III; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 454, Joh. Ant. fr. 201. He was the enemy of Aetius 7 and joined Petronius Maximus 22 in plotting to kill him; Joh. Ant. fr. 201. He induced Valentinian to murder Aetius in 454; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 454, Hyd. Lem. 160 (s.a. 454), Joh. Ant. fr. 200–201, Theoph. AM 5946. Later he opposed Maximus' demands for the consulship and patriciate; Joh. Ant. fr. 201. He was himself murdered in 455 by former bodyguards of Aetius at the same time as they killed the emperor Valentinian; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 455, Marcell. com. s.a. 455, Joh. Ant. fr. 201, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Jord. *Rom.* 334 (Vict. Tonn. s.a. 455 has apparently confused the murder of Aetius with that of Valentinian).

Heraclius 4 MVM per Thracias 474

Native of Edessa; Theoph. AM 5963. Son of Florus 3; Joh. Ant. fr. 210, Theoph. AM 5963.

?COMES REI MILITARIS (East) before c. 468: sent at the head of Roman troops to help the Lazi against the Persians and Iberians before 468 but withdrawn owing to the difficulty experienced by the Lazi in supplying adequate provisions for his troops; Prisc. fr. 41. In 468 he was sent from Constantinople to collect troops from Egypt and take part in the expedition against the Vandals; he and Marsus 2 sailed to Tripolitana where they defeated the Vandals and occupied the cities, and then set off overland for Carthage; Proc. *BT* 16.9, Theoph. AM 5963. After Basiliscus 2's defeat they withdrew and returned to Constantinople; Proc. *BT* 16.25, Theoph. AM 5963.

He helped Leo against Aspar (in 471); Theoph. AM 5963.

MVM PER THRACIAS a. 474: στρατηγός; he served under Zeno, and was led into disaster by his impetuosity; Malch. fr. 5 = Suid. H 466. Ὁ στρατηγός; captured by the Goths (under Theoderic Strabo 5) in Thrace and ransomed by Zeno; he was freed and sent home, but at Arcadiopolis on the way he was killed by some Gothic soldiers (John of Antioch says by Theoderic Strabo near the Chersonese) as a reprisal for some act of cruelty during his office; Malch. fr. 4, Joh. Ant. fr. 210 (by the emendation of διέπων to διέποντα in this passage, the words τὴν στρατηγίδα τῶν Θρακίων διέπων would refer to Heraclius, not to Theoderic Strabo). The date must be after Leo I died (Jan. 474) and before Zeno's first exile (Jan. 475); cf. Theoderic Strabo 5.

He was rash and impetuous and lacked foresight and prudence; Malch. fr. 5 = Suid. H 466. He and Marsus were ἀνδρες δραστήριοι; Theoph. AM 5963.

He may be identical with a military commander called Heraclius honoured with a panegyric preserved in fragments of papyri from Egypt; Heitsch xxxiv (= *PSI* 253), and cf. R. Keydell, *Deutsche Literaturzeitung* (1934), 448.

Heraclius 5

vir illustrissimus (in Gaul) I. V/E. VI

Correspondent of Avitus of Vienne; he received the letters Avit. *Ep.* 53 (a. 499/500) and 95 (c. a. 515) (both addressed 'viro illustrissimo Heraclio'); and wrote Avit. *Ep.* 54 (a. 499/500) and *Ep.* 96 (c. a. 515). He served under the Burgundian king Gundobadus and defended the catholic faith before him; Avit. *Ep.* 53.

Possibly father of Protadius 3; Avit. *Ep.* 95.

He wrote verse; Avit. *Ep.* 95-6.

Possibly identical with Heraclius bishop of Civitas Iricastinorum; if so, he was still alive in 541 when he subscribed the Council of

HERAISCVS

Orléans; *MGH(Conc.)* 1, pp. 97-9. He also attended at Carpentras in 527, Vaison and Orange in 529, and Marseilles in 533; *MGH(Conc.)* 1, pp. 42ff., 53ff., 58, 61.

HERACLIVS 6 v.sp., comes (East) V/VI

Περίβλεπτος πατήρ Ἡράκλειος κόμης; styled τὸ ὑμέτερον μέγεθος and asked to provide an escort; *P. Harris* 155 provenance unknown. He presumably held an actual post in Egypt, e.g. comes *Thebaidis*. Cf. Heraclius 4. See also Menas 7.

!Heraclius!: the name of the second consul of 519 is given in *Vict. Tonn. s.a.* 519 as 'Heraclio'. It should read 'Eutharico'. Cf. *Fl. Eutharicus Cilliga*.

Herais patricia (East) c. 476-493

Πατρικία, *V. Dan. Styl.* 82; ἰλλουστρία, *V. Dan. Styl.* 100; ἡ ἐνδοξοτάτη, *V. Dan. Styl.* 94. In 475/476 she visited Daniel the Stylite and persuaded him to pray that she would have a son; later she conceived and bore a son whom she named Zeno at Daniel's order; *V. Dan. Styl.* 82. She was the wife of Anthemius 5 and the mother of Zeno 3; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214*b*. See stemma 7. In 493 she organized arrangements for lowering Daniel from his pillar after his death; she provided a coffin made of lead, had a spiral structure constructed for descending from the pillar, and for the funeral furnished candles, oil, wood and gold for distribution to the people; *V. Dan. Styl.* 94, 100.

Heraiscus philosopher (at Alexandria) M/L V

An Egyptian; *Dam. fr.* 182 = *Suid. H* 451 = Σ 1536, *Suid. H* 450. Also said however to be from Euboea (unless *Εὐβοεύς* was his nickname); *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 112. He was a son of Horapollon 1, brother of Asclepiades 2 and uncle of *Fl. Horapollon* 2, who married his daughter. See stemma 31.

Philosopher at Alexandria; *Zach. V. Sev.*, pp. 16, 22, *P. Cairo* III 67295 (in *Bull. Inst. Franç. d'Arch. Or.* XI (1914), 163ff.).

During Zeno's reign he was arrested with *Fl. Horapollon* 2 and tortured to betray the whereabouts of Isidorus 5 and Harpocras 3; he said nothing; *Dam. fr.* 314 = *Suid. Ω* 159. He later hid from Zeno in the house of Gessius 3 and died there; *Dam. fr.* 334 = *Suid. Γ* 207. He lived away from Egypt much of the time, to which fact *Damascius* attributed Asclepiades' superiority to him in the lore of Egypt; *Dam. fr.* 161 = *Suid. H* 450. He foretold his nephew *Horapollon's* abandonment of pagan beliefs; *Dam. fr.* 317 = *Suid. Ω* 159.

He was a pagan; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 16, 22. He had marvellous powers, being able to distinguish divine statues from ordinary ones and to recognize evil women by their speech; he was born with a finger on his lips, like Helios and Horus; at his funeral a marvellous light shone and mystic signs on his shroud revealed what deities he followed; Dam. fr. 174 = Suid. H 450 (= Δ 522), Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 107. In a dream his brother Asclepiades saw that he was an incarnation of the god Bacchus; Dam. fr. 172 = Suid. H 450.

He died of illness while in hiding (see above), and was mummified and buried by Asclepiades and Gessius; Dam. fr. 174 = Suid. H 450, fr. 334 = Suid. Γ 207, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 107.

He had a quick understanding but was not active in the defence of truth nor quick to hunt out error; Dam. fr. 182 = Suid. H 451 = Σ 1536.

Though gentle by nature, he was annoyed by violence and intrigue and criticized the conduct of Ammonius 6 and Erythrius 1 towards one another at Constantinople; Dam. fr. 173 = Suid. H 450.

See *P-W* VIII 421-2.

!Herculanus! 1

son of Orestes 473

According to Victor *Tonnennensis* s.a. 473, after Anthemius' death and Olybrius' accession, 'post certos dies Herculanus Orestis filius arripiens imperium cum patre suo occiditur et eius regnum Nepos assumit'. No such person as Herculanus is otherwise recorded at this date and the entry is very confused. The son of Orestes 2 was Romulus 4, and they ruled after Nepos, not before; the successor of Olybrius 6 was Glycerius.

Fl. Bassus Herculanus 2

cos. 452

Full name; Rossi I 757. Fl. Herculanus; Rossi I 754, *CIL* IX 1371. Fl. Bassus; *AE* 1902, 212, *AE* 1909, 66 (unless this man is the consul of 431). Herculanus; *elsewhere*.

In 449 the emperor Valentinian III betrothed his sister Iusta Grata Honoria to Herculanus; she was known to covet the imperial power for herself and so Herculanus was chosen to marry her as an unambitious man of good character ('*Ἐρκουλάνω καταγγράται, ἀνδρὶ ὑπατικῶ καὶ τρόπων εὐ ἔχοντι, ὡς μήτε πρὸς βασιλείαν μήτε πρὸς νεωτερισμὸν ὑποτοπείσθαι*); Joh. Ant. fr. 199 (his description as ὑπατικός is probably anticipatory). They were apparently married already in 450: cf. Prisc. fr. 15 (*ἐκδεδομένην ἀνδρὶ*).

CONSVL (West) a. 452 with Fl. Sporacius 3 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I

HERDVIC

754-63, *CIL* v 5+14, ix 1371, *AE* 1902, 212, *AE* 1909, 66, *AE* 1967, 640 (= *CIL* viii 8630 = *ILCV* 2104), *Leo. Ep.* 102, 104-9.

Herculianus philosopher (at Alexandria) L IV/E V

Friend of Synesius 1 who addressed to him several letters, mainly on philosophical themes; *Syn. Ep.* 136-45. Brother of Cyrus 1; *Syn. Ep.* 145.

Native of Egypt; *Syn. Ep.* 145. Student of philosophy with Synesius at Alexandria, under Hypatia 1; *Syn. Ep.* 136. He remained at Alexandria after Synesius left, continuing his philosophical studies; *Syn. Ep.* 136, 138, 142, 143, 145.

HERCVLIUS 1 v.c., advocate (at Rome) c. 398

He was a 'c(larissimus) v(ir)'; *Symm. Ep.* vi 44 (a. 394/402). He practised as an advocate at Rome (*ea viri modestia, ea in foro Romano dignitas est*); *Symm. Ep.* ix 43 (a. 394/402).

Addressee of a letter from Symmachus in 398; *Symm. Ep.* vii 66 (for the date cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, cci). He was engaged to be married; *Symm. Ep.* vi 44, ix 43.

Herculius 2 PPO Illyrici 408-410

PPO ILLYRICI a. 408 April 11-410 June 24: 408 April 11, *CTh* xi 17.4^a = *CTh* xv 1.49^a (MSS 412 April 9) = *CJ* x 49.1^a (MSS April 13) (the law concerns Illyricum); 410 May 24, *CTh* xii 1.172^a; 410 June 24, *CTh* xi 22.5^a; all style him 'PPO Illyrici'.

Statues were erected in his honour at Athens by the sophists Plutarchus 2 and Apronianus 1; *IG* iii 637 = ii² 4224 = Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 73 (by Plutarchus; τὸν θεσμῶν ταμίην Ἐρκούλιον, ἄγνωτον ὑπαρχον), *IG* ii² 4225 = Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 41 (by Apronianus; τὸν πρόμαχον θεσμῶν Ἐρκούλιον [νίσσον] ἀπασσ ἐξόμενον θώκων [ὕ]ψοθεν αἰπυτάτων). He was also honoured in similar fashion at Megara by the city; *IG* vii 93 = Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 60 (Ἐρκόλιον τὸν ἑπαρχον ἀνέστησαν Μεγαρηῆες, παντοίων [ἔθνη] ὧ[ν] καὶ πόλεων φύλακα; he had rebuilt the city walls there and constructed an aqueduct).

He may be identical with Herculius, the addressee of Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 201 (a. 404/407) (styled δέσποτά μου θαυμασιώτατε καὶ μεγαλοπρεπέστατε and described as a supporter of John).

Herduic noble Goth (in Italy) 504

On the name, see Schonfeld, p. 75 (s.n. Erduic).

One of the 'Gothorum nobilissimi' sent by Theoderic to negotiate

with Iraseric near Sirmium (in 504); Ennod. *Pan. Theod.* 12 (= p. 278 ed. Hartel). Perhaps identical with Erduic.

HERENEVS

v.c. V/VI

V.c.; father of Albinus 3 *cl.p.*; both were buried at Rome; vi 7969 + p. 3439 = Rossi I 1177 = *ILCV* 132.

Herennia (*IGLS* IV 1398) ?L IV/V; *PLRE* I.

HERENNIANVS

vicarius (Asiae) c. 404/5

Native of Lycia; Eun. fr. 86.

VICARIUS (ASIAE) c. a. 404/405: Herennianus, *βικάριος ὄν*, arrested and fined Hierax 1 for extortion in Pamphylia; Eun. fr. 86. In Eun. fr. 87 the punishment is said to have avenged the murder of Fravitta (*PLRE* I). Pamphylia was a province of the Asian diocese, and Herennianus was therefore *vicarius Asiae*. Since Hierax held office in 404, with which year Eunapius ended the main course of his history (so Phot. *Bibl.* 77), Herennianus presumably held his office in that year or shortly afterwards.

HERILLA

comes (West) 462

Comes; an orthodox Christian (*fidei catholicae*), he died aged about 50; buried at Rome in 462; vi 31996 = *ILCV* 115 = Rossi I 801.

HERIMVS

comes (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; called *λαμπρότατε ἄνθρωπε*; he had ambitions to obtain a prefecture (*τῆς λεγομένης οὐ μὴν οὔσης ἀνεφίκτου καὶ ὑπερφυοῦς καθέδρας τῶν ἐπάρχων ἐπιθυμεῖ σε μαίθανω*); Nil. *Ep.* 1319 (addressed Ἡρίμω κόμητι). He was evidently a civilian, not a military, *comes*.

Hermeias; see Hermias.

Hermenegarius

king of the Sueves 429

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 133–4 (s.n. Heremegarius).

King of the Sueves: killed by Geiseric near Emerita in Lusitania in 429 shortly before the Vandals crossed to Africa; Hyd. Lem. 90 (a. 429).

Hermencus

king of the Sueves 419–438 (–441)

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 76 (s.n. Ermanaricus).

Father of Rechila; Hyd. Lem. 114. See stemma 40.

KING OF THE SUEVES a. 419–438: already king in 419 when war broke out between the Sueves and the Vandals under Gunderic; Hyd. Lem. 71 (a. 419). In 430 he raided part of Gallaecia but was forced to surrender captives and booty to make peace; Hyd. Lem. 91 (a. 430). A Roman envoy, Censorius, visited the Sueves in 432, and in 433, after receiving hostages, Hermeric made peace with the Gallaeci whom he had continued plundering; Hyd. Lem. 98 (a. 432), 100 (a. 433). In 438 Hermeric was so gravely ill that he abdicated in favour of his son Rechila; Hyd. Lem. 114 (a. 438). He died in 441 after seven years' illness; Hyd. Lem. 122 (a. 441) (he is still styled 'rex Suevorum').

Hermesigenes assessor (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter of greetings from Theodoret; Theod. *Ep.* 72 (date unknown; addressed Ἑρμεσιγένει παρέδρω).

HERMIANVS comes stabuli (West) 471

Comes stabuli; sent by the emperor Anthemius to Arles in 471 to fight the Visigoths; his fellow-commanders (duces) were Anthemio-lus, Thorisarius and Everdingus; they were all killed and the army crushed by Euric east of the Rhone; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 649 (s.a. 471).

Hermias 1: author of a *Patria* of Hermopolis IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Hermeias 2 grammaticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* III 350 (addressed Ἑρμεῖα γραμματικῶ).

Hermeias 3 Neo-Platonist philosopher (at Alexandria) M V

Native of Alexandria; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 74. Brother of Gregorius 1; *Dam. fr.* 123 = *Suid.* Γ 453, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 75. Husband of Aedesia; *Dam. fr.* 124 = *Suid.* ΑΙ 79. Father of Ammonius 6 and Heliodorus 6; *Dam. fr.* 119 = *Suid.* E 3035, *Dam. fr.* 127 = *Suid.* ΑΙ 79, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 74, *fr.* 128 = *Phot. Bibl.* 181. See stemma 29.

A philosopher; *Dam. fr.* 119 = *Suid.* E 3035, *Dam. fr.* 120 = *Suid.* F 3036, *Dam. fr.* 121 = *Suid.* A 4497, *Dam. fr.* 123 = *Suid.* Γ 453. Student at Athens under Syrianus 3, where Proclus 4 was his fellow-pupil; *Dam. fr.* 120 = *Suid.* E 3036, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 74. He and his brother returned together from Athens to Alexandria; *Dam. fr.* 123 = *Suid.* Γ 453. He taught at Alexandria, where he drew an official

salary; Dam. fr. 124 = Suid. A1 79. He was very learned (*ἡ πολυμαθεία*); Dam. fr. 121 = Suid. A 4497.

He died while his two sons were still young, and his widow secured his salary for them; Dam. fr. 124 = Suid. A1 79.

He was not an eloquent speaker but lived a virtuous and upright life; he was gentle and just and showed his regard for truth and fairness by paying more for goods than was asked if he thought them worth it; Dam. fr. 122 = Suid. E 3036. Said to be less quick-witted than his brother but to have possessed a good memory; Dam. fr. 123 = Suid. Γ 453, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 74. Nevertheless he is called *ἀγχινοῦς καὶ ὄξυς* for having asserted the immortality and indestructibility of the soul to his dying friend Aegyptus; Dam. fr. 119 = Suid. E 3035, Dam. fr. 120 = Suid. E 3036. Author of a commentary (extant) on the *Phaedrus* of Plato, based on the lectures of Syrianus; Christ-Schmid-Stahlin I⁶ 716, L. G. Westerink, *Anonymous Prolegomena to Platonic Philosophy*, x. See also *P-W* viii 732-5.

Hermeias 4 rhetor (at Athens) 473/476

Native of Alexandria; a rhetor of wide repute teaching at Athens when Pamprepicus was there; Dam. fr. 289 = Suid. Π 137. Not to be confused with Hermeias 3, who was a philosopher and taught at Alexandria.

Hermeias 5 ?defensor or pater (civitatis) or vindex (of Berytus) L V/E VI

Native of Berytus; congratulated by Procopius of Gaza on becoming responsible for the city (*τῇ Βηρυτίῳ συνήδομαι πόλει εἰ τοιαῦτον ἔχει προβεβλημένον ὡς ἀρετῆς καὶ λόγων ποιεῖσθαι φροντίδα*); Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 114.

He was more probably *defensor* or *pater civitatis* or *vindex* of Berytus than governor of the province of Phoenice, since the language of Procopius suggests that only the city was under his care.

Hermias 6 *scriniarius* (?of the PPO) (East) 517

He was *τοῖς Λυδίας σκρινιαρίοις συναριθμούμενος*; charges were brought against him, and the PPO Sergius 7 pursued the case even though Hermias' mother secured the intervention of the emperor Anastasius on his behalf; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* iii 50. Sergius was PPO in 517. Hermias may have served in the *scrinia* of the *officium* of the governor of Lydia, but perhaps more probably in view of the circumstances served in the *officium* of the PPO Orientis, perhaps in the

HERMINIFRIDVS

scrinium Asianae dioeceseos which handled financial matters affecting Lydia.

Fl. Hermias 7 scholasticus and defensor (of Oxyrhynchus) 504

Full name; *both papyri*.

Ὁ ἐλλογιμ(ώτατος) σχολ(αστικός) (καὶ) ἔκδικ(ος) τῆς Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλεως (or similar); *P. Oxy.* 1882 (undated), 1883 (a. 504 Dec. 21).

Salamanes Hermeias Sozomenus

Herminericus son of Aspar; consul 465

Herminericus; Rossi I 813, *Fast. Vind., Pasch. Camp.* Hermenerichus; Dam. fr. 303 = *Epit. Phot.* 290. Ermenarichus; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79. Armenarichus; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.4, Theoph. AM 5964. Ermerus (sic); v 5685. Ermenericus; Mar. Avent. Hermin(ericus); v 6627. Armenaricus; Marcell. com. Arminericus; Cass. *chron.* Hermia (sic); Vict. Tonn. On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 76-7 (s.n. Ermanaricus).

Son of Fl. Ardabur Aspar, brother of Ardabur I iunior and Iulius Patricius 15; Candidus, Joh. Ant. fr. 214.4, Dam. fr. 303 = *Epit. Phot.* 290, Theoph. AM 5964 (he was the youngest son of Aspar). See stemma 4.

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 465 with Fl. Basiliscus 2 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 813, 817, *CIL* v 5685, 6627, *CIG* 9770. He was treated as *consul prior* in western sources.

In 471 he was absent from Constantinople and so escaped death when his father was murdered; Candidus. Said to have been saved by Zeno 7 and sent to Isauria, where he married the daughter of an illegitimate son of Zeno; later after Leo I died he returned to Constantinople and lived out the rest of his life in peace; Theoph. AM 5964.

He is said to have taken part in and then betrayed a plot against Zeno (see Severianus 2); Dam. fr. 303 = *Epit. Phot.* 290.

In 484 he commanded Rugian soldiers in the war against the rebel Illus 1; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.4 (he was sent after the recall of Theodericus 7).

Herminifridus king of the Thuringians E/M VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 134 (s.n. Herminifridus).

KING OF THE THURINGIANS c. 507/511-c. 532: rex Thoringorum; Anon. Val. 12.70, Cass. *Var.* iv 1 (a. 507/511), Jord. *Get.* 299, Proc. BG I 12.22, 13.1, iv 25.11. Husband of Amalaberga; Cass. *Var.* iv 1

HERMINIFRIDVS

(the marriage took place in 507/511), Anon. Val. 12.70, Jord. *Get.* 299, Proc. *BG* I 12.22, 13.2, Greg. Tur. *HF* III 4. He shared the rule at first with his brothers Baderic and Berthachar, but became sole king after first killing Berthachar and then, at Amalaberga's prompting, allying himself with the Frankish king Theoderic 6 and killing Baderic (perhaps c. 525/7; cf. Arcadius 7); Greg. Tur. *HF* III 4.

Overthrown by Theoderic in c. 532, he shortly afterwards died mysteriously and his kingdom was made subject to the Franks; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 7-8, Proc. *BG* I 13.1.3.

Survived by a son, Amalafidas (*PLRE* III), and a daughter (?Rodelinda, *PLRE* III) who married the Lombard king Alboin (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BG* IV 25.11. See stemmata 38 and 44.

HERMINVS 1

v.c. (East) E/M V

Joint addressee with Dorotheus 4 and Hierax 4 of three letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 373, v 356-7 (all addressed to Herminus, Dorotheus and Hierax *τοῖς λαμπροτάτοις*). Joint addressee of one letter with Hierax; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* v 371 (to Herminus and Hierax *τοῖς λαμπροτάτοις*).

HERMINVS 2

comes; in office (East) E/M V

Addressee of many letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I 18, 43, 126, 136, 229-30, 242-7, 287-8, 317, 334, II 137, 219, 235-8, III 195, 253, 255, 370, 375, IV 29, 66, 227, v 106-7, 249, 270, 276-7, 299, 300, 341, 400, 420, 470 (all addressed *Ἐρμίνω κόμητι* or *τῷ αὐτῷ*). He received two of the letters soon after being appointed to office; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* II 219 (if he resists injustice, *οὐκ ἔστι μᾶλλον ὅτε ἀρχῆς ἐπέβης, αἰοίδιμος ἂν γένοιτο καὶ ζηλωτός*), v 106 (neither *ἀρχὴ* nor *ὄγκος ἀξιώματος* should disturb his philosophic calm). He either held a post with the title 'comes' (e.g. *comes Orientis* or *comes Aegypti*) or held the title 'comes' and was appointed to some post (e.g. 'comes et praeses' or 'comes et dux').

HERMIVS

comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* II 37 (addressed *Ἐρμίω κόμητι*). His name may possibly be a MS error for Herminus.

Hermocrates

PPO Orientis 444

CRP (East) a. 435 Oct. 9, *CTh* x 8.5^a dat. Cpli (the law refers to Achaea).

HERODOTVS

PPO ORIENTIS a. 444 Nov. 29, *Nov. Theod.* 26 (addressed 'Hermocrati ppo Orientis').

Hermogenes CSL (East) 450

CSL (East) late 450 (after Oct. 11), *Nov. Marc.* 2 (addressed to Palladius 9 PPO Orientis; a copy was sent 'Hermogeni v. inl. comiti sacrarum largitionum').

(HE)RMOGENI(ANVS) senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32180. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Herodes 1 (*CTh* XIII 11.6); see *PLRE* I, Fl. Herodes 4.

HERODES 2 v.c.(?), praeses (East) L IV/E V

Relative of Synesius 1; *Syn. Ep.* 3, 38. Son of Harmonius, brother of Aeschines; at the time of his brother's death, he was to officiate as *θυρωρός* at his niece's wedding; *Syn. Ep.* 3.

Synesius wrote a letter, *Ep.* 38, on his behalf to the PPO Aurelianus (*PLRE* I) because he was being made to meet a double financial obligation. Synesius says: ἐκ προγόνων λαμπρότατος ὢν καὶ τὴν πατρῶων βῶλον ὑποτελῆ τῇ συγκλήτῳ διαδεξάμενος, ἐπειδὴ γέγονεν ἡγεμῶν, ἀξιούται συντελεῖν ὡσπερ οἱ νεόβουλοι καὶ γενέσθαι διπλοῦς λειτουργός· τὸ μὲν τι διὰ τὴν οὐσίαν, τὸ δὲ δι' ἡν ἤρξεν ἀρχὴν. The circumstances are not entirely clear but appear to be as follows. Herodes came of a distinguished curial family of Cyrene (in spite of *λαμπρότατος*, which is not here technical) and inherited an estate which was subject to curial liabilities. He was then appointed to an imperial office (*ἀρχή* and *ἡγεμῶν* indicate this) giving him the status of *vir clarissimus* (i.e. he received the *codicilli clarissimatus*) and in this way he became liable to senatorial obligations at Constantinople as well (presumably the praetorship). As he could not meet the double obligation, to his city and to the senate, he visited Constantinople to obtain relief, taking this letter of commendation from Synesius to Aurelianus.

V.C.(?), PRAESES (East; province unknown): he was still a young man when he became *ἡγεμῶν*; *Syn. Ep.* 38.

Joint addressee with a certain Martyrius of another letter of Synesius; *Syn. Ep.* 19.

Herodotus tribunus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* III 112 (addressed Ἡροδότῳ τριβούνῳ). Perhaps he was a *tribunus et notarius*.

Heron 1 teacher of mathematics (at Alexandria) c. 420/430

Proclus 4 (born 412) studied mathematics under Heron at Alexandria; Heron was a devout pagan and an excellent teacher; Marin. *V. Procli* 9, Suid. H 552.

Heron 2 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of several letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I 422, III 6, 215, IV 16, 35, 72, 85, 171, 208, V 73 (all addressed "Ἡρωῖ σχολαστικῶ or Ἡρωῖ).

Heronius poet M V

Inhabitant of Gaul, perhaps living at Lyons (Rhodanusia nostra); Sidonius Apollinaris wrote him two letters in 467 and 468 describing his visit to Rome; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 5, 9. He was a poet; *Ep.* I 9.7 (denuntio quisquillas ipsas Cliv tuae hexametris minime exaeques).

Flavius Paulus Leontius Marinus Petronius Hesachius

Hesperius 1 vir tribunicius (West) after 406

Vir tribunicius; owner of a small estate called Zubedi in the vicinity of Fussala in Numidia; after a priest had exorcised evil spirits who were troubling his servants there, Hesperius asked that some holy earth from Jerusalem which he possessed should be buried by Augustine and Maximinus bishop of Sinita, and a place of prayer established on the spot; Aug. *Civ. Dei* 22.8. He had perhaps been a *tribunus et notarius*. The date will have been after Maximinus left the Donatists to become a catholic in 406.

HESPERIVS 2 (?v.c.) M/L V

A 'iuvenis' in c. 470 and about to marry; a man of letters, he was an orator and a poet, and received a copy of verses in a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 10. Called 'vir magnificus' by Sidonius in 477, when he returned from Toulouse to Clermont with a message for Sidonius from Leo 5; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 22.1. Correspondent also of bishop Ruricius of Limoges; Ruric. *Ep.* I 3-5 (all addressed 'devinctissimo filio semperque magnifico Hesperio') (all c. 485/507). He had a school which was attended by the son of Ruricius; Ruric. *Ep.* I 3.

The style 'magnificus' suggests that he was perhaps of noble birth.

Hesychius 1: native of Miletus, advocate (Robert, *Hell.* IV, p. 134); *PLRE* I.

HESYCHIUS 6

Hesychius 2 friend of John Chrysostom E V

Correspondent and friend of John Chrysostom, of noble birth; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 198 (addressed as *δέσποτα αἰδεσιμώτατε καὶ εὐγενέστατε*). Perhaps identical with the Hesychius to whom was addressed another letter; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 223 (styled *ἡ σὴ ἐμμέλεια*; the letters contain verbal similarities suggesting that the addressees were identical).

Perhaps identical with Hesychius 3.

Hesychius 3 friend of John Chrysostom E V

Correspondent and friend of John Chrysostom, of noble birth (*σοῦ ἡ εὐγένεια*), living not far from Isauria when John was in exile; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 24, 74, 176.

Hesychius 4 son of Synesius E V

He is named only in one letter, Syn. *Ep.* 53. Born at Alexandria in c. 404, the eldest son of Synesius 1, he died in 411; Syn. *Ep.* 18, 53, 57, 79, 89, *Hymn.* viii. See stemma 34.

HESYCHIUS 5 governor of Libya E V

While holding office he received a letter from Synesius 1, his friend from their schooldays; Syn. *Ep.* 93. Synesius refers in this letter to the novelty of Hesychius' office and title (*διὰ σε παρῆλθεν εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν ἀρχῆς ὄνομα καὶ πρᾶγμα καινόν*); and complains that he has allowed the name of his (Synesius') brother Euoptius to remain on the list of *curiales* (*βουλευταί*) instead of removing the name of the family altogether from the *album ordinis* (*οὐκ ἀπαλείφεις τὴν οἰκίαν ἀπο τοῦ πονηροῦ βιβλίου*). Hesychius was presumably governor of Libya Superior but had a title and function new to the province. Libya Superior was hitherto (and subsequently) subject to *praesides* (cf. *Not. Dig. Or.* 1). Hesychius perhaps received the title *corrector* and may have been *dux et corrector Libyarum* similar to the *dux et corrector Tripolitanae*. He is not to be identified with Hesychius ὁ Ἀββαρχῆς (i.e. high priest of the province); *SEG* xviii 745 Cyrene (not after 365, cf. R. G. Goodchild, *Cyrene und Apollonia* (1971), 89ff.).

HESYCHIUS 6 v.c. (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium, reproaching him for building a costly house but neglecting his soul; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* π 156 (addressed *Ἡσυχίω λαμπροτάτῳ*).

HESYCHIVS 7 proconsul Achaëae 435

In office a. 435 Jan. 29, *CTh* vi 28.8 subscript (eodem exemplo . . . Hesychio procons. Achaïae).

Possibly identical with the proconsul Hesychius to whom is addressed a letter of Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* ii 292 (addressed Ἡσυχίῳ ἀνθυπάτῳ).

He could be identical with Hesychius 9.

Hesychius 8 doctor (at Constantinople) M V

Native of Damascus; *Dam. fr.* 190 = *Suid.* I 12, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 120. Father of Iacobus Psychristus 3; *Dam. fr.* 190 = *Suid.* I 12, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 120, 121, 122.

A doctor; *Dam. fr.* 190 = *Suid.* I 12, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 120-2.

He travelled to Rhodes, then to Drepanum in Argos, where he married the mother of Iacobus; leaving his wife and child he spent the next nineteen years in Alexandria and Italy, losing touch with his family, who thought him dead; he then reappeared at Constantinople, where his son Iacobus joined him and studied medicine under him; *Dam. fr.* 190 = *Suid.* I 12. His travels are also mentioned in *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 120, 121. Teacher of Iacobus; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 120. Scornful of the medical practitioners at Constantinople; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 121. He and his son used purges, cold baths and strict diets, and avoided surgery and cauterization; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 122.

Hesychius 9 v.inl. (?East or West) c. 453

Filius meus vir illustris Esychius; mentioned in a letter of Pope Leo as having brought him a letter from Iulianus, the bishop of Cos (in 452/3); *Leo, Ep.* 118 = *ACOec.* ii iv, p. 71 (a. 453 April 2).

HESYCHIVS 10 tribunus (et notarius) (West) 456

Tribunus; envoy of the emperor Avitus to the Visigoth Theodoric II in Spain in 456; *Hyd. Lem.* 177 (s.a. 456). Such duties were often performed by *tribuni et notarii* (cf. Jones, *LRE* ii 572ff.).

HESYCHIVS 11 (v.c.) bishop of Vienne M/L V

Vir senatoriae dignitatis; father of Avitus 4 (bishop of Vienne) and Apollinaris 5 (bishop of Valence); *V. Aviti* 1, cf. *Ado, chron.* (= *PL* 123, 105D) (senator primum vir, postea Viennensis episcopus). He was therefore husband of Audentia 1 and had two other children, of whom one was Fuscina. See stemma 18.

He held an unidentified secular post, later becoming bishop of Vienne in succession to Mamertus (after 475); *Avit. Carm.* VI 657-8 (Pontificem sacris adsumptum respice patrem. Cumque tibi - sc. Fuscina - genitor vel avunculus undique magni post fasces placeant populorum sumere fasces, . . .), *Γ. Avit.* 1, *Ado, chron.* (see above).

He was dead by 494; cf. *Avitus* 4.

HESYCHIVS 12 comes et praeses (Arabiae) 490

Ἐπι τοῦ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτου κομητητος Ἡσυχίου ἡγεμόνος κα(ὶ) σχολαστικοῦ ἐκτίσθη ἀπὸ θεμελίων τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν πραιτώριον; C. H. Clermont-Ganneau, *Recueils d'archéologie orientale* 1, p. 17 n. 24 Bostra (Arabia). The inscription is dated in indiction 13 and year 385 of the province, i.e. between March 22 and Aug. 31, 490. He was scholasticus and became governor of Arabia.

Hesychius 13 advocate (?at Miletus) I. V

Father of Hesychius 14 'Illustrius' of Miletus, husband of Philosophia; an advocate - δικήγορος; *Suid.* H 611.

Hesychius 'Illustrius' 14 v.inl.; historian E/M VI

He is always referred to as Hesychius ὁ Ἰλλούστριος. This means that he was a *vir inlustris*, but the absence of allusions to any actual post, or indeed to his career, suggest that the title was honorary.

Native of Miletus; born in the reign of the emperor Anastasius; son of Hesychius 13 and Philosophia; father of Ioannes (*PLRE* III); author of a history beginning before the Trojan War and ending with the death of Anastasius; he subsequently wrote a second work about the times of Justin and Justinian (part of this, known as the *Πάτρια Κωνσταντινουπολεως*, is extant; cf. *Christ-Schmid-Stählin* VII 2.2, p. 1039); also author of a volume of biographies of persons famous in literature (*Ὀνοματολόγος ἢ πίναξ τῶν ἐν παιδείᾳ ὀνομαστῶν*); *Phot. Bibl.* 69, *Suid.* H 611. His literary work under Justinian is alluded to also in *Const. Porph. de them.* 12. See further *P-W* VIII 1322-7. His volume of biographies was incorporated, in an abbreviated version, in *Suidas*.

Hesychius 15 lexicographer ?V

Native of Alexandria and a γραμματικός, he compiled a lexicon (still extant), dedicating the work to his friend Eulogius (see *Eulogius* 6); a Christian; Hesychius, *epist. praef.*, and cf. K. Latte's edition (1953), prolegomena, for the date.

HIBERIA

(c.f.) M/L V

Daughter of Ommatius I, wife of Ruricius (later bishop of Limoges); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* x (title, Praefatio Epithalamii Dicti Ruricio et Hiberiae), xi 52-4. See stemma 16. A devout Christian, still alive when Ruricius entered the Church; Faustus, *Ep.* 9-10.

HIERAX 1

?governor (consularis) of Pamphylia 404

Native of Alexandria; Eun. fr. 83, 86.

He was a member of the faction at the imperial court which supported Ioannes I (CSL 404); Eun. fr. 85 (Ioannes is called τεχνικός δὴ τις ἱερακοτρόφος, an allusion to Hierax). He murdered Fravitta (PLRE 1), an opponent of Ioannes; Eun. fr. 85, 86, 87.

?GOVERNOR (CONSVLARIS) OF PAMPHYLIA *d.* 404: following the murder of Fravitta, he is said to have plundered the province of Pamphylia more severely even than the Isaurian brigands were doing (οὕτω πάντα διερευνησάμενος καὶ συναρπάσας ἀθρόως ἐπὶ Φραβίθου φονῆ); Eun. fr. 86. This suggests that he was made governor of Pamphylia as a reward. The date will be 404, since that was the year when Eunapius' history ended (Phot. *Bibl.* 77) and the Isaurian raids began (cf. Zos. v 25); it was also the year when Ioannes was CSL.

For his misdeeds in Pamphylia he was subsequently arrested by the *vicarius Asiae* Herennianus and made to pay a fine of 4,000 gold pieces; Eun. fr. 86, 87.

Eunapius, who met him, describes him as greedy, licentious and insolent, and claims to have spoken strongly to him and reduced him to blushing silence; Eun. fr. 83.

Hierax 2

grammaticus (at Alexandria) 412/415

He taught prose authors at Alexandria (γραμματῶν τῶν πεζῶν διδάσκαλος ἦν) and was an enthusiastic partisan of bishop Cyril; during a public assembly he was pointed out by the Jews as a trouble-maker and was arrested and publicly tortured by the augustinian prefect Orestes I; Soc. vii 13.7-9, John of Nikiu 84.91-3. The incident was after Cyril became bishop (Oct. 17, 412, Soc. vii 7) and before the murder of Hypatia I (March 415, Soc. vii 15).

Hierax 3

doctor E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* ii 168 (addressed ἱερακι ἰατρῶ).

HIERAX 4

v.c. (East) E/M V

Addressee of several letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* I 20, 55, 162, II 275, III 344, 361, 392, IV 43, 134, V 301, 313 (all addressed 'Ἱέρακι λαμπροτάτῳ'), III 373, V 356-7 (to Hierax λαμπροτάτος jointly with Herminius 1 and Dorotheus 4), V 371 (to Herminius and Hierax τοῖς λαμπροτάτοις); perhaps he also received *Ep.* I 469 (addressed 'Ἱέρακι'). He was a public benefactor at Pelusium; *Ep.* III 344.

Hierax 5

?philosopher (at Alexandria) M/L V

Native of Alexandria; brother of Synesius 3; he accompanied Ammonius 6 and Heliodorus 6 to Athens (presumably to study philosophy with them under Proclus 4); *Dam. fr.* 127 = *Suid. Ac.* 79, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 78.

HIERIVS 1: vicarius Africae 395; *PLRE* I.

Hierius 2

PPO (Orientis) 425-428; cos. 427;
PPO (II, ?Orientis) 432

Fl. Hierius; *P. Flor.* III 314.

PPO ORIENTIS a. 425 Sept. 22-428 Feb. 20: 425 Sept. 22, *CTh* VI 10.4 (addressed 'Hierio ppo Orientis') + 22.8^a; 425 Nov. 17, *CTh* VI 30.24^a; 426 Jan. 23, *CTh* IX 41.1^a (MSS 425) + *CTh* IX 42.24^a; 426 June 1, *CTh* XII 12.16^a; 426 June 22, *CTh* VIII 7.21^a (concerns Constantinople and also refers to the *proconsul Asiae, comes Orientis* and *praefectus Augustalis*); 426 Dec. 23, *CTh* VI 27.21^a; 427 March 16, *CTh* VI 24.10^a; 427 Oct. 3, *Chron. Pasch. s.a.* 427 (the *thermae Constantinianae sive Theodosianae* were repaired and rededicated by Hierius — τελεσάντος αὐτοῦ Ἱερίου τοῦ δις ἐπάρχου καὶ ὑπατοῦ (see below); the word δις means that he was PPO twice, i.e. in 425-428 and again in 432, not that he was PPO for the second time in 427); 428 Feb. 20, *CTh* II 3.1^a + *CTh* III 5.13^a + 7.3^a + 13.4^a + *CTh* IV 6.8^a + *CTh* V 1.9^a + *CJ* VI 61.2^a + *CJ* VIII 53.29^a. All 'ppo' except where otherwise indicated.

CONSVL (East) prior a. 427 with Fl. Ardabur 3 (East): *Fasti, Rossi* 1654-6, *P. Flor.* III 314, *ILCV* 2683 = VIII 11127, *Chron. Pasch. s.a.* 427 (cited above), *Jord. Get.* 166.

PPO (II) (?ORIENTIS) a. 432 March 28, *CTh* IX 45.5^a; *Chron. Pasch. s.a.* 427 (cited above).

HIERIUS 3

?praeses (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium about the enduring lame to be won by virtuous governors; Isidore remarks that if they agreed on religion he could give Hierius even stronger reasons for loving virtue; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* II 14 (addressed Ἱερίῳ). Presumably a pagan and a provincial governor.

HIERIUS 4

v.c. (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk congratulating him on having been present when John Chrysostom was preaching; *Nil. Ep.* I 184 (addressed Ἱερίῳ συγκλητικῶ). He was presumably at Constantinople in c. 397/404.

Hierius 5

philosopher (at Athens) MV

Son of Plutarchus (see Plutarchus 2); student of philosophy under Proclus 4; mentioned by Damascius 2 in an anecdote; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 88. Native of Athens, he had a son, Plutarchus 4, who taught at Athens in 473/476 (see Pamprepicus); *Dam. fr.* 289 = *Suid.* Π 137 (retaining the reading of the MSS; Πλουτάρχου τε τοῦ Ἱερίου). His father was probably not the scholarch Plutarchus, who is unlikely to have had a son young enough to be a student of Proclus, but could be identical with Plutarchus 2.

Hierius 6

PPO Orientis 494–496; patricius

Possibly identical with Hierius 7. If so, his kinsman (συγγενής) Calliopius (see below) was his son.

PATRICIUS: he was already *patricius* by 494; *Joh. Mal.* (cited below).

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 494–496 Feb. 13: he was made PPO by Anastasius no later than 494 (ἐποίησεν ἑπαρχὸν πραιτωρίων τὸν πατρίκιον Ἱερίων) and had his kinsman Calliopius 3 appointed *comes Orientis*; *Joh. Mal.* 392 (dated to year 543 of Antioch = A.D. 494). In office in 496 Feb. 13, *CJ* VI 21.16^a. A prefectorial edict of his is extant; *Zachariae von Lingenthal, Ἀνέκδοτα*, p. 265, no. 7, p. 269, no. 7 (undated).

Hierius 7

vir gloriosissimus ?L. V

Possibly to be identified with Hierius 6.

Ὁ τῆς ἐνδόξου μνήμης: he left a will that led to legal arguments among his descendants and forms the subject of *Just. Nou.* 159 (a. 555); he had four sons, Constantinus 17, Anthemius 8, Calliopius 4,

HIEROCLES 1

and Alexander 19, among whom he divided his property; Constantinus was to receive a *domus* at Constantinople, a suburban property in Coparia, and a *domus* in Antioch; Anthemius, two suburban properties near Constantinople, one at Blachernae, the other on a headland over the bay of Sosthenium once owned by Ardabur 1; Calliopius was left a suburban property called variously Bytharium or the estate of Philotheus; and Alexander received a suburban property in the district of Constantinople known as Veneti. Subsequently, Hierius added a codicil leaving the estate at Coparia to his grandson Hierius 9, son of Constantinus (see stemma 30 for the other descendants).

Named as father of Alexander 19; Joh. Mal. 442.

Hierius 8 Latin grammaticus (at Gaza) L V/E VI

A Latin *grammaticus* (Ῥωμαϊκός; see Alypius 6) at Gaza; he visited Daphne near Antioch with his fellow *grammatici* Alypius 6 and Stephanus 8; Proc. Gaz. Ep. 13 (see Alypius for the address and details). A teacher of Latin at Gaza; Proc. Gaz. Ep. 145 (τὸν λογιώτατον Ἱέριον τὸν τῆς Ἰταλῶν παρ' ἡμῶν προβεβλημένον φωνῆς).

Perhaps identical with the addressee of a letter from Dionysius of Antioch; Dion. Ant. Ep. 32 (addressed Ἱερίῳ; Hierius and his colleagues are addressed as ὡ σοφώτατοι τῶν ἐν τῇ γῆ).

Hierius 9 vir gloriosissimus E VI

Grandson of Hierius 7, son of Constantinus 17, husband of Maria 8, father of Constantinus 18; under a codicil to his grandfather's will, where he is styled 'v.c.' (ὁ λαμπρότατος), he received a suburban property at Coparia; after his father died, he inherited also a *domus* at Antioch and one at Constantinople; the house at Antioch he then sold, contrary to the wishes expressed in his grandfather's will, but retained the other two properties which passed on his death to his own son Constantinus 18; he died well before 555 (ὁ τῆς ἐνδόξου μνήμης); Just. Nov. 159 (a. 555). See stemma 30.

Flavius Hadrianus Hierius Zenodorus

Hierocles 1 philosopher (at Alexandria) E/M V

The words φιλόσοφος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς in Dam. fr. 106 = Suid. I 178 mean 'a philosopher at Alexandria', not 'a native of Alexandria'; the words are explained in Epit. Phot. 54 (ὁ τὰς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ διατριβάς ὑψηλοφροσύνη καὶ μεγαληγορία κοσμήσας).

Pupil of Plutarchus (PLRE I); Phot. Bibl. 214 (citing Hierocles himself).

A philosopher, he wrote a commentary (extant) on the 'Golden Words' of the Pythagoreans as well as several studies *Περὶ Προνοίας*; Dam. fr. 106 = Suid. I 178. The latter works, called in full *Περὶ Προνοίας καὶ Εἰμαρμένης* (and dedicated to the historian Olympiodorus, cf. *Historia* XIV (1965), 476 n. 37), were described and excerpted by Photius, *Bibl.* 214 and 251. Hierocles was regarded by Damascius as one of the masters of 'human' philosophy rather than 'divine' philosophy; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 36. He lectured on Plato at Alexandria; a pupil of his, Theosebius 1, who took notes of two of his lectures on the *Gorgias* delivered at times well apart, found their contents totally different but equally relevant to Plato's thoughts; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 54. Described as high-minded but lacking precision of judgement; Dam. fr. 106 = Suid. I 178.

He once visited Constantinople where, having fallen foul of the authorities, he was arrested, flogged and exiled; he showed great fortitude under flogging; later he returned to Alexandria and resumed teaching; Dam. fr. 106 = Suid. I 178.

His pupil Theosebius was acquainted with Damascius 2; Dam. fr. 106, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 54.

Possibly identical with the Neo-Platonist philosopher Hierocles named in the *Theophrastus* of Aeneas of Gaza (in *PG* 95, 873ff.); this man is so well spoken of by Aeneas that the latter may possibly have been his pupil.

Hierocles 2

author ?IV/V

Author of a work called *Φιλίστορες* cited by Stephanus 22 of Byzantium and Tzetzes; Steph. Byz. s.v. *Βραχμᾶνες*, s.v. *Ταρκυνία*. Tzetzes, *Chil.* VII 708-17. His date was clearly earlier than Stephanus, but otherwise nothing is known of him.

(HIE)RODOXVS

v.c., pater (civitatis) (at Attalia) V/VI

Ὁ λαμπρό(τατος) πατήρ; building repairs at Attalia were dated under him and Fl. Thomas 12; *BCH* 1883, p. 261, n. 3 = *IGC* 309 (= *CIG* 8662) Attalia (Pamphylia).

Hieronimus 1

domesticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 278 (addressed *Ἱερωνύμῳ δομestikῶ*).

Hieronimus 2

grammaticus (?at Hermopolis) L V/E VI

Native of Elusa; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 91, 124. He went to Egypt to teach; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 2 (*ταῖς τῶν νέων ψυχαῖς τὴν γλῶτταν ἐπαφίεις ἐπι*

τὸν τῆς ἐπιστήμης πλοῦτον ἰθύνας), cf. 81, 86. He returned to Elusa to marry; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 2, 9. A son called Alexander was born there; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 57, 91, 124. He went back to Egypt, leaving his family behind; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 57, 91. They later rejoined him at Hermopolis; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 124. All these letters of Procopius were addressed to Hieronymus.

Hieronymus 3 law-teacher (?at Berytus) L V/E VI

Brother of Theodorus 50 and like him a teacher of law; they came of a family of legal experts and had learnt law from their father and their grandfather, eventually succeeding them as teachers (τὸν πάππον ὑφηγήσει νόμων ἐπιγραφόμενον. τὸν πατέρα γλώττης χάριτι πρὸς τῆν τῶν νόμων αὐστηρίαν τὴν ἀκοὴν ὑποσύροντα, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ὑμᾶς πάντα φέροντας, ἃ περ ἐκεῖνοι προλαβόντες ἐκ μέρους ἐνείμαντο – εὐδαιμόνων ἢ πόλις ἐν ἡ γενος οὕτω σεμνὸν καὶ παῖς ἐκ πατρὸς τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδέχεται); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 113 (addressed to Hieronymus and Theodorus). The likelihood that they taught at Berytus is increased because the following letter, *Ep.* 114, was sent there; the letters were perhaps sent together.

Fl. Higgs scutarius (West) IV/VI

Scutarius scola(e) tertia(e); died aged about 25 after five years' service; buried at Brixia; v 4369 = D 2790 = *ILCV* 541 Brixia. For the *scholae scutariorum* in the West, see *Not. Dig. Occ.* ix.

Hilapius philosopher (at Antioch) M/I. V

Ὁ φιλόσοφος κατ' Ἀντιόχειαν; praised by Asclepiodotus 3 as one of the only three good men he had encountered; *Dam. fr.* 221 = *Suid. M* 815. Although the name Ἰλᾶριος suggests itself, it is not attested in any manuscript of Suidas and occurs in modern texts only as an emendation. Cf. Hilarius 5.

(Hil)arianus 1 (= *PLRE* i 433) PPO (Italiae) I. IV or M V

Hilarianus v.c. praefectus praetorio; Pais 178 Aquileia. The date is under an emperor Theodosius; if Theodosius II, the likeliest dates are 423/437 and 441/442.

Hilarius 2 Mag. Off (East) 470–474; patricius 470–?479

COMES ET MAG. OFF. (East) a. 470–474: 470 March 27, *CJ* i 23.6 (a law of Leo, addressed 'Hilario magistro officiorum et patricio'); 474 Feb. 9/late Nov., *CJ* xii 25.4 (a law of Leo II and Zeno Augusti, addressed 'Hilario comiti et magistro officiorum'); probably also laws of Leo II and Zeno are *CJ* xii 7.2 + 40.11 (MSS laws of Zeno;

they are addressed 'Hilario (MSS of 40.11 call him 'Illyriciano') magistro officiorum'), cf. Eusebius 18 who probably succeeded Hilarianus. Addressee also of undated laws of Leo I, *CJ* XII 19.10 (comiti et magistro officiorum ac patricio) and 59.9 (magistro officiorum).

PATRICIVS: he was already *patricius* in 470, *CJ* I 23.6 (cited above). Patricius; *CJ* XII 19.10 (cited above), *Jord. Get.* 286-7 (for the date, see below).

In 471/474 (so Stein, *Bas-Emp.* I, p. 357 with p. 589 n. 38) (perhaps in 473, cf. Theodemer) or possibly in 479 (see below) he was in Thessalonica with troops when the Ostrogoths under Theodemer marched against the city and were only bought off by gifts and grants of land; *Jord. Get.* 286-287 (Thessalonica, in qua Helarianus (sic) patricius a principe directus cum exercitu morabatur). The date may however have been 479, since Theodemer is possibly muddled with Theodericus 7 in this passage, the events of which resemble closely those of Theoderic's campaign of 479, cf. Malch. fr. 18 and Bury, *LRE*² I 412 n. 3.

Q. Iulius Hilarianus 3

author LIV

Author of two short works on chronology. The first, *De Ratione Paschae et Mensis*, was written in 396 and revised in 397. The second, *De Duratione Mundi*, was written not before 397. Both works are in Migne, *PL* 13, 1097-1115.

MAECILIUS HI(LARIANVS?) 4

senator (at Rome)
?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32110. For his rank and date, see Aggerius. If the name is correctly restored, he will have been a descendant of Maecilius Hilarianus *cos.* 332 (see *PLRE* I).

Hilarinus 1: doctor at Hippo 397; *PLRE* I.

Hilarinus 2

correspondent of Augustine 401/408

Addressee with Felix 5 of a letter of Augustine; *Aug. Ep.* 77 (they are styled 'domini dilectissimi meritoque honorandi fratres'). The date was 401/408 (cf. *CSEL* 58, p. 24).

HILARION

v.c., pater (civitatis) (at Jerusalem) V/VI

Ὁ λαμπρ(ότατος) πατήρ; he invented a mechanical device for providing water; *Rev. Bibl.* 70, p. 255 = *SEG* XX 482 Jerusalem.

HILARIUS

Hilarius 1: PPO (?Galliarum) 396; *PLRE* 1, and see Hilarius 2.

Hilarius 2 PVR 408

This man is not to be identified with the Hilarius who was PPO Galliarum in 396 (as in *PLRE* 1, Hilarius 11); the evidence shows that the urban prefecture ranked below the praetorian prefecture (cf. *Fasti*).

PVR a. 408 Jan. 15, *CTh* xiv 4.8^a (concerns Rome).

Hilarius 3 subadiuva of the *mag. off.* (East) 398

Σουβαδιουβᾶ τοῦ μαγίστρου; when sent to Gaza in 398 to close the pagan temples, he took a bribe not to close the Marneum; Marc. Diac. *V. Porph.* 26–7.

Hilarius 4 scholasticus (East); (later) a monk E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 56 (addressed Ἰλαρίῳ μοναχῶ ἀπὸ σχολαστικῶν).

Hilarius 5 philosopher M/L V

Native of Antioch, where he was a leading decurion (ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ τὰ πρωταῖα φέρων); fond of learning and a keen student, he owned a large and varied library; he came late to philosophy, having been preoccupied with his curial duties (πολιτεύεσθαι ἀναγκαζόμενος τὰ κοινὰ πολιτεύματα τῆς πατρίδος); after discovering that his wife had been unfaithful with the rhetor Moschus, a protégé of his, he surrendered to Moschus both his wife and his property, together with his obligations to the *curia*, and left Antioch to study philosophy; he visited Caria and Lydia and then went to Athens to study under Proclus 4 (died 485), who however refused him because of his luxurious way of life; he therefore left Athens so as to live a less austere life than Proclus demanded; Dam. fr. 222 = Suid. I 291, Dam. fr. 224. Cf. Hilapius.

HILARIUS 6 ?provincial governor (East) L V/F VI

Addressee of a letter from Dionysius of Antioch; urged: δότε πρόφασιν ἰμῆσαι τὴν φιλότιμον καὶ σοφωτάτην ἀρχήν; Dion. Ant. *Ep.* 11. Presumably a provincial governor.

Hilarius Martinus

HILARVS 1

vir tribunicius (?West) EV

Vir tribunicius; a catholic layman, vigorously opposed to the singing of psalms during the liturgy; Augustine wrote against his views; Aug. *Retract.* II 11. Augustine's book 'Contra Hilarum' is not extant. Possibly Hilarus was a former *tribunus et notarius*.

Fl. Hilarus 2 v.d., scriniarius ?sacrarum largitionum (West) 491

V.d., scrin(iarius) s(a)c(rarum) l(artitionum); Marini, *P. Dip.* 84 = *P. Ital.* 12 (dated 491).

Hildericus

king of the Vandals 523-530

Hilderix; Vict. Tonn. Hildirix; Vict. Vit. Hildimer; Corippus. Hildericus (or similar); *elsewhere*. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 137 (s.n. Hildirix).

Son of Huneric; Vict. Vit. III 19, *Laterculus regum Vandalorum* 15, Proc. *BV* I 9.1, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 523, Theoph. AM 5964, 6026. His mother was Eudocia I, daughter of Valentinian III; Vict. Tonn. s.a. 523, Theoph. AM 5964. Uncle of Hoamer and Euagees (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BI* I 9.2. His children and grandchildren survived him and later received substantial gifts from Justinian and Theodora; Proc. *BV* II 9.13. He was an old man in 530; Proc. *BV* I 9.10, Coripp. *Ioh.* III 263. Probably born c. 456, and aged about 66 when he became king; cf. Schmidt, *Gesch. d. Wandalen*², 117 n. 4. See stemmata 3 and 41.

KING OF THE VANDALS AND ALANS a. 523-530: successor of Thrasamund (died May 6, 523); *Lat. reg. Vand.* 15, Proc. *BI* I 8.29-9.1, *Jord. Get.* 170, Ferrand. *V. Fulg.* 28, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 523, Theoph. AM 6026. Wrongly said to have succeeded Huneric; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 3.

He ceased the persecution of catholics; Proc. *BI* I 9.1, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 523, Ferrand. *V. Fulg.* 28. Under him relations with the Ostrogoths deteriorated and he imprisoned Amalafriada; Proc. *BI* I 9.3-4, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 523, Cass. *Var.* IX 1. Relations with Constantinople were good and he and Justinian who were already acquainted and friends exchanged gifts; Proc. *BI* I 9.5. Hilderic minted coins bearing the head of Justin I; W. Wroth, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Vandals, etc.*, p. 13. An embassy sent by him to Constantinople was accused by Gelimer (*PLRE* III) of betraying Vandal interests; Proc. *BI* I 9.8.

His army suffered a crushing defeat in Byzacium from the Moors under Antalas (*PLRE* III), and this led to his downfall; Proc. *BI* I

HIPPASIAS

9.3.8, Coripp. *Ioh.* III 198–264 (said to have commanded the Vandal army in person; probably wrongly, see below).

He was deposed and imprisoned by Gelimer; *Lat. reg. Vand.* 17, *Jord. Get.* 170, *Proc. BV* I 9.8ff., Coripp. *Ioh.* III 261–4, *Joh. Mal.* 459, *Theoph.* AM 6026. The date of his overthrow was May 19, 530; *Lat. reg. Vand.* 15 (said to have reigned either eight years eight days or seven years fourteen days; cf. Schmidt, p. 120, n. 3). He reigned for seven years; *Proc. BV* I 9.9, *Vict. Tonn. s.a.* 523 (seven years three months). He was eventually murdered on Gelimer's orders in early Sept. 533, as Belisarius (*PLRE* III) drew near to Carthage; *Proc. BV* I 17.12, *Jord. Get.* 170.

Described as gentle by nature and ready to meet his subjects, but profoundly unwarlike, leaving the command of his armies to his nephew Hoamer; *Proc. BV* I 9.1, Coripp. *Ioh.* III 199 (*insuetus conferre manum*).

Hildevara

inl.f. (Italy) 523

I(nlustris) f(emina); present at Ravenna; Marini, *P. Dip.* 85 (dated 523), cf. Tjader, *P. Ital.*, p. 53 (document now lost). To judge by her name, she was a Goth.

Felix Himelco

PPO Italiae 473

473 March 11, Haenel, *Corpus Legum*, p. 260 (addressed 'ad Himelconem v.c. praefectum praetorio Italiae'); 473 April 29, Haenel, *Corpus Legum*, p. 260 (a prefectorial edict issued at Rome by 'Felix Himelco pp. Dioscurus Aurelianus Protadius vv. cc. pp.'). Cf. Aurelianus 5, Dioscorus 5 and Protadius 2.

Himnerith

Visigothic prince 451

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 138.

One of the six sons of the Visigothic king Theoderic I; sent home with his brothers Frederic I, Euric and Retemer by their father on the eve of the battle of the Catalaunian Plains (in 451); *Jord. Get.* 190. Not otherwise known. See stemma 40.

Fl. Valentinus Georgius Hippasias

(PPO Illyrici) 439/442

Named third after Fl. Taurus Seleucus Cyrus 7 and Fl. Maximus 22 τὸ β; *JOe.AI* 44 (1959), Beibl. 283–4 = *AE* 1961, 190 Ephesus. Cyrus became PPO Orientis after 439 Nov. 26 (cf. Florentius 7) and was dismissed before 442 Feb. 25 (cf. Thomas 3); (Petronius) Maximus 22 became PPO Italiae II after 438 Dec. 25 and was dismissed

HIPPASIAS

before 442 Aug. 13 (cf. Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus 8 for both dates). Hippasias will have held the third prefecture in Illyricum (the Gallic PPO being ignored or unknown in the East) and the date must lie between 439 Nov. 26 and 442 Feb. 25.

Hippasius tribunus (East) E/MV
 Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 28 (addressed Ἰππασίῳ τριβούνῳ). Perhaps he was a *tribunus et notarius*.

Hippocrates scholasticus (at Alexandria) 516/517
 'Σχολαστικός' at Alexandria; addressee of three letters from Severus of Antioch in 516/517; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 46-8. Probably identical with 'the learned Hippocrates' whose party is mentioned elsewhere by Severus as communicating with the monophysites in Egypt; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* I 49 (a. 519/520). See also Socrates 3 (?same man).

Hipponicus scriniarius (East) E/MV
 Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 327 (addressed Ἰππονίκῳ σκρινιαρίῳ), 328 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Hispanus ?military commander under the Visigoths LV/EVI
 Addressee of a letter from Ruricius of Limoges; in it, Ruricius gave thanks 'quod, dum nobis Doranoniae spolia transmittitis, pietatem vestram erga me sincerissimam comprobatis'; Ruric. *Ep.* II 45 (c. 485/507) (addressed 'ad domnum Hispanum'). Ruricius' language suggests military activity but the location of Doranonia is unknown and the allusion is obscure. During Ruricius' episcopacy, Limoges was in the Visigothic kingdom.

Hodericus vicarius (of a *tribunus numeri*?) (in Gaul) V/VI
 Hodericus 'qui capus (sc. caput) in nomero (sic) vicarii nomine sumpsit, fuit in pupulo (sic) gratus et in suo genere primus'; husband of an 'uxor nobilis' (= Anonyma 30); died aged about 60; XIII 3683 = *ILCV* 444 Trier. The orthography and character of the epitaph suggest a late date, probably sixth-century. He evidently assumed command of a unit (*numerus*), presumably as *vicarius* in place of an absent *tribunus*. Cf. Jones, *LRE* II 675 with n. 158.

Ho(en)i(us) ?grammaticus (?at Arles or Lyons) E/MV
 Formerly teacher of Sidonius Apollinaris 6, who cites him among examples of eloquent natives of Gaul; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 312-13 (et mihi magistri Musas sat venerabiles Hoeni).

Holosiricus ('Ολοσίρκος) officialis of the MVM (East) 444

Κομιτιανός; at Ephesus in 444 he helped force bishop Olympius to consecrate Bassianus as bishop of Ephesus; *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 49 (Latin version, II iii.iii, p. 58). *Comitiani* were probably members of the *officium* of a *comes et magister militum* (cf. *CTh* VIII 4.18, Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* II 7, and Jones, *LRE* III 48 n. 43 and see, for the West, Be. . .).

Honoratus 1 patricius; PVR ?443/449

Honoratus 'patricius et praefectus urbis' is named among the Roman aristocrats attending an enquiry into charges against Pope Sixtus III; Mansi V 1167. The document is a forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus (cf. Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* I, pp. cxxvi-cxxvii), but it appears to have used the names of real people of the time of Sixtus. Unlike the other city-prefects named in the list, Honoratus is not called 'ex praefectus urbis' and may therefore have been in office at the supposed date of the document; to judge by the evidence of titles, the list should be dated after 443 (Paterius 3 is called 'ex consul') and perhaps between 446 and 449 (Albinus 10 'patricius' is so attested from 446 to 449, when he died); if so, Honoratus was PVR in 443/449. It would be unsafe to press too closely the evidence of a document of this nature, but it is very probable that Honoratus was a genuine PVR of the mid fifth century.

Honoratus 2 quaestor palatii (West) 524-525

Younger brother of Decoratus 1; Cass. *Var.* V 3-4. Possibly a native of Spoletium; Rossi II, p. 113, 78.

ADVOCATUS: he practised at Spoletium as an advocate; Cass. *Var.* V 4 (nutriviit quippe et hic advocacione facundiam). His services were requested by Ennodius 3 in late 503; Ennod. *Ep.* II 27 (confer magis ingenium tuum ad squalentia iura, per quae quicquid scabrida poposcit lingua mox meruit aut, si non meruit, mox avulsit. Domine, salutationis gratiam solvens spero, ut effusis laborem meum precibus iuves, quia, cum non habeam docti aut eruditi meritum, saepe in causis sustineo fata perfecti).

In office at Ravenna a. 503: late in 503 he retired from office in Ravenna, possibly owing to ill-health; Ennod. *Ep.* II 27 (a. 503 Dec.) (non nego, sic mereor, ut semper mihi cum dulcibus amara socientur. Hactenus vos Ravennatibus occupatos excubiis adversa tenuerunt, unde quia laxari contigit corporalis in vobis est labefactata substantia). What post he held is not clear.

QVAESTOR PALATII (West) a. 524 Sept. 1–525 Aug. 31: he succeeded his brother as *quaestor*; Cass. *Var.* v 3 (addressed ‘Honorato v.i. quaestori’; ab indictione tertia quaesturae te dignitate subvehimus), 4 (announcing to the senate that ‘Honoratum quaesturae culmine provectum’). The third indiction was from 524 to 525.

Turranius Honoratus 3 (v 8772 = *ILCV* 816*b*): *PLRE* I.

Iusta Grata Honoria

Augusta ?437–c. 450

Full name; Agnellus 42 = *CIL* xi 276 = D 818 = *ILCV* 20*e*, Coins (in Cohen² viii, pp. 219–20). Honoria; *elsewhere*.

Daughter of Constantius 17 and Galla Placidia 4; Agnellus 42, Olymp. fr. 34, Soz. ix 16.2, Jord. *Get.* 223. Elder sister of Placidus Valentinianus III; Agnellus 42, Olymp. fr. 34, Soz. ix 16.2, Joh. Ant. fr. 199 = Suid. O 404, Marcell. com. s.a. 434, Jord. *Get.* 223, Theoph. AM 5943. She was born in 417/418 (her parents married on Jan. 1, 417, and her brother was born in July 419). See stemma I.

AVGVSTA: she held the rank of ‘Augusta’; Agnellus 42 (for the date of the inscription cited here, not earlier than 439, see Licinia Eudoxia 2), Rossi II 1, p. 435 n. 107 = D 817 (Bury, *LRE*² i 262 n. 5, dates this before 437).

She is mentioned in a. 439/43; Merobaud. *Carm.* i 13–14 (cum soror adsistit, nitidae candentia Lunae sidera fraterna luce micare putes).

In 449 (for the date, cf. Bury, *LRE*² i 289 n. 2) she was found to be having a love-affair with the manager of her estates, Eugenius 1, and was expelled from the palace; Joh. Ant. fr. 199 = Suid. O 404, Marcell. com. s.a. 434 (here said to have become pregnant), Jord. *Rom.* 328. Her motive was to secure the imperial power for herself (τῶν βασιλικῶν καὶ αὐτῇ ἐχομένη σκήπτρων); Joh. Ant. fr. 199. The statement that she was sent to Constantinople (Marcell. com. s.a. 434, Jord. *Rom.* 328) is inconsistent with other sources and presumably an error. She was kept in custody, to prevent further scandal; Jord. *Get.* 224 (dum propter aulae decus ad castitatem teneretur nutu fratris inclusa). She was then betrothed to a trustworthy senator, Herculanius 2; Joh. Ant. fr. 199 (Ἐρκουλάνῳ κατεγγυᾶται). In her distress she sent a messenger, the eunuch Hyacinthus 2, to Attila, king of the Huns, begging him to come and avenge her, promising him money and sending her ring as a token of good faith; Joh. Ant. fr. 199 (ὥστε ἐπὶ χρήμασιν αὐτῇ τιμωρήσει τῷ γάμῳ), cf. Marcell. com. s.a. 434 (Attilanem contra Occidentalem rem publicam concitabat), Jord. *Get.* 224 (clam eunucho misso Attilam invitasse, ut contra fratris potentiam eius patrociniis uteretur). When

HORAPOLLON 2

Valentinian discovered what she had done, he allowed her to live only on the intercession of their mother; Joh. Ant. fr. 199.

Attila regarded her as betrothed to him and twice, in 450 and 451, sent envoys to demand her surrender to him, also demanding as dowry half the western Roman Empire; Prisc. fr. 15 (a. 450; Ὀνωρίαν . . . ἦν ἑαυτῷ πρὸς γάμον κατηγγύησε), fr. 16 (a. 451; εἶναι γὰρ αὐτῷ ἡρμωσμένην πρὸς γάμον. τεκμήριον ποιούμενος τὸν παρ' αὐτῆς πεμφθέντα δακτύλιον). The Romans replied that she was already married (ἐκδεδομένην ἀνδρί); Prisc. fr. 15. Attila threatened war if she were not surrendered; Jord. *Get.* 223. Valentinian refused to allow her to marry Attila; Theoph. AM 5943.

Her marriage with Herculanius perhaps took place in 449 or 450; Prisc. fr. 15. In any event it was probably before 452, when Herculanius held the consulship (see *Fasti*, but cf. Bury, *LRE*² I 294 n. 1, who apparently regarded the marriage as uncertain but in any event as after Herculanius was made consul).

Fl. Honorius 1: Augustus 393–423; *PLRE* I.

Iulius Honorius 2

author IV/V

A schoolmaster (magister) and an orator (orator utriusque artis); author of a handbook on geography for his pupils which one of them published against his wishes. It uses the place name 'Constantina' and was therefore not written before the fourth century. Casiodorus in the sixth century recommended it as useful for his students; Cass. *Inst. Div. Litt.* xxv 1 (libellus Iulii oratoris). The text is in Riese, *Geographi Latini Minores*, 21ff. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 122–4. See also Aethicus.

Horapollon 1 (see *PLRE* I 442) grammaticus (at Constantinople)
E/M V

This man was probably the father of Asclepiades 2 and Heraiscus and the grandfather of Fl. Horapollon 2. In view of their dates, it is likely that the emperor Theodosius in whose reign he taught at Constantinople was Theodosius II, not Theodosius I, and so less likely that he is identical with the youthful Egyptian poet of 377 in Them. *Or.* xxix 347A. See stemma 31.

FL. HORAPOLLON 2 (?v.c.); philosopher (at Alexandria)
M/L V

Full name; *P. Cairo* III 67295 (in J. Maspéro, 'Horapollon et la fin du paganisme égyptien', in *Bull. Inst. Fr. d'Arch. Or.* xi (1914),

163ff.) (from Aphrodito = Kom Ishqāw; cited below as *Pap.*). Horapollon; *elsewhere*. Nicknamed 'Psychapollon' by Christians at Alexandria; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 32.

Native of Egypt; Suid. Ω 159. Probably from Phenebythis in the Panopolite nome in the Thebaid; Suid. Ω 159, and see below. Son of Asclepiades 2; *Pap.* I 1, 15, 26, II 24 (and cf. Maspéro, pp. 179ff.). Probably grandson of Horapollon 1 and nephew of Heraiscus; cf. Asclepiades 2 and see Maspéro, pp. 176-81. See stemma 31. His ancestors were men of learning and teachers; *Pap.* I 14-15. He flourished in the reign of Zeno; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 14ff., Dam. fr. 314 = Suid. Ω 159 (see below). Still alive in the reign of Anastasius; *Pap.* II 16-17 (probably to be dated early in the reign, cf. Maspéro, p. 190).

Possibly *v.c.*; *Pap.* I 1 (cited below).

He was taught by his father; *Pap.* I 15.

A philosopher; *Pap.* I 1 (ὁ λαμπρότατος κ[αὶ ἐλλογι]μ(ώτατος) φιλόσο[φος]), II 24, Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 16. A *grammaticus* ('grmtyqws') at Alexandria; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 14ff., 20, 22, 23. He taught philosophy at Alexandria; *Pap.* II 2ff., 29, Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 20. According to Damascius, he was not naturally a philosopher (οὐκ ἦν τὸ ἦθος φιλόσοφος); Dam. fr. 317 = Suid. Ω 159. Teacher of Timotheus 3.

He was a pagan who fled with other pagans from Alexandria when the Christians rose against them (in the 480s); Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 14ff., 27. He and Heraiscus were arrested by Nicomedes, probably at Alexandria, and questioned under torture about the whereabouts of Harpocras 3 and Isidorus 5; Dam. fr. 314. He then concealed his beliefs and eventually became a Christian, as had been foretold by Heraiscus; Dam. fr. 317.

On his father's death he inherited property at Phenebythis; *Pap.* I 1 (κεκτημ(ένος) ἐν Φενεβύθει), 23, 26.

He married his cousin, daughter of his paternal uncle (Heraiscus); they had grown up together in their fathers' joint household; *Pap.* I 18-19. She deserted him for a lover and made strenuous efforts to claim for herself property which Horapollon maintained had been his inheritance from his father; she visited the house at Phenebythis while he was absent in Alexandria and removed whatever she could; *Pap.* I 22-II 7. The surviving papyrus contains the petition which he addressed via the local official at Phenebythis to the appropriate legal authorities seeking redress; cf. *Pap.* II 13ff.

Possibly author of a Πάτρια Ἀλεξανδρείας; Phot. *Bibl.* 280. Perhaps also author of an extant treatise on hieroglyphs; ed. Th. Hopfner, in *Fontes Historiae Religionis Aegypticae* IV, and cf. Maspéro, pp. 191-3.

Horion: praepositus in Egypt IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Hormidac Hun chieftain c. 460/467

Leader of a band of Huns who raided Dacia in the 460s and were defeated by Anthemius 3; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 239-42 (Scythicae vaga turba plagae . . . cuius dux Hormidac atque civis erat; for their nationality, cf. *iv.* 243ff.). For the date of their defeat, see Anthemius. For the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 390 (perhaps a poetical version of the Middle Persian name 'Hormizdak').

Hormisdas PPO (Illyrici) 448; PPO (II) (Orientis) 450

PPO (ILLYRICI) a. 448: 448 Feb. 16, *CJ* I 1.3 dat. Cpli (addressed Ὁρμισδᾶ ἐπάρχῳ πραιτωρίων). Probably identical with the Hormisdas who repaired the walls of Thessalonica, cf. O. Tafrali, *Topographie de Thessalonique*, 32-3 (. . . τείχεσῳ ἀρρήκτους Ὁρμισδᾶς ἐξετέλεσσε τήνδε πόλ[ι]ν. . . ; the inscription, on a tower in the east wall, is dated by associated brickstamps to a first indiction which could be Sept. 447 to Aug. 448. See further M. Vickers, 'The Date of the Walls of Thessalonica', in *Istanbul Arkeoloji Muzeleri Yilligi* xv-xvi (1969), 313-18), and J. M. Spieser, 'The Inscriptions of Thessalonika', in *Travaux et Mémoires du Centre de Recherche d'Histoire et Civilisation Byzantines* 5 (1973), 151-2 n. 3.

PPO (II) (ORIENTIS) a. 449?-450: ?late 449/450, *CJ* XI 22.1^a (this law, which gave Berytus the status of metropolis, dates not before August 449, cf. Seeck, *Regesten*, 130, 424); 450 Jan. 9, *CJ* V 14.8^a + 17.8^a (MSS 449); 450 April 3, *CJ* VI 52.1^a. He was apparently replaced by Palladius 9 soon after Marcian became emperor, and is not included among the dignitaries mentioned at Chalcedon; he was presumably either out of favour or dead.

His name suggests that he was of Persian descent (cf. Hormisdas 2 and 3 in *PLRE* I, and Varanes 1, 2 and 3).

Hormisdas III king of Persia 457-459

On the name, see Justi, p. 8, s.n. Ahura-mazdāh, n. 16.

Son of Isdegerdes II and Dinak; brother of Perozes; king of Sagistan (= Seistan, an area now on the borders of Iran and Afghanistan) during his father's reign; king of Persia for two years on the death of Isdegerdes; overthrown and killed by Perozes; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 115-18, 426, Elisha Vardapet 8 (= Langlois II, p. 248), Lazarus of Pharbi 52. See stemma 48.

HORTENSIVS 1: ?consularis Campaniae IV/V; *PLRE* I.

HORTENSIVS 2 v.c., comes civitatis Arvernensis c. 525

Unus ex senatoribus comitatum urbis illius (= Clermont) agens; he held office after the Frankish king Theoderic sacked the Auvergne following the rebellion of Arcadius 7 there (early 520s); he quarrelled with Quintianus, bishop of Clermont (died c. 527), after arresting a relative of his; Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* IV 3.

Father of Ennodius, grandfather of Euphrasius (both in *PLRE* III); Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 35.

Hosius 1: CSL (East) 395, Mag. Off. (East) 395-398; *PLRE* I.

(H)osius 2 CRP; CSL; patricius (West) E/MV

He is known only from his tombstone at Milan; v 6253 = *ILCV* 83.

He was a native of Milan (*lux patriae*) and was of distinguished family (*celsa domus*); his greatgrandfather was governor of Venetia and Histria (see *PLRE* I, Anonymus 91).

He is described as 'pater urbis' which may mean 'pater (i.e. curator) civitatis', a post which he will have held after his career in the state and which suggests a date not before the middle of the fifth century.

CRP (*privatae comes rei*).

CSL (*proiectus in altum sacrarum sumere iura comes*).

PATRICIVS (*patricium culmen gradibus co(n)scendit honoris*).

He apparently devoted his time to municipal affairs in his later years (*hunc Mediolani populus nunc lugeat omnis noverit ut tanti pignus obisse viri; communis, placidus, hilaris, iucundus, honestus, moribus his urbem fecerat esse suam*).

His wife *Domnica*, who outlived him, was buried in the same tomb.

He is possibly to be identified with the *Osius* to whom was dedicated the translation and commentary on the *Timaeus* of Plato made by *Calcidius* (in *PLRE* I).

HOSTILIVS comes (in Italy) 494/495

Comes; said to have had assistance from members of the clergy against the church (*adversus ecclesiam*); *Gelas. Ep.* 4 (Loew.) (to a bishop *Felix*, whose see is unknown, in 494/495).

Hunericus king of the Vandals 477-484

In official documents his name was spelt 'Hunirix'; *Vict. Vit.* II 39, III 3. On his name, see Schönfeld, pp. 143-4.

Eldest son of Geiseric; Vict. Vit. II 1, Prisc. fr. 29, Malch. fr. 13, *Laterculus regum Vandalorum* 4, Proc. *BI* I 4.13-14, 5.6, 9.1, Joh. Ant. fr. 204, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 464, Joh. Mal. 366, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 455, Theoph. AM 5947, 6026. His first wife was a daughter of the Visigothic king Theoderic I; Jord. *Get.* 184. Soon after 455 he married Eudocia I, daughter of Valentinian III; Prisc. fr. 29, 30, Joh. Ant. fr. 204, Proc. *BI* I 5.6, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 393, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 464, Joh. Mal. 366, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 455, Theoph. AM 5947, 5949, 5964. Eudocia bore him a son, Hilderic; Vict. Vit. III 19, Proc. *BI* I 9.1, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 523, Theoph. AM 5964. Brother of Genton I; Vict. Vit. II 12, *Lat. reg. Vand.* 7. Brother also of Theoderic 4; Vict. Vit. I 44, II 12. See stemmata 3, 40 and 41.

Geiseric sent him as a hostage to Valentinian III to guarantee their treaty (presumably in 442); Proc. *BI* I 4.13, cf. Courtois, *Les Vandales et l'Afrique*, p. 173. Possibly on this occasion he was betrothed to Eudocia (see above); Merobaud. *Carm.* I 7-8, 17-18, *Pan.* II 27-9 and cf. Clover, in *TAFS* 61 (1971), I, pp. 21, 53, and Courtois, p. 396. If so, his marriage to Theoderic's daughter was presumably before 442.

KING OF THE VANDALS AND ALANS a. 477-484: he succeeded Geiseric as king in 477; Vict. Vit. II 1, Malch. fr. 13, *Lat. reg. Vand.* 4, Proc. *BI* I 8.1, Jord. *Get.* 170, 184, Evagr. *HE* IV 14, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 464, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 3. His full title was 'rex Vandalorum et Alanorum'; Vict. Vit. II 39, III 3. One of his first acts was to send envoys to the emperor Zeno to establish peace; Malch. fr. 13. During his reign the Moors rebelled and broke free from Vandal rule; Proc. *BI* I 8.1-2.5. He was an Arian and persecuted the Catholics of his kingdom; Vict. Vit. II-III passim, Ferrand. *V. Fulg.* 4, Marcell. com. s.a. 484, Proc. *BI* I 8.3-4, 21.19, Evagr. *HE* III 20, IV 14, 16, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 466, 479, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 3, Theoph. AM 6026. He also persecuted Manichees; Vict. Vit. II 1-2.

He died on Dec. 23, 484; *Laterculus regum Vandalorum* 4, 6 (in *Chron. Min.* III, p. 458) (he reigned seven years, ten months, twenty-eight days, and Geiseric died on Jan. 25, 477), cf. Proc. *BI* I 8.5 (reign of eight years), Vict. Tonn. s.a. 464 (seven years five months), 479 (died in his eighth year).

His successor was his nephew Gunthamund; Proc. *BI* I 8.6, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 479, Jord. *Get.* 170, Theoph. AM 6026.

Hunimund I

king of the Ostrogoths L IV/E V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 143.

Son of Hermanaric (= Ermanaricus, in *PLRE* 1), father of Thorismud, of the Ostrogothic family of the Amali; *Jord. Get.* 81, 250. See stemma 37. He succeeded Vinitharius (*PLRE* 1) as king of the Ostrogoths and was himself succeeded by Thorismud; *Jord. Get.* 250. In later tradition he was renowned for his personal beauty; *Jord. Get.* 250, *Cass. Var.* XI 1.19.

The allusion in *Jord. Get.* 248 to Hunimund 'the Great', father of Gesimund, would give him a date earlier than the tradition elsewhere reported by Jordanes seems to allow. It would seem likely that the traditions reported by Jordanes were themselves by the sixth century subject to variation. Cf. L. Schmidt, *Geschichte der deutschen Stamme, Die Westgermanen*, 1² (1938), 108-9.

Hunimundus 2 leader of the Suavi c. 465

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 143.

Dux Suavorum; *Jord. Get.* 273. Rex Suavorum; *Jord. Get.* 277.

He and his people lived to the north of Noricum, whence they raided Batavis (on the borders of Raetia II and Noricum) in the days of St Severinus; *Eugipp. V. Sev.* 22.4. In the mid 460s he raided Dalmatia, passing Pannonia on the way and carrying off some cattle of the Ostrogoths; while returning home he was attacked by Theodemer 2 near lake Pelsois, his army was defeated and he himself captured; Theodemer pardoned him and released him after adopting him in the Germanic style, but Hunimund later aroused the Sciri to attack the Ostrogoths and they killed king Valamer; *Jord. Get.* 273-6. He and Alaricus 2 then united with Sarmatians and other tribes and invaded Pannonia, where they were defeated by the Ostrogoths under Theodemer in a bloody battle; *Jord. Get.* 277-9.

HYACINTHVS 1 referendarius (East) E/MV

Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* III 83 (addressed *Τακίνθω ρεφερενδαρίω*), 84 (*τῷ αὐτῷ*).

Hyacinthus 2 ?cubicularius (West) c. 449

He was the eunuch sent by Iusta Grata Honoria to ask Attila to help her; on his return to Italy, he was arrested and tortured and after disclosing the whole story was executed; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 199. Possibly a *cubicularius* at the western court.

Hydatius chronicler; bishop (see unknown) 427-c. 470

Author of an extant chronicle continuing that of St Jerome from 379 to 469.

HYPATIA 1

He was 'provinciae Gallaeciae natus in Lemica civitate'; Hyd. Lem., praef. 1 (his birthplace is probably to be identified with Ginzo de Limia in Gallaecia; cf. Hyd. Lem., ed. Tranoy, p. 11).

Early in his life he visited Palestine as a pilgrim and there met St Jerome; Hyd. Lem. praef. 3, and *chron.* 40 (a. 407). In 416 he entered the priesthood and in 427 became bishop; Hyd. Lem. praef. 6-7, *chron.* 62b, 96, 130, 201, 207. His death is not recorded, but the chronicle ends in 469 and he presumably died c. 470.

For the chronology of the work, cf. C. Courtois, *Byzantion* 1951. See *P-W* IX 40-3, Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 109-10, and the edition by A. Tranoy, *Sources chrétiennes* 218-19, and also E. A. Thompson, 'The End of Roman Spain', in *Nottingham Medieval Studies* xx (1976), 3ff.

Hylasius spatharius (East) 467/468

Ὁ σπαθάριος; a eunuch, sent by the emperor to inform Daniel the Stylite of his plans to counter an expected attack on Alexandria by the Vandals; *V. Dan. Styl.* 56 (the date is shortly before the expedition of 468 against the Vandals).

IOBIVS (sic) PHILIPPVS (H) YM (ETIVS?)
senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 67 n. 1. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Hymnetius doctor 404/407

Addressee of two letters from John Chrysostom in exile; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 38, 81 (addressed Ὑμνητίῳ ἀρχιεπιστῶ).

Hypatia 1 mathematician and philosopher (at Alexandria)
L. IV/E V

Daughter of the mathematician Theon of Alexandria (*PLRE* 1); Theon, *Comm. in Ptol.* III title, Soc. VII 15, Philost. VIII 9, Dam. fr. 102 = Suid. Γ 166, Theoph. AM 5906.

Born and educated in Alexandria; she studied mathematics under her father and then proceeded to other branches of philosophy; Dam. fr. 102. She surpassed her father in mathematics; Philost. VIII 9.

Philosopher at Alexandria; Dam. fr. 102, Theon, *Comm. in Ptol.* III title, Syn. *Ep.* 4, 136, 154, Soc. VII 15, Joh. Mal. 359, John of Nikiu 84.87, Theoph. AM 5906. She was a leading exponent of Neo-Platonism at Alexandria; Soc. VII 15 (τὴν Πλατωνικὴν ἀπὸ Πλωτίνου καταγομένην διατριβὴν διαδέξασθαι). She gave lectures on Plato and

HYPATIA 1

Aristotle; Dam. fr. 102. She also taught mathematics; Philost. viii 9. She was very learned in astronomy, and helped her father with his commentary on the Almagest of Ptolemy; Theon, *Comm. in Ptol.* III title (ἐκδόσεως παραναγνωσθείσης τῆ φιλοσόφῳ θυγατρὶ μου Ὑπατία), Philost. viii 9, Suid. γ 166. Among her pupils was Synesius 1 (later bishop of Ptolemais); Syn. *Ep.* 16, 133, *Ep. ad Paeonium*.

Author of commentaries on Diophantus, on the astronomical canons, and on the *Conica* of Apollonius; Suid. γ 166.

Of excellent character she was just and modest and a lifelong virgin; she was handsome and beautiful; as a public speaker she was fluent and skilful; in her actions she showed herself to be wise and statesmanlike; the citizens in general admired and respected her exceedingly, and it was to her house that new governors of the province paid their first visits after their arrival; Dam. fr. 102.

Her popularity and influence, together with her paganism, aroused the hatred and envy of the patriarch Cyril and the more fanatical Christians, and in March 415 she was attacked and brutally murdered by a mob of Cyril's followers; Soc. vii 15 (who gives the date), Philost. viii 9, Dam. fr. 102, Suid. γ 166, Joh. Mal. 359, John of Nikiu 84.100-2, Theoph. AM 5906.

Her reputation remained considerable at Alexandria and in later times placed Isidorus 5 himself in the shade; Dam. fr. 276. The statement in Suid. γ 166 that she was the wife of Isidorus the philosopher (see Isidorus 1) is an error. Damascius believed that Isidorus was superior to Hypatia as a true philosopher to a geometrician; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 164.

She received several letters from her former pupil Synesius, some written after he became bishop in 411; Syn. *Ep.* 10, 15, 16, 33, 81, 124, 154.

See further J. M. Rist, in *Phoenix* 19 (1965), 214ff.

HYPATIA 2

c.f. (East) MV

Clarissimae memoriae femina; a widow whose will was debated by the senate since it left property to a priest; it was finally confirmed by Marcian, since she also left much elsewhere, to churches, to the poor, to monks, to the ransom of captives, and to her own freedmen; *Nov. Marc.* 5 (a. 455 April 23).

HYPATIA 3

(?c.f.) ?LV

Daughter of Erythrius (? = Erythrius 1); the poet Panolbius wrote an *Epitaphios* on her; Suid. II 204.

Hypatius 1 MVM per Orientem 414-415

MAGISTER MILITVM PER ORIENTEM a. 414 Dec. 13, *CTh* I 7.4^a; 415 March 16, *CTh* VIII 1.15^a.

Possibly successor of Lupianus 1; *Fasti*.

Hypatius 2 melloproximus scrinii (East) 416

Named second of the three (current) *melloproximi* of the *scrinia* exempted from the provisions of *CTh* VI 26.17 (issued at Constantinople on Feb. 6, 416). He was probably *melloproximus* of the *scrinium epistularum*, which is named second of the three *scrinia* in this law.

Hypatius 3 ?officialis of the MVM (East) 434

Sent by Fl. Titus 2 in 434 'ex ordine magistri militiae' to Euphratensis to see that the governor Fl. Libianus obeyed his instructions concerning the bishop of Hierapolis, Alexander; *ACOec.* I iv, pp. 200-1.

The phrase 'ex ordine magistri militiae' is presumably a mistranslation from a Greek text such as ἀπό τάξεως τοῦ στρατηλάτου, in which τάξις should be rendered as 'officium'.

HYPATIUS 4 (?v.c.) MV

Invited by Sidonius Apollinaris to help Donidius by his influence (suffragio vestro) to recover some family property (ut ad soliditatum ruris istius te patrocinate perveniat); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* III 5 (after 469). Probably a Gallic noble.

Hypatius 5: the MVM *per Thracias* in 513 mentioned in *Joh. Mal.* 402, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e, and *Theoph. AM* 6005 (see Fl. Hypatius 6) is thought by some scholars to be a separate person; cf. Cameron, *GRBS* 1974, 313-14.

Fl. Hypatius 6 cos. 500; MVM praes. 503; MVM per Thracias 513; ?MVM praes. 513; MVM per Orientem 516-518, 520-(?)525, 527-529

Full name; *P. Oxy.* 1962. Hypatius; *elsewhere*.

Son of *Secundinus* 5 and *Caesaria* 1 (the sister of the emperor *Anastasius*, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214b); *Joh. Mal.* 398, 399 = *Eustath. fr.* 7, *Theoph. AM* 5997, 6005-6 (= *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 503, 510), 6016, 6021, *Cedr.* I 639. Nephew of *Anastasius*; *Cyr. Scyth.*, V. *Sabae* 56, *Proc. BP* I 8.2, 11.24, *Anon. Val.* 13.74, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 515,

Jord. *Rom.* 358, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 511, s.a. 530, Joh. Ant. fr. 214e, Theoph. AM 5997, 6005, 6024. Brother of Pompeius 2; Theoph. AM 6024. Cousin of Probus 8; Marcell. com. s.a. 532. Father of Pompeius and grandfather of Ioannes (both in *PLRE III*); Proc. *BC III* 31.14. Husband of Maria 9; Proc. *BP I* 24.23–4. He was survived by his children; Proc. *BP I* 24.58 (see below). See stemma 9.

Possibly he served against the Isaurian rebels in 492/498; Mich. Syr. IX 11.

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 500 with Fl. Patricius 14 (East): *Fasti, P. Oxy.* 1962, *P. Strassb.* 273, *CJ II* 4.43, 7.21.

MVM PRAESENTALIS a. 503: he and Patricius 14 were *οἱ τῶν ἐν Βυζαντίῳ στρατιωτῶν ἄρχοντες*; Proc. *BP I* 8.2 (i.e. *magistri militum praesentales*). *Στρατηλάτης πραισέντου*; Joh. Mal. 398, Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 399. *Στρατηγός*; Proc. *BP I* 8.2, Theoph. AM 5997.

In May 503 he was sent with Patricius and Areobindus 1 to command the Roman armies in the war against Persia; Josh. Styl. 54, Proc. *BP I* 8.1–2, Zach. *HE VII* 4, Marcell. com. s.a. 503, Joh. Mal. 398–9 (partly = Eustath. fr. 7), Theoph. AM 5997–8. He and Patricius camped at Siphrios near Amida with 40,000 troops; Josh. Styl. 54, Proc. *BP I* 8.10, Theoph. AM 5997. They remained there although asked by Arcobindus for help against a large Persian army near Nisibis; Josh. Styl. 55, Zach. *HE VII* 5, Theoph. AM 5997. They briefly left the district in futile pursuit of some Persians, returning when a captive promised (vainly) to betray Amida to them; Josh. Styl. 56. Later they met and destroyed some Ephthalite Huns but, growing careless, were surprised and put to flight by Cavades; they fled to Samosata; Proc. *BP I* 8.13–19, Josh. Styl. 57 (in August 503; Joshua describes the incident but does not mention Hypatius), Marcell. com. s.a. 503. The Roman reverses of 503 were ascribed to the cowardice and lack of skill of Hypatius and Patricius; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 53. Hypatius was recalled to Constantinople (late autumn 503) and replaced by Celer 2; Joh. Mal. 399, Theoph. AM 5998, cf. Proc. *BP I* 9.1 (where the allusion to Areobindus should be to Hypatius). According to Joshua the Stylite, he was succeeded in 505 by Pharesmanes 3 at Edessa (Josh. Styl. 88); however, Hypatius is nowhere mentioned in Joshua's detailed account of events after the arrival of Celer (in particular, not in Josh. Styl. 87 – a list of the chief generals in winter 504–5), and the date of Pharesmanes' appointment would fit in with the recall of Areobindus; possibly therefore Joshua has given the name of Hypatius by mistake for that of Areobindus.

MVM PER THRACIAS a. 513 (cf. Hypatius 5): *στ. αλληλάτης Θράκης*;

Joh. Mal. 402. Ὁ τῆς Θρακῶν στρατηγός; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 3. In 513 (for this date, cf. Bury, *LRE*² i 448 n. 3) he was the commander of Roman troops in Scythia and Thrace, but was unpopular with them; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 1, Theoph. AM 6005. Said to have made an enemy of Vitalianus 2 by insulting his wife; Zach. *HE* vii 13, viii 2. After Vitalian's first attack on Constantinople he was replaced by Cyrillus 3; Joh. Mal. 402, Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 5.

?MVM PRAESENTALIS a. 513 (late): after the defeat and death of Cyril, Hypatius was sent against Vitalian with an army and with Alathar under his command; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 6, Jord. *Rom.* 358, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 511 (*magister Romanae militiae*), Joh. Mal. 402, Zach. *HE* vii 13, Evagr. *HE* iii 43. The post of MVM *per Thracias* was held by Alathar; Hypatius may therefore have been one of the *magistri militum praesentales* (cf. *Fasti*). He was attacked, defeated and taken prisoner by Vitalian (in 513); Marcell. com. s.a. 515, Jord. *Rom.* 358, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 511, Evagr. *HE* iii 43, Zach. *HE* vii prol., vii 13, viii 2, Joh. Mal. 402 (= fr. 41, *exc. de ins.*, p. 169), Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 9, Theoph. AM 6005. His treatment in captivity was insulting; Zach. *HE* vii 13, viii 2. Vitalian did not release him until 514, after the payment of a substantial ransom by Anastasius; Cyr. Scyth., *V. Sabae* 56, Marcell. com. s.a. 515, Zach. *HE* vii 13, viii 2, Evagr. *HE* iii 43, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 511, Joh. Mal. 402, John of Nikiu 89.73, Theoph. AM 6006, Joh. Ant. 214e 10.

MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 516?-518: 'στρατηλάτης' in the East; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* i 40 (a. 515/18; addressed to Hypatius and concerned with Tarsus), 45 (a. 513/18; unnamed 'Master of the Soldiers in the East'), Severus, *Hymns*, no. 198 (= *Patr. Or.* vii 5, p. 249) (a. 517 July 25; see below), cf. Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* i 15 (a. 515/18; unnamed 'general of the East'). He was in Palestine on a pilgrimage in 516 and was present in Jerusalem when John of Jerusalem anathematized a number of leading monophysites; he made lavish gifts to the churches of Jerusalem and to the monks Theodosius and Sabas; Cyr. Scyth., *V. Sabae* 56 ('Ἵπατίω τῷ ἀνεψιῷ τοῦ βασιλέως τότε ἐκ τῆς Βιταλιανῶ ἀπολυθέντι αἰχμαλωσίας καὶ εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα εὐχῆς ἕνεκεν ἐλθόντι), Theoph. AM 6005 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 518). He was at Aegae (in Cilicia) on July 25, 517, en route to the Persian frontier, and met Severus of Antioch there; Severus, *Hymns*, no. 198 ('Hypatius the master of the soldiers ('στρατηλάτης') who was going down to the land of the Persians'). He perhaps remained in the post until Justin appointed Diogenianus 4 (Joh. Mal. 411, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519; and cf. *Fasti*; his period out of office coincides with the period when the influence of Vitalian was strong). He was one of the prominent dignitaries

named in acclamations at Apamea at the enquiry concerning Peter of Apamea before Eutychianus 4; *ACOec.* III, pp. 102.31, 103.13.

MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 520-525: magister militum Orientis; he was in office on Aug. 7, 520; Mansi IX 349, 365 (addressee of a letter from Justin on the bishop and clergy of Cyrrhus). Πατρικίος τε καὶ ἀρχὴν τῆς ἔω τὴν στρατηγίδα ἔχων (in 525/6); Proc. *BP* I 11.24. Still in office in 525 (in the fourth indiction, see below and cf. Rufinus); Zach. *HE* IX 6. In 525/526 he was sent with Rufinus 13 to negotiate with the Persians on peace and on the suggested adoption by Justin of Chosroes; Proc. *BP* I 11.24 (for the date, cf. Zach. *HE* IX 6-7). He was said by the Persians to have conspired with one of the Persian envoys to prevent peace, out of ill-will to Justin; following charges brought by Rufinus he was removed from office, but investigations failed to substantiate the charges; Proc. *BP* I 11.31.38-9.

PATRICIVS: he was already *patricius* in 525/526; Proc. *BP* I 11.24 (cited above). Patricius; Joh. Mal. 423 (a. 527), 445 (a. 529), Theoph. AM 6016 (a. 527), 6021 (a. 529), Mar. Avent. s.a. 532.

MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 527-529: στρατηλάτης Ἀνατολῆς; Joh. Mal. 423, Theoph. AM 6016, Cedr. I 639 (where the text is clearly in error; it should read: τὸν Σεκουνδίνου Ὑπάτιου). He was appointed to succeed Libelarius in June/July 527; Joh. Mal. 423, Theoph. AM 6016. He and Pharesmanes 3 conducted unsuccessful negotiations with the Persians in 527; Zach. *HE* VIII 5. He was replaced in 529 by Belisarius (*PLRE* III); Joh. Mal. 445, Theoph. AM 6021 (as στρατηγός Ἀνατολῆς). For the dates, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II, p. 272 n. 2.

In 532 the people of Constantinople and a number of senators proclaimed Hypatius emperor in place of Justinian during the Nika riot; when the riot was suppressed he was arrested and executed; his body was thrown into the Bosphorus and later was washed up and buried in disgrace, but subsequently Justinian gave orders for it to be buried by his kinsmen in the Church of St Maura; Proc. *BP* I 24.19-31.42-56, Evagr. *HE* IV 13, *Anth. Gr.* VII 591 lemma, Marcell. com. s.a. 532, Jord. *Rom.* 364, Zach. *HE* IX 14, *V. Dan. Scet.* 9, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 530, Mar. Avent. s.a. 532, Joh. Mal. 475-6, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 532, Zon. XIV 6.23-9, Theoph. AM 6024, Mich. Syr. IX 2.

His property was confiscated but subsequently restored to his children; Proc. *BP* I 24.57-8, *V. Dan. Scet.* 9.

The poet Iulianus (*PLRE* III) composed verses which were inscribed on his cenotaph; *Anth. Gr.* VII 591. Other verses, possibly by the same man, record the building of the cenotaph in his honour by the emperor; *Anth. Gr.* VII 592. The existence of a cenotaph when his body was washed up and buried poses a problem. Perhaps the body

IACOBVS 1

that was found was that of Pompeius; see A. Cameron, *Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies* 19 (1978), pp. 264-7.

He was a supporter of the Council of Chalcedon and did not communicate with (the monophysite) Severus of Antioch; *Cyr. Scyth.*, *V. Sabae* 56, *Theoph.* AM 6005.

Priscian described him as a man to be feared; *Prisc. Pan.* 298-300.

Hyperechius grammaticus (?at Constantinople) M/L V

Native of Alexandria; grammaticus; he lived under Marcian and was exiled by Leo; author of grammatical works, viz. *Τεχνή γραμματική*, *Περὶ ὀνομάτων*, and *Περὶ ῥήματος καὶ ὀρθογραφίας*; *Malch. fr. 2a* = *Suid.* Λ 267, *Suid.* Υ 273. Perhaps identical with the Hyperechius who taught Eudocia 2; *Tzetzes, Chil.* x 51.

Hyperechius (*CTH* x 1.14); see Sperchius.

Iacobus 1 comes et Mag. Equ. (West) 401-402

Addressee of a poem from Claudian warning him not to criticize Claudian's verses and using terms which suggest that he was well-known for holding extreme beliefs in the powers of intervention by saints; *Claud. Carm. Min.* 50 (title 'in Iacobum magistrum equitum'; cf. *vv.* 1-6 *per cineres Pauli, per cani limina Petri, ne laceres versus, dux Iacobe, meos. sic tua pro clipeo defendat pectora Thomas, et comes ad bellum Bartholomaeus eat; sic ope sanctorum non barbarus irruat Alpes, sic tibi det vires sancta Susanna suas*). He was a *comes* and *vir illustris* who between 398 and 404 (perhaps between 402 and 404, see below) took relics of the martyrs Sisinnius, Martyrius and Alexander (martyred at Anaunia in 397) to the bishop of Constantinople, John Chrysostom; *Epistula Vigilii Tridentini* (in *Ruin.*², p. 626) (part of the heading in a Vatican MS reads: . . . quorum reliquiae per Iacobum virum illustrem ad Iohannem episcopum urbis Constantinopolitanae pervenerunt; cf. also para. 1 *Iacobus etenim, desideriorum caelestium vir fidelis, comitivam reclinatorus in Christi comitibus dignitatem sanctorum recentium et vapore fumantum reliquias postulavit*).

The date of Claudian's poem was probably 402 (cf. Cameron, *Claudian*, 225-6); Iacobus was then in office and the reference in *v.* 5 (cited above) suggests that he was already in office in late 401 (when Alaric crossed the Alps). He could hardly have been in office when he journeyed to Constantinople, and since he was already *vir*

IACOBVS 1

illustris and *comes*, it is likely that the journey was after he became *magister equitum* rather than before. If so, he will have been *comes et magister equitum in praesenti* and subordinate to Stilicho (*PLRE* 1) in 401–402, and then retired and took the relics to Constantinople between 402 and 404 (between the date of the poem and the exile of John Chrysostom).

See further G. Brummer, *Wer War Jacobus?* in *BZ* 65 (1972), 339–52.

IACOBVS 2

v.sp., comes et praepositus quartae scholae
(Scutariorum) (East) 431

Ὁ περίβλεπτος κόμης καὶ πραιπόσιτος τῆς τεταρτῆς σχολῆς; present in Ephesus during the Council in August 431; *ACOec.* 1 i.vii, p. 68 (Latin version, 1 iv, p. 54) (the passage mentions *scutarii* who were apparently under his command). For the eastern *scholae*, cf. *Not. Dig. Or.* xi 3–10.

IACOBVS *qui et* PSYCHRISIVS 3

comes et archiater (at Constantinople) M/1.V

Nicknamed Ψύχριστος; Dam. fr. 190 = Suid. 112, Joh. Mal. 370, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467, Alex. Trall. II 163, 565, 571, Aetius, *Tetrabibl.* iv i 43. The name presumably refers to his habit of prescribing cold baths.

Son of Hesychius 8; Dam. fr. 190, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 121–2. His parents met and were married at Drepanum in Argos; Dam. fr. 190. Iacobus is described as a Greek (*natione Achivus*), Marcell. com. s.a. 462; and also as an Alexandrian of Damascene descent (ὅς ἐγγυς μὲν τὸ γένος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ἦν, πορρώτερον δ' ἐκ Δαμασκού), Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 120. He was of Damascene origin by his father; Dam. fr. 190, 191 = Suid. 113. He was presumably a Greek by his mother; Dam. fr. 190. Possibly he was an Alexandrian because he was born there, but if so the family could not have lived there long; when Hesychius abandoned his wife and child to resume his roving life, it was to Alexandria that he travelled (see Hesychius 8). The statement in *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467 that Iacobus was a Cilician is an error; the passage concerns the Cilician Isocasius and the phrase ὁ Κίλιξ has presumably been applied to Iacobus by inadvertence.

After an absence of nineteen years Hesychius reappeared at Constantinople and Iacobus went to join him there and studied medicine under him; Dam. fr. 190, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 120.

COMES ET ARCHIATRVS at Constantinople in the reign of Leo: ὁ κόμης καὶ ἀρχιατρός; Joh. Mal. 370. Ἀρχιητρός ὢν τῆς πόλεως; *Chron.*

IANVARINVS

Pasch. s.a. 467. In practice at Constantinople under Leo; Dam. fr. 190, Joh. Mal. 370, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467, Marcell. com. s.a. 462. A doctor; Dam. fr. 191, fr. 201 = *Epit. Phot.* 128 = Suid. Σ 852, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 120. Also called a philosopher; Joh. Mal. 370, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467. He was very skilful, as well able to cure as to diagnose, equally adept in the practice and the theory of medicine, and won a great reputation which made him the envy of other doctors; Dam. fr. 191, Marcell. com. s.a. 462 (*medicinae artis peritia tam ingenio quam litteratura perclaruit*). Like his father he preferred treatment by purges, cold baths and strict diet to surgery and cauterization; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 122. He gave free treatment to the poor and persuaded the rich to meet the cost; he himself subsisted only on his official salary ($\tau\omega$ δημοσίῳ μόνῳ ἀρκούμενος σιτηρεσίῳ); Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 123. When treating the emperor Leo for fever he displayed a brusqueness of manner and a lack of formality which was not usual at court; Marcell. com. s.a. 462. Statues were erected in his honour by the senators of Constantinople in the Baths of Zeuxippus; Joh. Mal. 370, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467. Another statue was erected to him in Athens, where he once treated the head of the Neo-Platonist school, Proclus 4; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 124, 125. At Constantinople in 467 he intervened to secure a proper trial for Isocadius; Joh. Mal. 370, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467.

He was a pagan; Marcell. com. s.a. 462.

Damascius, who saw his statue at Athens (but apparently not the man himself), described him as not handsome but of stern and serious mien; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 124.

He is cited in Alex. Trall. ii 163, 565, 571, Aetius, *Tetrabibl.* iv i 43, Olymp. *In Plat. Gorg.* p. 187.26.

IANNIA deaconess and archimandritess I. V/E. VI

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch before his episcopacy commending her for the way she administered her monastery and offering advice; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* vii 2 (a. 489/512). The title of deaconess was often conferred on devout ladies of noble birth; cf. Anastasia 2.

IANUARIA c.l. 9V

Iaenuaria (sic) c.l.; died aged 22, buried at Rome; VI 31999 = Rossi I 1296.

IANUARINVS consularis Numidiae 399 June 4

CTh xiii 1.17^a.

IANVARIUS 1

Ianuarius 1 (Symm. *Ep.* ix 32): *PLRE* 1.

Ianuarius 2 correspondent of Augustine L IV/E V

Addressee of two letters from Augustine answering his enquiries concerning church rituals; Aug. *Ep.* 54 (addressed 'dilectissimo filio Ianuario'), 55, *Retr.* II 20. They were probably written in 400 (*CSEL* 58, pp. 18-19).

Ianuarius 3 brother of Nomus M/L V

Brother of Nomus 2 and like him noted for justice and fair dealing and for his services to his home town; they both chose a private life rather than a public career even though it involved diminution of their property (they were probably both decurions and spent their wealth on municipal duties); while Nomus was better at literary activities, Ianuarius was more practical-minded and adept at civic business; Dam. fr. 284 = Suid. N 477.

IANVARIUS 4 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a fragment from a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 68 n. 3. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

IANVARIUS 5 (?v.c.) L V

Styled 'tua nobilitas' in a letter to him from Pope Gelasius commending the needy to his care and protection; *Gelas. Ep. fr.* 34 (Thiel) (a. 492/496). Evidently well-to-do and probably a senator. Perhaps identical with Ianuarius 4.

Ianuarius 6 v.gl., patricius (East) V/VI

Ὁ ἐνδοξότατος πατρικίος; building works at Corinth were dated under him and Paulus 13 *domesticus*; *CIG* 8824 Corinth.

Ianuarius 7 F VI

Son of Ioannes 54, whom he survived; he and his mother were left in possession of property which was once deposited with Ioannes by Tufa and which Theoderic took steps to recover for the royal treasury after Tufa was proscribed; they lived in Campania; Cass. *Var.* iv 32 (a. 507/511).

Ianuaris 8 discussor (in Italy) 507/511

Two 'discussores', Ianuaris and Probus 5, were accused by the Gravassiani and the Pontonates of imposing excessive tribute on them; Theoderic instructed the PPO Faustus 9 to have the assessment reduced; Cass. *Var.* iv 38 (a. 507/511). *Discussores* were *officiales* of the PPO sent into the provinces to carry out audits; cf. Jones, *LRE* i 405, ii 759. The Gravassiani and the Pontonates are not recorded elsewhere; they presumably lived in Italy (since Faustus was PPO Italiae).

AVREL(IVS) IAN(VARIVS?) 9 ?cons. Numidiae 408/423

Salvis dd. nn. Honorio et Theodosio Augg. Aurel. Ianuaris v.c. consularis Numidiae (?); carried out repairs to a building; viii 7018 = *ILAlg.* ii 600 Constantina (Numidia). He was perhaps the governor of the province.

Iason son of Iovius 408

Son of Iovius (? = Iovius 3); demanded as a hostage by Alaric in late 408; Alaric's demands were refused by Honorius; Zos. v 36.1-2.

IBBA vir sublimis; dux (under Theoderic) 508-513

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 145.

Theoderic, the ruler of Italy, won a major victory over the Franks 'per Ibbam, suum comitem'; Jord. *Get.* 302 (the date was presumably in 508; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* ii, p. 152). Ibbam received a letter while he was in Gaul, about the theft of property from the church at Narbo, and was instructed by Theoderic to maintain the rule of justice; his military achievements are alluded to (qui es bello clarus; gloriosus in bellorum certamine); Cass. *Var.* iv 17 (a. 508/511; addressed 'Ibbae viro sublimi duci').

Described as 'Theoderici dux', he defeated Gesalicus in Spain twice, in 511 when he made him flee to Africa, and in 513, when he made him flee to Gaul; *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 510 (for the date 511, cf. Gesalicus), s.a. 513, Isid. *Hist. Goth.* 37.

Idubingus MVM (East) 466/493

Ἰδουβίγγου γενομένου τηλικαῦτα στρατηλάτου; a certain Anatolius is recorded as retiring to a cell near Constantinople when Idubingus was general; *V. Dan. Styl.* 64. This occurred after the death of Titus 1 (466/70; *V. Dan. Styl.* 64) and before the death of Daniel (493 Dec. 11; *V. Dan. Styl.* 97). Idubingus is otherwise unknown. Since

He served under Leo and Zeno, holding several posts and earning a good reputation; *Patria Const.* (ed. Preger) II, p. 227.

In 474 when Theoderic Strabo 5 revolted, Zeno sent Illus against him; Joh. Ant. fr. 210. However, soon afterwards, in 475, Illus joined Verina, Basiliscus 2 and Armatus in plotting the overthrow of Zeno; Joh. Ant. fr. 210. He and his brother Trocundes laid siege to Zeno in Isauria after his flight there; Theoph. AM 5967. About this time he imprisoned Zeno's brother Longinus 6 and subsequently refused to release him until himself under siege in 485; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.1, Marcell. com. s.a. 485, Theoph. AM 5975. When the usurper Basiliscus failed to perform his promises, Illus changed sides and escorted Zeno back to Constantinople in 476; Candidus, fr. 1 = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Joh. Mal. 385, Theoph. AM 5969, Cedr. I 616, Zon. XIV 2.12-13. In the following year he induced Zeno to murder Armatus; Evagr. *HE* III 24. He himself narrowly escaped an assassination attempt by one of Zeno's slaves, Paulus 25; this provoked a quarrel with Zeno, who soothed Illus by handing Paulus over for punishment and loading Illus with dignities, including making him consul for the following year; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.1, Joh. Mal. 386 (see below).

His honours of 477 are named in Joh. Mal. 386 = fr. 35 (p. 164): *καὶ ἐγένετο δ' αὐτὸς Ἴλλοῦς συγκλητικὸς^(a) καὶ ὕπατος^(c) καὶ μάγιστρος^(b) καὶ πατρικίως^(d), διοικῶν τὴν πᾶσαν πολιτείαν.*

(a) I.e. he became a *vir illustris* for the first time; see Jones, *LRE* II 529 (effective membership of the senate was more and more confined to *illustres*).

(b) MAG. OFF. (East) a. 477-481: he was appointed in 477; Joh. Mal. 386 (see above). Magister officiorum; Marcell. com. s.a. 484 (referring to an event of 481, see below), Jord. *Rom.* 349. *Μάγιστρος*; Theoph. AM 5971, 5972, Suid. I 324, *Patria Const.* (ed. Preger) II, p. 227. Magister; Liberat. *Brev.* 16. Identical with the unnamed *μάγιστρος* of Malch. fr. 11 (see below). He held the post until late 481; Joh. Mal. 388 (cited below).

(c) CONSVL (East) a. 478 without a colleague (East or West): *Fasti. Coll. Avell.* 61-6, *CIL* IX 2073 = *ILCV* 1029A. While consul he repaired the Royal Stoa at Constantinople; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.1.

(d) PATRICIVS: made *patricius* in 477; Joh. Mal. 386 (above). Patricius; Vict. Gonn. s.a. 483, s.a. 488, Joh. Mal. 385, 387, Theoph. AM 5972, 5973.

In 478 an unsuccessful attempt was made by Epinicus to assassinate him; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.1. Illus sent Epinicus to prison in Isauria, and later visited him there while himself in Isauria for his

brother Aspalius' funeral; he then learnt that Verina was behind the plot; when Zeno called him back to Constantinople, he refused to enter the city until Verina had been surrendered to him and sent to Isauria to be detained there; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.2 (Verina's imprisonment is mentioned in Joh. Mal. 386, Evagr. *HE* III 27, Theoph. AM 5972). He was called back from Isauria by Zeno in late 478 (cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II, Excursus B, 787) to meet the threat from Theoderic Strabo; Malch. fr. 14. Although he did not lead the army himself (see Martinianus 3), he attended the trial, conducted at Constantinople in 478 by a commission of three senators, of Anthimus 2, Marcellinus 7 and Stephanus 4, who were accused of supporting Strabo; Malch. fr. 11. In 479 Illus was apparently regarded by Strabo as a man who could be trusted; Malch. fr. 16. When the revolt of Marcianus 17 broke out in 479, Illus brought in reinforcements of Isaurians from Chalcedon and defeated him; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.3, Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Theoph. AM 5971. During this, his house at Constantinople was burnt down; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.3. In the following year he successfully defended the gates of Constantinople against Theoderic Strabo; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.5.

Probably in 480 he quarrelled with the empress Ariadne whose request for the release of her mother Verina he brusquely refused; Joh. Mal. 387, Theoph. AM 5972. She then plotted to kill him; Jord. *Rom.* 349ff., Joh. Mal. 387 (according to Jordanes, Illus also plotted to kill Ariadne). An attempt on his life was made in the circus (probably in 481) and, although he survived, one of his ears was cut off; Josh. Styl. 13, Marcell. com. s.a. 484, Joh. Mal. 387, Theoph. AM 5972. As soon as he had recovered, he prepared to leave Constantinople and go to the East; Jord. *Rom.* 349ff., Josh. Styl. 13, Marcell. com. s.a. 484, Joh. Mal. 388, Theoph. AM 5972.

MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 481-483: Zeno allowed him to go to the East and gave him the post of *magister utriusque militiae per Orientem*; Joh. Mal. 388 (διεδέξατο αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ μαγίστρου καὶ ἐποίησεν αὐτὸν στρατηλάτην ἀνατολῆς, δούς αὐτῷ πᾶσαν ἐξουσίαν). Evagr. *HE* III 27 (ὄν καὶ στρατηγὸν ὁ Ζήνων τῶν ἐξῶν ἀποδείκνυσι δυνάμειν), Theoph. AM 5972 (στρατηγὸν τῆς ἐξῶς ἀπάσης, δούς αὐτῷ ἐξουσίαν πᾶσαν, ὥστε καὶ δοῦκας ποιεῖν), Josh. Styl. 12 ('στρατηλάτης' at Antioch: but Joshua's account is muddled), Zach. *HE* V 6 ('στρατηγός'), John of Nikiu 88.74-5. For the date of this appointment and his journey to the East (late 481), see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 19 n. 1. He was at Antioch early in 482 where he received a letter from his friend John Talaias who had just become patriarch of Alexandria; Liberat. *Brev.* 17. In 483 Zeno demanded the release of his

brother Longinus and, when Illus refused, dismissed him and appointed Ioannes 34 (the Scythian) in his place; he also expelled Illus' relatives from Constantinople and gave their property to the cities of Isauria; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.1. The popularity and power of Illus are said to have so alarmed Zeno that he tried every trick to do away with him; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 169.

Illus rebelled openly in 484; he released Marcianus, contacted Odovacer, the Persians and the Armenians for help, and prepared a fleet; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2. Zeno sent Leontius 17 against him, but Illus persuaded Leontius to join forces with him; Josh. Styl. 14, Jord. *Rom.* 352. He then took Verina from prison to Tarsus in Cilicia and persuaded her to proclaim Leontius as emperor; Jord. *Rom.* 349ff., Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2, Josh. Styl. 14-15, Marcell. com. s.a. 484, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 437, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 109 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242, Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 40, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 483, Zach. *HE* v 6, Evagr. *HE* iii 16, 27, Liberat. *Brev.* 17-18, Joh. Mal. 387-8, John of Nikiu 88.78-9, Theoph. AM 5972-3, *Patr. Const.* (ed. Preger) ii. p. 227, Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 32, *V. Isaias*, p. 7 (the coronation was on July 19, 484; see 'Palchus', in *Rev. de l'instruction publique en Belgique* xl (1897), ed. Cumont, p. 8 and cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* ii 29 n. 1). They planned to cross the Euphrates to Edessa but found the Edessenes hostile; Josh. Styl. 16. They were supported by the satraps of Armenia; Proc. *de aed.* iii 1.25-6. In a battle near Antioch (September, 484, see Stein, *Bas. Emp.* ii 30 n. 1), they were defeated by the army of Zeno under Ioannes 34 (the Scythian) and fled to the Fort of Papyrius, a stronghold in Isauria; Josh. Styl. 17, Joh. Ant. fr. 214.5, Joh. Mal. 389, John of Nikiu 88.87-8, Theoph. AM 5976-7, Liberat. *Brev.* 18, *Patria Const.* (ed. Preger) ii, p. 227. There they were besieged for four years until the place was betrayed and Illus and Leontius were taken prisoner and executed; Jord. *Rom.* 349ff., Joh. Ant. fr. 214. 10-11, Josh. Styl. 17, Marcell. com. s.a. 488, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 438, Dam. fr. 303 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 488, Joh. Mal. 389, John of Nikiu 88.88-91, Theoph. AM 5976, 5980. During the siege his daughter Anthusa died and thereafter he neglected his duties; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.6, 214.9. His last requests were that his daughter be buried at Tarsus, his wife be unharmed and a faithful servant Conon spared, and these wishes were granted; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.10-11.

In religion he was an orthodox catholic; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 435, Zach. *HE* v 9, Liberat. *Brev.* 16, cf. Evagr. *HE* iii 16 (bishop Calandion of Antioch supported his rebellion). He was however strongly influenced by the pagan soothsayer Pamprepus; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 109 = Phot.

Bibl. 242, *Dam. fr.* 178 = *Suid.* Π 137, *Malch. fr.* 20 = *Suid.* Π 137, *V. Isaiæ*, p. 7. He followed the advice of Pamprepius, and turned against him only after they were besieged in the Fort of Papyrius, when he had him executed; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 110 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242, *Theoph. AM* 5976, and cf. Pamprepius.

He is mentioned at *Suid.* Λ 257, M 209 and possibly Δ 870.

A district of Constantinople where he owned property was later known as τὰ Ἴλλου and his house there became a Church of St. John; *Patria Const.* (ed. Preger) II, pp. 227, 281, cf. *Theoph. AM* 6020 (Justinian τὸ μεσίαυλον τῆς βασιλικῆς Ἴλλου κιστέρναν μεγάλην ἐποίησεν).

Illus 2

PPO (?Orientis) ?L V/E VI

Two of his prefectorial edicts are extant among others of the late fifth and early sixth centuries; Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, p. 265 nos. 8–9, p. 269ff. nos. 8–9. He is not otherwise known, unless he is to be identified with Fl. Illus Pusaesus D. . . (PPO Orientis 480/486).

Flavius Illus Pusaesus D. . .

Flavius Appalius Illus Trocundes

Importunus: see Inportunus.

IMVS

comes (East); pater (civitatis) V/VI

An inscription at Sebaste in Cilicia is dated ἐπὶ Ἰμου τοῦ μεγαλοπρεπ(εστάτου) κόμ(ητος) πάτρος and in a twelfth indiction; *JHS* 12 (1891), 259 n. 32. He was a *comes* holding the post of *pater civitatis* at Sebaste.

Indacus Cottunes

Isaurian brigand and rebel M/L V

Full name; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214.6, 214.10. Indacus; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 206.2, *Suid.* I 368. For the name 'Indacus' in Isauria, cf. *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* v 7 (a bishop of Corycus in 515/18); for both names, cf. G. E. Bean and T. B. Mitford, *Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1964–1968*, 148 with note.

Son of Papyrius and like him an Isaurian brigand who terrorized the surrounding districts from his stronghold, the *castellum Papyrii*; in 469 Fl. Zeno 7, consul and newly appointed MVM per Orientem, sent troops to drive him from his stronghold; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 206.2. In 484 he was besieged in the fortress with Illus 1 and Leontius 17, and was placed by them in charge of the defences; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214.6.

INNOCENTIVS 4

In 488 he betrayed the fortress to the besiegers and let them in, but was himself killed by them; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.10.

He flourished under Leo, and stories were told of his prowess as a runner over long distances; Suid. I 368, X 200. On this, cf. Bean and Mitford, *op. cit.*, 147.

Indes Isaurian rebel 498

Isaurian rebel leader, captured by Anastasius' troops in 498 and sent in chains to Constantinople with Longinus 4 of Selinus to be publicly exhibited after the revolt was crushed; Joh. Mal. fr. 37, Evagr. *HE* III 35 = Eustath. fr. 6. For the date, cf. Marcell. com. s.a. 498. He had a brother (Anonymus 124), also a rebel, who was captured in 492; Joh. Mal. fr. 37.

INGENIVS (? Ingenuus) ?v.c.; at Narbo 414

A leading citizen of Narbo in whose house was celebrated the marriage of Athaulfus and Galla Placidia 4 in 414; Olymp. fr. 24. Possibly a senator.

Perhaps identical with Anonymus 87.

Ingomeres son of Clovis L V

The first son of Chlodovechus (Clovis) and Chrotchildis 1; he died in infancy shortly after being baptized; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 29. See stemma 43.

INNOCENTIVS 1: v.p., ?agrimensor ?L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

INNOCENTIVS 2 dux Libyarum 411

He held office when Synesius composed his *Catastasis* I (in spring 411) (*δοῦκός ὄντος Ἰννοκεντίου*); Syn. *Catast.* I (title). He was an old man in ill-health when appointed as *στρατηγός* in succession to Anysius 1 and was unable to offer serious resistance to the Austrian invaders; Syn. *Catast.* I (= *PG* 66, 1569B).

INNOCENTIVS 3 v.sp. M/L V

Spectabilis vir; at the request of Lupus (bishop of Troyes) he faithfully carried out injunctions sent by Sidonius, who then wrote asking Lupus to convey his thanks; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VI 9.3 (c. 472).

INNOCENTIVS 4 comes (rei militaris) (East) 499

One of four 'comites' killed in battle by the Bulgars in Thrace in 499; Marcell. com. s.a. 499. See Aristus 2.

POMPONIVS INNOCENTIVS (IVNIOR) 5 (viii 24659):
PLRE 1.

Castalius Innocentius Audax

Inobindus ?MVM (East) 441

One of the *στρατηγοί* sent against the Vandals by Theodosius II in 441; Theoph. AM 5941. He does not appear in the list of *duces* on this expedition in Prosp. Tiro s.a. 441. See Ansila.

Fl. Inportunus cos. 509; patricius

Full name; *SB* 5941, 7519 (papyri from consulate).

Member of the noble family of the Decii; *Cass. Var.* III 6.2-3. His father (Basilius 12) and paternal uncle (Decius 2) were very distinguished; *Cass. Var.* III 5. He had three brothers who all obtained consulships before 511; *Cass. Var.* III 6.2-6. He will therefore have been brother of Fl. Theodorus 62 (*cos.* 505), Albinus 9 (*cos.* 493) and Fl. Avienus junior 3 (*cos.* 501), and son of the consul of 480, Fl. Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius junior 12. See stemma 26.

Their father died while they were still young, and they were brought up by their mother; *Cass. Var.* III 6.6.

CONSVL (West) a. 509 without a colleague (East or West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 939-43, *P. Oxy.* 1885, *SB* 5941, 7519, Eugipp. *Ep. ad Pasc.* 1. In this year he and his brother Theodorus were accused of fomenting trouble against the Green party at Rome; *Cass. Var.* I 27 (*vir illustris consul*).

PATRICIVS a. 509/511: he was made *patricius* after becoming consul; *Cass. Var.* III 5 (addressed 'Inportunus v.i. patricio'; sume post consulares fasces emeritos patriciatus insignia), III 6 (to the senate; *illustri et magnifico viro Inportunus patriciatus culmen indulisimus*). The letters are to be dated in 509/511.

In 525 Inportunus was one of the senators and ex consuls who accompanied Pope John I on an embassy for Theoderic to Constantinople; Anon. Val. 15.90-1, *Lib. Pont.* 55.2.5.

Insteius Tertullus

Fl. Intall. (comes ordinis primi) L IV/E V

The words 'Fl. Intall. com. ord. pr.' or similar are inscribed on representations of *codicilli* included in the *insignia* pictured at the beginning of numerous entries in the *Notitia Dignitatum*; *Not. Dig. Or.* XXIV-XXVI, XXVIII-XXIX, XXXI-XLII, XLV, *Occ.* XV-XVII, XX-

XXXVIII, XL -XLI. They occur only in entries for posts of *spectabilis* grade; in entries for posts of *inlustris* grade there appears at this place instead of words the representation of a head or heads, and for lower ranking posts the name 'Fl. Val.' followed by various different continuations (see Fl. Val.). For a number of entries, of various posts, either the *insignia* are missing or the *codicilli* are left blank; presumably all were filled in as appropriate in the original copies of the *Notitia*.

It seems unlikely that 'Fl. Intall.' or 'Fl. Val.' represent actual persons; the words probably indicate the form of words to be used on the actual *codicilli* to be issued to each administrator on his appointment to office. All *spectabiles* posts carried the rank of *comes ordinis primi*.

Invidia

Ostrogothic chief c. 473

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 148.

He and Astat, 'comites', accompanied Theoderic 7 during an Ostrogothic invasion of Illyricum in c. 473 under Theodemir 2; Jord. *Get.* 285ff.

Ioannes I

CSL (East) 404

In 399/400 he was one of the leading figures in the government at Constantinople; Zos. v 18.7 (one of τῶν ἐξέχοντα τοῦ πολιτεύματος ἄνδρας). He was a trusted adviser of Arcadius (τὰ ἀπόρρητα πάντα παρὰ βασιλέως τεθαρρημένος), and was popularly believed to be the empress Eudoxia's lover; Zos. v 18.8 (he was rumoured to be the father of Theodosius II). In early 400 he, Aurelianus and Saturninus were surrendered to Gainas, their political enemy, (all three in *PLRE* I), and were at first threatened with death but finally sent into exile; Zos. v 18.7-9. After the fall of Gainas they returned from exile; Zos. v 23.1-2 (in late 400 or 401).

After his return he was accused, probably by Fravitta (*PLRE* I), of promoting the rift between the eastern and western emperors, but he obtained support at court and brought about the overthrow and execution of Fravitta; Eun. fr. 85. He was also accused by John Chrysostom at about this date of inciting a mutiny in the army; Phot. *Bibl.* 59.

COMES (?CONSISTORIANVS) a. 401/403: when the accusation by John Chrysostom was brought he had the title κόμης; Phot. *Bibl.* 59 (this title does not necessarily mean that he was already CSL).

CSL (East) a. 404: κόμης θησαύρων; in 404 he and other notables in Constantinople witnessed an inventory of church property at a

time when the supporters of John Chrysostom were being persecuted; Pall. *Dial.*, p. 19.

Perhaps identical with the Ioannes mentioned as a friend of Antiochus 5 in a letter of Synesius; Syn. *Ep.* 110.

Ioannes 2 ?tribunus (of cavalry) (in Pentapolis) 404/411

Native of Phrygia; in charge of a cavalry detachment in Libya Pentapolis; he proved a coward, fleeing in face of the enemy; Syn. *Ep.* 104 (written during the war in Libya, before Synesius became bishop, i.e. 404/411).

Not to be confused with Ioannes the brother of Aemilius (Syn. *Ep.* 44, 50), who came from Cyrene.

Ioannes 3 relative of Galla Placidia EV

Named among relatives of Galla Placidia 4 in a votive inscription set up by her at Ravenna; called 'Ioannes nep(os?)'; IX 276 = D 818 = *ILCV* 20 Ravenna. The date is probably in or after 439. The exact relationship is unknown. The reading 'nep.' may be an error for 'n(obilissimus) p(uer)'; see Gratianus 1.

Ioannes 4: notarius 394, primicerius notariorum 408, magister officiorum (of Attalus) 409, PPO Italiae et Africae 412-413, PPO II Italiae 422; *PLRE* I.

IOANNES 5 comes Africae ?408/9 or 423/4

Iohannes comes Africae occisus a populo est; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 59 (s.a. 408/9). The date 408 is difficult since the *comites Africae* in that year were Bathanarius succeeded by Heraclianus 3 (cf. *Fasti*); only if Zosimus (v 37.6) errs in giving Heraclianus as the immediate successor of Bathanarius would it be possible to fit in Ioannes; he would then have been briefly *comes Africae* late in 408. It may be however that the Gallic chronicle has mistaken the year; if the original information was dated to an indiction year, the chronicle could have put the event in the wrong indiction cycle (for similar cases, cf. Iusta Grata Honoria and Sebastianus 3); the correct date may therefore have been fifteen years after 408/9, i.e. 423/4, and the murder of Iohannes might then have been connected with the flight of Bonifatius 3 to Africa and the latter's appointment as *comes Africae* a sequel to the murder.

Ioannes 6 Augustus (in Italy) 423-425

According to a late source, he was a Goth; Nic. Call. *HE* xiv 7.

Theophanes (AM 5938) calls him a Vandal but has confused him with Ioannes 13 (the Vandal and MVM in Thrace in 441).

PRIMICERIVS NOTARIORVM (West) a. 423: πρωτοστάτης ὧν τῶν βασιλικῶν ὑπογραφέων; Soc. vii 23.3 (= Joh. Ant. fr. 195). Iohannes ex primicerio notariorum regnum sumit; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 92 (s.a. 423) (see below). Εἰς τῶν τὰ ὑπομνήματα βασιλεῖ γραφόντων; Nic. Call. *HE* xiv 7. Τις ἐκ τῶν βασιλικῶν ὑπογραφέων; Theoph. AM 5915.

AVGVSTVS a. 423-425: after the death of Honorius (Aug. 15, 423), when no new emperor was proclaimed in the West, Ioannes seized power at Rome (20 Nov. 423, *Ann. Rav.*), probably with the support of the MVM Castinus 2; *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 423, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 423, Hyd. Lem. 83 (a. 424), *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 92 (s.a. 423), Olymp. fr. 41, Marcell. com. s.a. 424, Jord. *Rom.* 327, Soc. vii 22.20, 23.3 (= Joh. Ant. fr. 195), Philost. xii 13, Proc. *BI* i 3.5, Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 8, Joh. Mal. 350, Theoph. AM 5915, Nic. Call. *HE* xiv 7, Pol. *Silv. Lat.* n. 83 (in *Chron. Min.* 1, p. 523). Augustus; Coins (Cohen² viii 207-9). He sent an embassy to Constantinople but did not receive recognition; Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 8 (citing Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus), Soc. vii 23.3ff., Philost. xii 13, Theoph. AM 5915, Nic. Call. *HE* xiv 7. He was captured and executed at Ravenna in 425 (see Aspar); Prosp. Tiro s.a. 425, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 425, *Chron. Gall.* 452, no. 99, Marcell. com. s.a. 425, Jord. *Rom.* 328, Hyd. Lem. 84 (a. 425), Olymp. fr. 34.46, Soc. vii 23.9-10, 24.1, Philost. xii 13, Proc. *BI* i 3.8-9, Joh. Mal. 356, Theoph. AM 5915, Nic. Call. *HE* xiv 7. His reign is also mentioned in Olymp. fr. 44.

His reign and his character are favourably described by Procopius as moderate and gentle; Proc. *BI* i 3.6-7 (ἦν δὲ οὗτος ἀνὴρ πρῶός τε καὶ ξυνέσεως εὐ ἤκων καὶ ἀρετῆς μεταποιεῖσθαι ἐξεπιστάμενος).

IOANNES 7 v.sp., ?comes consistorianus (East) before 429

V.s., ex com(ite) nostri sacrarii; member of the first commission on the *Codex Theodosianus*; *CTh* i 1.5 (a. 429 March 26). The sense of his title is uncertain, but it is perhaps equivalent to *comes consistorianus*.

Ioannes 8 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of four letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* ii 82, 163, v 148, 565 (all addressed Ἰωάννη σχολαστικῶ).

Ioannes Stobaeus 9 author ?E V

Author of a collection of extracts from many authors (Ἐκλογαί) in four books, still mainly extant. The book, known to Photius, was

dedicated by Ioannes to his son Septimius; cf. Phot. *Bibl.* 167. The most recent author whom Ioannes cites is the philosopher Themistius (*PLRE* 1); cf. Ioh. Stob. (ed. Meineke), *Flor.* I 41, 254, II 216, III 121, IV 160. See further *P-W* IX 2550-86 (Hense).

Ioannes 10

v.inl. (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; he made arrangements for the support of children, including those of his dead enemies; Nil. *Ep.* II 320 (addressed Ἰωάννη ἰλλουστρίω).

Ioannes 11

doctor; syncellus of Cyril of Alexandria 431

A doctor, he was σύγκελλος (treasurer) of Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, and visited Constantinople during the Council of Ephesus in 431 to present Cyril's case against the Oriental bishops; *ACOec.* I i.v, p. 136, Barhadbeshabba *HE* 24.

Ioannes 12

Mag. Off. (East) 431-433

CRP a. 426/429, *CTh* v 16.35^a = *CJ* XI 77.1^a (the date must be after Dec. 425 (date of *CTh* v 16.34) and before his next office).

CSL (East) a. 429 May 30-431: 429 May 30, *CTh* XVI 8.29^a dat. Cpli. He still held the post in 431 when he was sent by Theodosius to the Council of Ephesus; *Liberat. Brev.* 6, *Acta S. Dalmatii* (in *ASS.* Aug. 1, pp. 218ff.), Nestorius, *Book of Heraclides* (tr. Nau), pp. 247-9 (in early August, Hefele-Leclercq, 2 i, p. 348 with n. 2). In the Acts of the Council he is usually styled ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος, but his title is given in different forms, viz. ὁ κόμης τῶν σακρῶν, *ACOec.* I i.iii, pp. 31.3, 32.7-8, 32.13-14; or ὁ κόμης τῶν θείων (or τῶν ἀπανταχοῦ) λαργιτιόνων (or similar), *ACOec.* I i.iii, p. 51.1, I i.vii, pp. 69.16-17, 71.32. Also mentioned in this office; *ACOec.* I i.iii, p. 65.13, I i.vii, pp. 69.38, 70.11 (ὁ κόμης). Cf. also Barhadbeshabba *HE* 24-5 ('κόμης John, in charge of the treasury').

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 431-433: he obtained his new post during the Council of Ephesus; *ACOec.* I i.vii, p. 74.23-4 (ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος μάγιστρος Ἰωάννης, κόμης ὧν τηρικαῦτα τῶν ἀπανταχοῦ λαργιτιόνων), cf. p. 74.32 (ὁ προειρημένος μεγαλοπρεπέστατος μάγιστρος), p. 80.28 (ὁ μάγιστρος σου κόμης ὧν λαργιτιόνων, in a document subsequent to the Council). In office in 433^S (MSS 430) Feb. 22, *CTh* VII 8.15 dat. Cpli (addressed Ἰωάννη comiti et magistro officiorum').

He died before 450; Nestorius, *Book of Heraclides* (tr. Nau), p. 306.

Ioannes the Vandal 13 MVM (per Thracias) 441

A Vandal; Marcell. com. s.a. 441, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 441, Theoph. AM 5938.

Father of Fl. Iordanes 3; Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2, Theoph. AM 5943, Cedr. I 603.

MVM (PER THRACIAS) a. 441: Iohannes natione Vandalus magisterque militiae Arnegiscli fraude in Thracia interemptus est; Marcell. com. s.a. 441. His murder by Arnegisclus is also recorded in *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 441, Joh. Ant. fr. 206, Theoph. AM 5938, 5943 (in both passages Theophanes blames Chrysaphius for his murder, and in both he has confused this Ioannes with Ioannes 6, the usurper in Italy in 423), Cedr. I 603; cf. also Zach. *HE* II 5 *ad fin.* ('*et Iohannes στρατηλάτης a servis Arebindi occisus est*' – presumably a confused allusion to the same event). His murder was perhaps attributable to his nationality; in 441 a military expedition was sent from Constantinople against the Vandals (see Bury, *LRE*² I 255); if so, it will have been a political murder approved by the court at Constantinople.

(Ioh)annes 14 v.d., agens in rebus (West) 443

Iohannis in pace v.d. ACNSRB; died aged about 44, buried Oct. 20, 443; possibly father of Annianus who was buried in the same place in 474; Rossi I 714 = *ILCV* 511a.

Ioannes 15 v.d., exceptor scrinii libellorum et sacrarum
cognitionum (East) 449

Ὁ καθωσιωμένος ἐκσκέπτωρ τοῦ θεοῦ σκρινίου τῶν λιβέλλων καὶ τῶν θείων κογνιτιόνων; he read documents at the enquiry into complaints by Eutyches held at Constantinople on April 13, 449; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 149 (Latin version, II iii.i, p. 133).

IOANNES 16 v.sp., tribunus et notarius (East) 451

Ὁ περίβλεπτος τριβούνος καὶ νοτάριος; mentioned at Chalcedon in 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 24 (Latin version at II iii.ii, p. 40; *vir spectabilis tribunus et notarius*).

IOANNES 17 tribunus (et notarius) (East) 451

Tribunus ('*τριβούνος*'); sent by the emperor Marcian to Oasis in Egypt to summon the exiled bishops Nestorius and Dorotheus to Chalcedon; he also took invitations to Dioscorus (bishop of Alexandria) and Iuvenalis (bishop of Jerusalem); Zach. *HE* III 1, 3

(= Mich. Syr. VIII 10), Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 36, *Chron.* 846, p. 212 = 162. Missions of this kind were often carried out by *tribuni et notarii*.

Ioannes 18 officialis of the MVM c. 451

Native of Alexandria, he served under the *magister militum* (he was a 'qwm̄tynws', i.e. *comitianus*); Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 33, 62. He was sent to the Thebaid with money for the troops in 451, and while there he met Nestorius and was present when he died; Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 33. On *comitiani*, cf. Holosiricus.

IOANNES 19 v.sp., decurio silentiariorum (East) 451-455

Ὁ δεκουρίων; sent by the emperor Marcian in 451 with the priest Alexander to the monophysites Carosus and Dorotheus and the monks with them; mentioned by Alexander in his report to the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 20, 451; *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 100. He attended the Council of Chalcedon; *ACOec.* III i.iii, p. 130, II v, p. 4. Probably in 453 he delivered orders from Marcian to Dioscorus, patriarch of Alexandria, to accept the Council of Chalcedon ('per Iohannem principem silentiariorum') ('ryš slnt̄yr'); Zach. *HE* III 1 (Dioscorus refused and was exiled; this was in 453). Following the death of Dioscorus (Sept. 4, 454, Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* IV 9), Marcian sent Ioannes to Alexandria to explain the Chalcedonian faith and persuade the Alexandrians to accept Proterius as their bishop; *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 130 (Ἰωάννην τὸν λαμπρότατον δεκουρίωνα), II v, pp. 3-4 (per Iohannem decurionem; Iohannem v.c. decurionem eligentes misimus), Zach. *HE* III 11 (= Mich. Syr. VIII 12) (he was 'leader of the silentiaries' – 'rš slnt̄yr'). A letter of Pope Leo, dated 11 May 455, asked bishop Iulianus of Cos for news of Ioannes' visit to Egypt; Leo, *Ep.* 141 = *ACOec.* II iv, p. 94 (Iohannem spectabilem virum et in fidei sinceritate laudabilem ad Aegyptum causa fidei fuisse directum).

According to Zacharias, he returned to Constantinople without installing Proterius; he had promised to explain the Alexandrians' grievances to Marcian, an act which angered the emperor; Zach. *HE* III 11.

Ioannes 20 rhetor (at Alexandria) 452/457

A rhetor at Alexandria, contemporary with Palladius 8; he wrote theological works when Proterius was patriarch of Alexandria (a. 452-457) and signed them with the names of Peter the Iberian and Theodosius (patriarch of Jerusalem), much to their annoyance;

IOANNES 25

Zach. *HE* III 9-10. He is alluded to by Severus of Antioch; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* v 6 (a. 513/18).

Ioannes 21 cos. 456

CONSVL (East) ?prior a. 456 with Varanes 2; *Fasti*, Rossi I 798, 799, *CIL* v 5429. The inscriptions are all post consular dates; in 456 Avitus was consul in the West. Ioannes is named first on Rossi I 798-9 and second on *CIL* v 5429.

He is not otherwise recorded.

Ioannes 22 ?cubicularius (East) M V

A eunuch at Constantinople where he became godfather to Peter the Iberian and then joined him in taking up the monastic life and going to live in Palestine; Zach. *HE* III 4. Possibly a eunuch in the palace service at Constantinople.

Ioannes *qui et* Conon 23 ?tribunus numeri Isaurorum
(at Alexandria) M V

For his names, cf. Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 9 (Ἰωάννης . . . Κόνων μετονομασθεῖς), 25 (Ἰωάννης ὁ ἐπικληθεῖς Κόνων).

Father of St Sabas; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 1, 9, 25. Husband of Sophia; *V. Sabae* 1, 9. Brother of Gregorius; *V. Sabae* 1. He lived at Mutalasca near Caesarea in Cappadocia, but left in 444 to serve in the *numerus Isaurorum* at Alexandria; *V. Sabae* 1. When Sabas went to Alexandria soon after 457, Ioannes was in command of the unit (τοῦ τῶν Ἰσαύρων νομέρου κρατῶν); *V. Sabae* 9. He died at Alexandria in c. 491, after a successful career with his unit (πλείστα δυνηθεῖς καὶ διαπρέψας ἐν τῷ τῶν Ἰσαύρων νομέρω); *V. Sabae* 25.

Ioannes 24 monk M/L V

Son of the lawyer Sergius 1; after being freed from demoniac possession by Daniel the Stylite at Constantinople in 460, he became a monk; he died three years later; *V. Dan. Styl.* 29, 33-4.

IOANNES 25 ?dux 468

He was *ὑποστράτηγος* of Basiliscus 2 on the Vandal expedition of 468 and is said to have chosen death by drowning rather than surrender; *Proc. BV* I 6.22-4. The same story is told of Damoniscus (by John Malalas).

Ioannes (the Hesychast) 26 bishop and monk L V/E VI

Native of Nicopolis in Armenia, son of Encratius and Euphemia 2, of distinguished family; born 454 Jan. 8; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Ioann. Hesych.* 1. Brother of Pergamius 2 and Maria 5; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Ioann. Hesych.* 3-4. Uncle of Theodorus 58; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Ioann. Hesych.* 3. After taking up a life of religion at eighteen, he became bishop of Colonia (in Armenia Prima; cf. Pasinicus) at the age of 28; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Ioann. Hesych.* 3-4. Later, in 491, he withdrew to the Holy Land and, having entered the monastery of St Saba in 492, eventually died at an advanced age; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Ioann. Hesych.* 4-5 and *passim*.

Ioannes (Scythopolites) 27 scholasticus (?at Scythopolis) M/L V

Native of Scythopolis; σχολαστικός; author of a theological work in twelve books attacking Eutyches and Dioscorus, written for a patriarch Julian (presumably the patriarch of Antioch from 471 to 475/6, cf. Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 392, 410); Phot. *Bibl.* 95. This date makes it difficult to identify him with the Ioannes of Scythopolis who wrote a commentary (*παράθεσεις*) on Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite.

IOHANNES 28 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre and probably an *inlustris* or *spectabilis*; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 67 n. 1. For his rank and date, see Aggerius. This seat was among those used by *illustres* and *spectabiles*.

Ioannes 29 cos. 467; PPO Illyrici 479

Native of Epidamnus; *Anth. Gr.* VII 697-8. His ancestors came from Lychnidus; *Anth. Gr.* VII 697. He was probably born c. 440 (see below).

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 467 with Pusaеus PPO: *Fasti*, Rossi I 823, *CIL* V 6210 = *ILCV* 2737Aa. Εἰς ὑπάτουσ ἀνέλαμψε; *Anth. Gr.* VII 697. Τηλεφάνησ ὑπάτων κόσμος ἀειφανέων; *Anth. Gr.* VII 698.

COMES ET MAGISTER OFFICIORVM a. 467/468: 467 April 12/468 Feb. 8, *CJ* XII 5.3 (dated under Anthemius and before XII 5.4, see Pusaеus) + 25.3 (both addressed 'Iohanni comiti et magistro officiorum'); before 470, *CJ* XII 59.8 (a law of Leo, addressed 'Iohanni magistro officiorum').

PPO ILLYRICI a. 479: as PPO in Illyricum he was noted for his just administration and his support of the arts; *Anth. Gr.* VII 697

(Ἰλλυριοῖσι δικάζων Μούσας καὶ καθαρὴν ἐστεφάνωσε Δίκην), *Anth. Gr.* vii 698 (αἰπυτάτην δ' ἠύξησε νόμοις πατρίοισιν ἀπήνην φαιδρῶνας καθαρῆς ἔργα Δικαιοσύνης). As ὕπαρχος at Thessalonica, he was saved from a riotous crowd and later from rebellious soldiers during the revolt of Theodericus 7, first by the intervention of the clergy and local notables and then by the intervention of Adamantius 2; Malch. fr. 18 (= *FHG* iv, p. 126). Later, with the general Sabinianus 4, he persuaded Zeno to continue the fight against Theoderic rather than make peace; Malch. fr. 18 (= *FIIG* iv, p. 130) (these events were in 479).

He died aged 42; *Anth. Gr.* vii 698. He was commemorated in two poems by the poet Christodorus; *Anth. Gr.* vii 697-8. In vii 697 he is described as Ἐπιδάμιου ἄστρον, a phrase perhaps written before 491 when Anastasius, also a native of Epidamnus, became emperor.

He is possibly to be identified with Fl. Ioannes Thomas 13.

Ioannes 30

Latin grammaticus ?c. 478

Teacher of Latin literature in Gaul; praised by Sidonius Apollinaris for keeping learning alive during troubled times (te per Gallias uno magistro sub hac tempestate bellorum Latina tenuerunt ora portum; . . . de tua schola seu magisterio competens lectorum turba proveniet); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 2. The date is uncertain but must be at a time when most if not all of Gaul was already in barbarian hands; Sidonius published book viii in c. 478 and many of the letters were of recent composition. This letter may be one such. The circumstances of Gaul in c. 478 would be appropriate.

IOANNES 31 v.c., curator (of the property of Placidia) 480/486

Ἰωάννης ὁ λαμπρότατος, φροντίζων καὶ αὐτὸς (τῶν) πραγμάτων τῆς αὐ[τῆς] ἐπιφανεστάτης οἰκί[α]ς; *IGC* 240 Mylasa (Caria). For the date, see Fl. Illus Pusaeus D. . . The property belonged to Placidia 1.

Ioannes 32

Mag. Off. (East) 484 Sept. 1

CJ xii 21.8^a (a law of Zeno).

IOANNES 33

military commander (East) 484

He is identified as Ἰωάννης ὁ κατὰ Βασιλίσκον and so is not identical with Ioannes Scythia 34; in 484 he and Paulus 25 were joint-commanders of the fleet sent by Zeno against Illus 1; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.4 (ναυάρχους ἐπιστήσας Ἰωάννην . . . καὶ Παῦλον . . .). The allusion to Basiliscus is obscure; if Basiliscus is the usurper, Ioannes may possibly

have held a post once on his staff; for this use of *κατά*, cf. A. Cameron, *Glotta* (1978).

Ioannes Scythia 34 MVM per Orientem 483-498; cos. 498

The sources normally call him *Ioannes ὁ Σκύθης* to distinguish him from Fl. *Ioannes qui et Gibbus* (= *Ioannes 93*).

Grandfather of *Ioannes ὁ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων* (*PLRE III*), and possibly father-in-law of *Rufinus 13*; *Theoph. AM 6020*. See stemma 36.

?MAG. MIL OR COMES REI MILITARIS (in Illyricum) a. 482: in 482 he and *Moschianus 1*, *στρατηγοί*, were sent to Illyricum against *Theodericus 7*; *Joh. Ant. fr. 213* (they replaced *Sabinianus Magnus 4* and one of them will presumably have been *MVM per Illyricum*, the other *comes rei militaris*; cf. *Fasti*).

MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 483-498: in 483 *Zeno* dismissed *Illus 1* (*MVM per Orientem*) and replaced him by *Ioannes* (*διάδοχος τῆς ἀρχῆς*); *Joh. Ant. fr. 214.1*. *Στρατηλάτης* in 484; *Joh. Mal. 389*. He presumably retained this office throughout the war with *Illus* (484-488) and also under *Anastasius* for the duration of the Isaurian war (492-498) (see below). For the description of him and Fl. *Ioannes 93 qui et Gibbus* in 492 as *οἱ τοῦ Θρακῶου στρατεύματος ἡγούμενοι*, in *Theophanes AM 5985*, see the entry for the latter.

In 484 he was sent to the East with substantial forces to crush the rebellion of *Illus 1* and *Leontius 17*; *Josh. Styl. 15*, *Joh. Mal. 389*, *John of Nikiu 88.86*, *Theoph. AM 5976, 5977*. He defeated them near Antioch (Sept. 484); *Josh. Styl. 16-17*, *Theoph. AM 5976*. When they fled for refuge to the Fort of *Papirius* in Isauria, he besieged them there until the place was taken by treachery four years later in 488; *Josh. Styl. 17*, *Joh. Ant. fr. 214.7* (= *FHG IV*, p. 621, v, p. 27), *Theoph. AM 5983*. Early in the siege (late 484) he captured and killed *Trocundes* the brother of *Illus*; *Theoph. AM 5976*.

He and Fl. *Ioannes qui et Gibbus* were joint-commanders of *Anastasius*' troops in the Isaurian war (a. 492-498); *Theod. Lect. Epit. 449*, *Joh. Ant. fr. 214b*. He was one of the generals in the battle of *Cotyaeum* (in 492); *Theoph. AM 5985*. In 497 he defeated the Isaurians and captured their leaders *Longinus 3* of *Cardala* and *Athenodorus 2*, sending their heads to Constantinople; *Eustath. fr. 6* = *Evagr. HE III 35*, *Theoph. AM 5988*, *Marcell. com. s.a. 497*, *Cedr. I 627*.

Like *Ioannes qui et Gibbus* he was highly honoured for his conduct of the war and was made consul (in 498); *Theoph. AM 5988*.

CONSVL (East) a. 498 with *Paulinus 11* (West): *Fasti*, *Theoph. AM*

5988, *CJ* v 30.4, x 19.10, Marcell. com. s.a. 498, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 498.

IOANNES 35 comes (East) 484-503

Κόμης; gave instructions to a cook to supply rations to *stationarii*; *P. Harris* 91 provenance unknown, possibly Oxyrhynchus; dated a. 484 Nov./Dec.

Perhaps identical with Ioannes κόμης who gave instructions to an *οίνοχειριστής* in 503 to make payments of wine to various persons; *P. Oxy.* 141, dated a. 503 Nov./Dec.

Possibly he was a high-ranking local resident rather than an office-holder.

Ioannes 36 grammaticus; later priest (at Antioch) L V

Formerly 'grammaticus', he became a priest at Antioch and wrote works of a theological character attacking the monophysites; Genad. *de vir. ill.* 94 (= (in part) Marcell. com. s.a. 486).

Ioannes 37 son of Constantinus M/L V

Son of Constantinus; candidate with Anastasius 4 (later emperor) and an unknown Palladius for the vacant see of Antioch in c. 488; Theoph. AM 5983 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 445).

Not otherwise attested. His father is not identifiable, but was presumably a famous person; possibly Fl. Constantinus 22 (*cos.* 457).

Ioannes 38 sophist (at Alexandria) c. 480/490

Sophist ('*swpst*') at Alexandria where he taught Severus (of Antioch) and his brothers; nicknamed ?*Σημειόγραφος* ('*smgrpws*'); Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 11-12.

Ioannes 39 scholasticus (at Amida) c. 491

Scholasticus at Amida (possibly an ecclesiastical advocate – 'ecclesiae scholasticus'); brother of DYT (?); described as a devout man and an eloquent speaker; while at Constantinople on an embassy from Amida he had a vision revealing that the *silentarius* Anastasius was to become emperor; while he was still there, his vision came true, and he returned home refusing any other reward than the fulfilment of his petition; Zach. *HE* vii 1.

Ioannes 40 MVM per Illyricum 491/518

Recipient of an undated law of Anastasius; *CJ* 1 29.4 (addressed 'Iohanni magistro militum per Illyricum').

He is not to be identified with Ioannes Scytha 34 or Fl. Ioannes 93 *qui et* Gibbus, but might be identical with Ioannes 60 ὁ Βαλεριανῆς.

Ioannes 41 v.inl. (in Italy) 492/496

Styled 'tua sublimitas'; addressee of a letter from Pope Gelasius on holy communion; *Gelas. Ep. fr.* 1 (Thiel) (addressed 'Iohanni inlustri').

IOANNES 42 v.sp. 494

V(ir) s(pectabilis); died in 494 aged about 76; VI 32001 + p. 3814 = Rossi 1 904 = *ILCV* 246A.

Ioannes 43 patricius (East) c. 495/496

Πατρικίος; father-in-law of the Isaurian rebel Athenodorus 2; when informed by bishop Euphemius of Anastasius' wish for peace in Isauria, he revealed this breach of confidence to the emperor and gave him an excuse to exile the patriarch; *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 449 = *Theoph. AM* 5987.

Ioannes 44 doctor (at Heracleopolis) 497

Native of Heracleopolis; *ιατρός τὴν τέχνην*; son-in-law and heir of a certain Apollos *qui et* Macarius, whose surviving debts he refused to acknowledge; *Stud. Pal.* xx 129 Heracleopolis (dated 497 Feb. 5).

Ioannes 'the Paphlagonian' 45 CSL (East) 498; honorary consul

Native of Crateia in Honorias; *Cyr. Scyth. V. Abraamii*, p. 244 (ed. Schwartz). Styled ὁ Παφλαγῶν (this is pejorative, cf. Cameron, *Claudian*, 3, 245) in John Malalas, who adds that he was also known as Caiaphas; *Joh. Mal.* 400 (cited below). Brother of Plato (see below).

Described by Cyril, *V. Abraam.* (see above), as ἀνὴρ τις ἐπίδοξος καὶ ἐν ἀρχαῖς πολιτικαῖς πολλὰκις εὐδοκμήσας, κόμητς θησαυρῶν χρηματίζων (see below).

TRACTATOR in the *scrinium Orientis* at Constantinople before 498: he was succeeded in this financial post by Marinus 7 and given an honorary consulship; *Joh. Mal.* 400 (κουφίσας (sc. Anastasius) Ἰωάννην τὸν Παφλαγῶνα ἐκ τοῦ τρακτεύειν τὰ δημόσια χαρτῖα τοῦ πραιτωρίου

τῶν ἐπάρχων ἐποίησεν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ ὑπάτων, ἀντ' αὐτοῦ ποιήσας τρακτευτὴν καὶ λογοθέτην Μαριῶν τὸν Σύρον).

Honorary CONSVL by 498; Joh. Mal. 400 (see above).

CSL (East) a. 498: appointed by Anastasius at Constantinople (ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς προεχειρίσατο κόμητα λαργιτιῶνων ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει τὸν ἀπὸ ὑπάτων Ἰωάννην τὸν Παφλαγόνα τὸν λεγόμενον Καιάφαν); he initiated the issue of a new and much-needed copper coinage of larger denominations than hitherto (for the date of the new coinage, 498, see Marcell. com. s.a. 498 and cf. Jones, *LRE* 1 236, 443-4 with nn. 80-1), and he also melted down a number of bronze statues brought to Constantinople by Constantine I and made a new large bust of Anastasius which he placed on a pillar in the Forum Tauri; Joh. Mal. 400-1. His office is also mentioned in Cyr. Scyth. V. *Abraam*. (cited above).

He had a brother named Plato whose election he secured in c. 500 to the bishopric of their home town, Crateia; he also founded a monastery at Crateia and put it under the care of Abraam; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Abraam*. (see above).

A monogram reading Ἰωάννου which appears on stamps on silverware from the reign of Anastasius probably alludes to this man; these monograms appear to have indicated the current *comes sacram largitionum*; cf. E. C. Dodd, *Byzantine Silver Stamps*, nos. 2-3, and intro., pp. 28-30. See addenda, p. 0000.

IOANNES 46

v.c. ?V

Iohannes v.c.; VI 37127 = *ILCV* 139 = *Bull. Comm.* 39 (1911), 275 (possibly from the Circus Maximus).

Ioannes 47

?rhetor ?V

Native of Caesarea and a commentator on the *Στάσεις* of Hermogenes; he is associated with Syrianus 3 in a comment on a point of metre; Walz, *Rhet. Graec.* vi. 243.

IOANNES 48

tribunus (East) 489/508

Tribunus ('τριβοῦνος'); addressee of a letter of Severus of Antioch answering criticisms he had made against the former bishop of Alexandria Timothy Aelurus; he was living in Constantinople; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* v 1 (dated 489/508). He was perhaps a *tribunus et notarius*, and if so was a *vir spectabilis*. Cf. *Promotus* 2.

Ioannes 49

?advocate (at Alexandria) L V/E VI

He wrote to Procopius of Gaza from Alexandria, and Procopius'

reply is extant; they were not personally acquainted; Ioannes was apparently an advocate (*δικαστηρίου ὁμιλοῦντα νόμῳ τῆς τεχνης*); Proc. Gaz. Ep. 156.

Ioannes 50

Rhetor I. V/E. VI

Correspondent of Procopius of Gaza, apparently a rhetor (*εὐδαιμόνων γὰρ πατέρων παῖδας ἀποφαίνεις εὐδαιμόνας, μουσικῶ τιμῆ νάματι ταθεία σοφῶς προφερόμενος*); teacher of Muselius 2; Proc. Gaz. Ep. 149. If identical with the Ioannes to whom Procopius wrote another letter, Ep. 158, he taught at Caesarea. Perhaps identical with the addressee of the letters Proc. Gaz. Ep. 5, 22, 56, 126, mentioned in Ep. 71, who was personally known to Procopius and hence not identical with Ioannes 49.

Possibly also identical with a correspondent of Aeneas of Gaza; Aen. Gaz. Ep. 1.

Ioannes 51

scholaris (East); later abbot I. V/E. VI

Native of Byzantium; after service in the *schola prima* he took up a monastic life under the direction of St Sabas in Palestine (*ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τῶν σχολαρίων σχολῆς εἰς τὸν μοναδικὸν μεταστάντα βίον*); made head of the coenobium of the Tower of Eudocia when it was established by Sabas; he remained there for thirty-five years; Cyr. Scyth. I. Sabae 38. Called *ὁ ἀπὸ σχολαρίων*, formerly pupil of St Sabas and head of the monastery; Cyr. Scyth. I. Abraam. 3.

Not to be confused with Ioannes *ἀπὸ σχολαρίων* who became head of the New Laura in c. 553 (PLRE III); Cyr. Scyth. I. Sabae 90.

Ioannes (Diacrinomenus) 52

ecclesiastical historian I. V/E. VI

The epithet *Διακρινόμενος* indicates that he dissented from the Council of Chalcedon; cf. Lampe, *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*, 354.

Author of an ecclesiastical history in ten books, of which the first five, covering the period from the start of the Nestorian controversy to the expulsion of Peter Mongus from Antioch (c. 428–c. 476), were known to Photius; Phot. *Bibl.* 41. The history was used by Theodorus Lector, who cites Ioannes by name once for an anecdote about the emperor Anastasius; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 499, and cf. *Rev. Arch.* 26, pp. 282–3. Photius (*Bibl.* 41) identified him with the priest John of Aegae because both wrote against the Council of Chalcedon.

The surviving fragments of his history are in G. C. Hansen, *Theodoros Anagnostes, Kirchengeschichte* (= *Gr. Schr.* 54) (1971), 152–7.

Ioannes 53

L V/E VI

In a letter to Marinianus 2, Aeneas of Gaza greeted Victor 7, Stephanus 10 *καὶ τὸν χαριέστατον Ἰωάννην*; Aen. Gaz. *Ep.* 11. Evidently a mutual acquaintance of Aeneas and Marinianus and possibly of noble birth though not yet of high rank.

Ioannes 54

L V/E VI

Tufa once deposited some property with Ioannes in Campania; later, when Tufa was proscribed and Iohannes already dead, Theoderic took steps to recover it from Iohannes' widow and son Ianuaris 7; Cass. *Var.* iv 32 (a. 507/511).

Ioannes 55

apparitor (in Italy) 507/511

Apparitor; instructed by Theoderic to make Domitius 6 fulfil his agreement to undertake land reclamation or to replace him with someone else; styled 'devotio tua'; Cass. *Var.* ii 21 (a. 507/511).

Ioannes 56

doctor (in Italy) 507/511

Archiatrus; wrongly convicted by the *vicarius urbis Romae* on charges brought by Vivianus 1; he was exiled and his property confiscated; subsequently on appeal his conviction was quashed, and he was given the *tuitio* of Albinus 9, to prevent him enduring further molestation; Cass. *Var.* iv 41.

IOANNES 57

v.sp. (Italy) 510/511

Vir spectabilis; sent to Rome by Theoderic while Argolicus was PVR to enquire into abuses of the public water-supply there and to report back to him; Cass. *Var.* iii 30-1.

IOANNES 58

consularis Cypri 511/512

Addressee of a prefectorial edict from Zoticus (PPO Orientis 511-512); Just. *Nov.* 168 (addressed *Ἰωάννη τῷ λαμπροτάτῳ ἀρχοντὶ Κύπρου*). The governors of Cyprus were *consulares* from the fourth century.

IOANNES 59

comes (East) 513/518

He was a 'κόμης' living at Antaradus; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* i 46, iv 6 (both in 513/518). He was married; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* iv 6. Severus wrote asking him to establish the facts in a case involving a deacon who was twice married; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* i 46. Also addressee of Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* iv 6 ('to John the count from Antaradus').

Ioannes 60 MVM (praesentalis) 514–515; honorary consul 514

Identified as the son of Valeriana 1 (ὁ Βαλεριανῆς); Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 13, Joh. Mal. 404. A relative (συγγενής) of the emperor Anastasius; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 14. Possibly identical with Ioannes 40.

MVM (PRAESENTALIS) a. 514–515: in 514 he bore the titles of *magister militum* and consul (see below); Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 13 (Ἰωάννης τὴν τῶν στρατηλατῶν καὶ ὑπάτων ἀξίωσιν ἔχων). He was a general at Constantinople in 515 with Patricius 14 (see below), and was probably the other *magister militum praesentalis*; see *Fasti*.

CONSVL: as he does not appear in the consular *Fasti*, he did not hold the ordinary consulate, and so was presumably an honorary consul.

In 514 when the rebel Vitalianus 2 approached Constantinople for the second time, Anastasius sent Ioannes as envoy to him; he reported on Vitalian's wishes and used his influence to persuade the emperor to grant them; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e.

In 515 on Vitalian's third approach to the city, Ioannes and Patricius both refused to obey when Anastasius ordered them to attack the rebel; they argued that, as they were old friends of Vitalian, they would be objects of suspicion if Vitalian won; Joh. Mal. 404.

Ioannes 61 scholasticus (?at Antioch or Apamea) 514/518

'John also, the eloquent scholastic (σχολαστικός), the son of Matronian (= Matronianus 1) of illustrious memory'; native of Antioch; Severus of Antioch wanted him enrolled among the clergy (he was therefore a monophysite); Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 15 (a. 514/518; to the bishop of Apamea). 'John the eloquent scholastic' took a letter of Severus to the bishop of Beroea; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 116 (a. 513/518). See stemma 32.

Ioannes 62 PPO Illyrici 517

Praefectus Illyrici; received a sum of money from the emperor Anastasius in 517 for ransoming Roman captives after Gothic raids on Illyricum; Marcell. com. s.a. 517.

IOANNES 63 comes (East) 518

Acclaimed at Tyre by the orthodox congregation on Sept. 16, 518; *ACOec.* III, pp. 85.16, 88.22 (Ἰωάννου κόμητος πολλά τὰ ἔτη).

His identity is uncertain; he was either an important person at the imperial court or a high-ranking person in Phoenice.

Ioannes 64 scholasticus (at Scythopolis) 518

Known as 'the son of the tax-collector' (ὁ τοῦ ἐκσπελλευτοῦ); he was a σχολαστικός at Scythopolis; described as ἀνὴρ σοφὸς καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν πεφωτισμένος; in 518 he told St Sabas about the misdeeds of Silvanus 9; Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 61.

Ioannes 65 tribunus (excubitorum?) 518; bishop of Heraclea

Τριβοῦνος; he served under Justin in 518 (οἰκειούμενος τῷ τῆς θείας λήξεως Ἰουστινῶ; perhaps his *domesticus*); the excubitors proclaimed him emperor before Justin, but he was unacceptable to the Blue faction; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 93. After his election failed, he became bishop of Heraclea in Thrace (= Perinthus); Const. Porph. *de cer.* 93, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 520.

Ioannes 66 scholasticus (at Bostra) 519/538

A monophysite, addressee of Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* VIII 4 (a. 519/538), 'to John the scholastic of Bostra' ('skwlstȳq' bwstry').

Ioannes 67 CSL (West); deputy PPO; PPO (Italiae) before 527

He came of good family; Ennod. *Ep.* 11. His father, whose name is unknown, is referred to by Ennodius 3 as a man of good character; Ennod. *Ep.* 11 (te pater morum tranquillitate . . . similem producat). His father was a friend of Ennodius; *Ep.* 110 (vota, quae circa te pro venerandi patris tui meritis et amore concepi). Ioannes married a daughter of Olybrius 5; Ennod. *Ep.* 11. He was father of Reparatus 1 and of Vigilius 4 (= Pope Vigilius); *Lib. Pont.* 61.1, *Proc. BG.* 1 26. 2, Cass. *Var.* IX 7. See stemma 25.

In 501 he was flattered for his eloquence by Ennodius (veteris decora prosapiae novelli vincis nitore conloquii), although still learning the art (nobilis rudimenta facundiae tuae), and was encouraged to emulate his father-in-law (te . . . socer eloquentia similem producat); Ennod. *Ep.* 11 (a. 501). However in 502 Ennodius urged him to pursue his studies and improve his style; *Ep.* 110 (spring 502). He subsequently attained no great distinction for his learning, although ready to favour those who did; Cass. *Var.* IX 7 (quamvis liberalibus studiis fuerit impositus, placere non omisit industriis).

He is styled 'magnitudo tua' in 503 (probably at Ravenna, cf. *Ep.* II 17, a companion letter to Constantius 15), Ennod. *Ep.* II 18; and 'sublimitas tua' in late 505, Ennod. *Ep.* IV 12 (both letters of reproach to him for not writing). Possibly he held some post at the time (perhaps with his father-in-law Olybrius in 503). Through the

influence of Constantius 15 he wrote to Ennodius again in late 505/early 506; Ennod. *Ep.* IV 13.

V(IR)S(PECTABILIS), CONSULARIS CAMPANIAE a. 507/511; Cass. *Var.* III 27, IV 10 (both addressed to him). In this office he was subject to persecution by the PPO (perhaps Faustus 9); Cass. *Var.* III 27. He may have held this post in summer 508; Ennod. *Ep.* VI 37 (styled 'magnitudo tua'; the letter was addressed to him in 508).

He held three high posts; CSL^(a); deputy PPO^(b); and PPO^(c); Cass. *Var.* IX 7 (to Reparatus, c. a. 527: dudum itaque illustris recordationis genitoris tui res publica sensit Romana diligentiam. Comitivae siquidem largitionum praesidens^(a), functus etiam vicibus praefectorum^(b), praetorianam egit integerrime dignitatem^(c)).

(a)-(c) None of the dates are known; the prefecture however must be between 512 (cf. Faustus 9) and 527.

(b) His title was probably 'agens vices praefectorum praetorio' (for this post held by a man of *illustris* rank, cf. Ambrosius 3).

(c) In this office he earned a good reputation by repairing the Curia and actively protecting the poor from exploitation; Cass. *Var.* IX 7 (curiam reparans, pauperibus ablata restituens).

He was dead before 527; Cass. *Var.* IX 7 (cited above).

Ioannes 68

QSP (East) before 522/523; honorary consul;
patricius

QSP (East) before 522/523: he occupied the post, apparently for several years, before Proculus 5; Just. *Nov.* 35 (a. 535 May 23) (temporibus Ioannis viri magnifici quaestoris, quum per prolixum tempus tale gessisset officium; under him the number of *adiutores* in the *scrinia* grew beyond reasonable limits and Proculus took steps to reduce them).

HONORARY CONSUL and PATRICIUS a. 528-529: he was a member of the commission appointed by Justinian which worked on the first edition of the *Codex Justinianus* in 528 and 529; *Const. Haer.* (a. 528 Feb. 13), *Const. Summa* (a. 529 April 7) (both texts describe him as 'vir excellentissimus ex quaestore sacri nostri palatii, consularis atque patricius'). His consulship was honorary, since his name is not recorded in the *Fasti* of the ordinary consulship.

He was still alive in 535; Just. *Nov.* 35.

IOANNES 69

v.c. (in Italy) 523

V.c.; at Ravenna; Marini, *P. Dip.* 85 (dated 523).

IOANNES 70 ?dux or comes rei militaris (East) 523-524

Ioannes, son of Lucas 2, and Timostratus were Roman commanders whom Alamundarus 2 took prisoner in 523 and released for a ransom in 524; Proc. *BP* I 17.44 (they were ἄρχοντες over στρατιῶται), Nonnosus = Phot. *Bibl.* 3 (= *FHG* IV, p. 179) (στρατηγοὶ Ῥωμαίων), Evagr. *HE* IV 12. For the date, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 266 with n. 1.

Since Timostratus was *dux* of either Osrhoene or Mesopotamia, Ioannes presumably was an officer of equivalent rank.

IOANNES 71 v.c., arcarius (in Italy) 523/526

Vir clarissimus; Cass. *Var.* v 6. V.c., arcarius; Cass. *Var.* v 7. He reported that his father-in-law Thomas 9, who had leased royal estates in Apulia, owed the treasury 10,000 *solidi*; Theoderic ordered Thomas to pay the money by the start of the next indiction or the property would go to Ioannes, who had promised to pay the money due; Cass. *Var.* v 6-7 (a. 523/526). *Arcarii* were agents of the praetorian prefecture; cf. Cass. *Var.* I 10, XII 7, 8, 10, 23, 27.

Ioannes 72 v.sp., referendarius (West) c. 527

Ioannes was intended by Theoderic to receive a *domus* as a reward for his services, but Theoderic died and his successor Athalaric gave the property to Tuluin instead; Tuluin then, following Theoderic's wishes, gave it to Ioannes, and the gift was confirmed by Athalaric in a letter to Ioannes; the *domus*, formerly owned by the *patricius* Agnellus, was 'in castro Lucullano'; Cass. *Var.* VIII 25 (addressed 'Iohanni v.s. referendario').

Ioannes 73 gloriosissimus comes (East) 530

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος κόμης; he had a daughter who owned estates in the lower Thebaid; *P. Cairo Masp.* I 67104 Aphrodito (dated 530 Aug. 19). Cf. . . . a (his daughter) and Fl. Menas (both in *PLRE* III) (Menas was probably the girl's guardian, so Ioannes was by 530 presumably dead).

Ioannes 74 grammaticus (of Caesarea) E VI

Ἰωάννης ὁ Καισαρεύς ὁ γραμματικός; author of a defence of Chalcedon and an attack on the Synod of Tyre in 511, for which he was in his turn strongly attacked by Severus of Antioch; Zach. *HE* VII 10 (wrongly called Sergius), Joh. *V. Sev.*, p. 248, Mich. Syr. IX 10, Anastasius, *Viae Dux* 6 (in *PG* 89). Severus' attack, the *Liber contra*

impium grammaticum, is extant in Syriac; *CSCO, Scr. Syri*, 93, 101, 102, 112. Which Caesarea is intended is not certain but presumably Caesarea in Palestine.

He is not to be confused with Ioannes Philoponus 76.

IOANNES LYDVS 75 author; ?comes primi ordinis c. 552

Author of three extant works, *de mensibus*, *de ostentis* and *de magistratibus*; cf. Phot. *Bibl.* 180 (they were written during his retirement; see below), Suid. 1465.

Native of Philadelphia in Lydia; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 26, 58ff., *de mens.* IV 2, 58, *de ost.* 53, Phot. *Bibl.* 180, Suid. 1465. Son of Laurentius 6; Phot. *Bibl.* 180. He was born in 490 (see below). Cousin of Ammianus; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 26, 28. The view that Ioannes was himself called Laurentius is based on a misunderstanding of the text of Photius.

In 511, at the age of 21, he went to Constantinople; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 26, Phot. *Bibl.* 180. His intention was to enrol among the *memoriales* of the palace (*ἐπι τοὺς μεμοριαλίους τῆς αὐλῆς συνειδῶν ἐλθεῖν καὶ πρὸς στρατείαν ἀναξώσασθαι μετ' ἐκείνοις*) and until he could do so he became a student of Plato and Aristotle under the philosopher Agapius 3; then, however, his plans changed, for a fellow-townsmen Zoticus became PPO Orientis (late 511) and had him enrolled among the *exceptores* of the praetorian prefecture (*τοῖς ταχυγράφοις τῆς ἀρχῆς συνηριθμησεν*); Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 26. Zoticus was PPO for about one year, during which John made over 1,000 *solidi* from various fees; he also composed a panegyric on Zoticus, who rewarded him with a payment of one *solidus* per line, payable from public funds; in addition to his post as *exceptor* he was also at this time appointed chief *chartularius* (*εἰς πρῶτον χαρτουλάριον*) by the *adiutores* of the *ab actis*, with a salary of 24 *solidi* per annum, an exceptional appointment for one of his years; his two colleagues were both old men who had paid for their appointment and drew no salary; as *chartularius* (an annual post, cf. Jones, *LRE* II 588) he was responsible for compiling the *cottidianum* and the *personale* (registers of cases and persons appearing before the court of the PPO, cf. Jones, *LRE* II 587), and also he wrote briefs (*suggestiones*) for cases due to go to the senate on appeal, his knowledge of Latin (cf. also *de mag.* III 20) proving an asset for this; he also gave assistance to the *exceptores* who worked in the *secretum* (in the palace itself) and at this stage entertained the hope of securing an appointment as *a secretis*; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 27.

Zoticus and his cousin Ammianus arranged an advantageous

marriage for him, which brought a dowry of 100 pounds of gold; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 28.

He next gave up his work in the palace and devoted himself entirely to his duties in the prefecture (τῆς μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν αὐλήν σπουδῆς ἀπεσχόμεν, ὅλον δὲ μου τὸν βίον τῇ στρατείᾳ παρεχώρησα); Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 28. This is perhaps John's way of glossing over the fact that when Zoticus retired in 512 his patronage was no longer available to secure advantageous appointments for John; therefore after his spectacular early successes he had to settle into the role of an ordinary *exceptor* and follow the normal route of promotion.

At some point in his career he became *chartularius* of the *scrinium* of the *commentariensis* (τὴν τοῦ λεγομένου χαρτουλαρίου τηρικᾶτα χάριν πληρῶν τοῖς κομμενταρισίοις); Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 17. The date may have been in 517, when Sergius 7 was PPO (John speaks unusually warmly of Sergius, Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 20; cf. also Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 838).

John writes that on completion of his normal duties he found that circumstances were by now more favourable for men of letters, and accordingly he spent less time on his service and more on literature (τῶν οὖν κοινῶν τοιούτων ἀποτελεσθέντων ἐπὶ πᾶσιν, ὁποίων ὁ λόγος ἐμνημόνευσε, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς λογικοῖς (οὐχ), ὡς τὸ πρὶν, τῆς τύχης ἀπαρσκομένης, ἐμίσησα τὴν στρατείαν, ὅλον ἐμαυτὸν τοῖς βιβλίοις ἐκδοῦς); Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 28. The interpretation of this passage is not clear; it may refer to the termination of his career as an ordinary *exceptor* (τὰ κοινά) and enrolment among the *Augustales* (cf. Jones, *LRE* II 588); this apparently gave him more time for his own literary work and coincided with a period when literature was more highly rewarded than previously; the date may have been early in the reign of Justinian. It could be connected with the prefecture of Phocas 5 (in 532); John was acquainted with him and speaks highly of him; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 73 (and cf. below).

He was invited by the emperor (Justinian) to deliver a panegyric (ἐγκώμιον) in the presence of aristocratic visitors from Rome, and he was also asked to write a history of the emperor's recent war with Persia, in which Dara was attacked by the Persians in vain; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 28. This probably alludes to the events of 530, when the Persians were defeated in battle near Dara (Proc. *BP* I 13.12ff.); since this war was concluded by a treaty signed in spring 532 (Proc. *BP* I 22.17, Zach. *HE* IX 7), it was perhaps around this date (which coincides with the prefecture of Phocas) that John was asked to write the history.

At some time in his career he visited Cyprus; Joh. Lyd. *de mens.*

iv 47. He may have gone on private business, but if it was on public duties, the date will have been no later than 536 when Cyprus was withdrawn from the sphere of the PPO (Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 474-5).

The emperor sent a letter to the PPO praising John's literary activities and his service in the prefect's courts (καίτοι τῆς στρατείας αὐτῶ τῆς ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις τῆς σῆς ὑπεροχῆς ὀρθῶς φερομένης, ἐλέσθαι (viz. Ἰωάννην) μετ' αὐτῆς καὶ τῶν ἐν βιβλίοις ἀσκῆσαι βίον καὶ ὄλον ἑαυτὸν ἀναθεῖναι τοῖς λόγοις) and promising him further distinctions (ἴστω δὲ ὁ εἰρημένος σοφώτατος ἀνὴρ (i.e. John), ὡς οὐ μέχρι τούτου στησόμεθα (alluding to payment from the public treasury – τὸ δημόσιον), ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀξιώμασι καὶ ἱεραῖς μείζοσι φιλοτιμίαις τιμήσομεν αὐτόν); following this letter the city prefect appointed John to one of the official professorial chairs at Constantinople, a post which he occupied without giving up his position in the praetorian prefecture (τούτοις ἐπιψηφισαμένου τοῦ τηρικαῦτα τὴν πολιαρχίαν ἰθύνοντος καὶ τόπον διδασκάλου ἀπονενεμημένου ἀφορίσαντος μοι ἐπὶ τῆς Καπιτωλίδος αὐλῆς, ἔχομενος τῆς στρατείας ἐπαίδευσον καὶ μεγαλοφρονεῖν ἐξηγγόμην); Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 29. The date may be c. 543; in that year the PVC was Gabriel (*PLRE* III), to whom John dedicated his works *de mensibus* and *de ostentis*; Suid. I 465 (προσομιλεῖ δὲ ταῦτα Γαβριηλῶ τινὶ ὑπάρχῳ).

He retired forty years and four months after his entry into the prefecture (i.e. in late 551 or early 552; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 838-9) on completion of his career, when the PPO was Hephaestus (*PLRE* III) (who described him as τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἡμετέροις δικαστηρίοις βαθμοὺς τε καὶ πόρους διανύσας); Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 30, Phot. *Bibl.* 180 (ἔτη δὲ μὲν δικολόγος ὢν, εἶτα καὶ ματρικουλάριος – but John was never an advocate). On retirement he received from the emperor the normal honours due on completion of service (τοῦ εἰωθότος παρὰ τῆς βασιλείας ἀξιώματος τοῖς πληροῦσιν ἐπιδίδουσθαι); Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 30, cf. Phot. *Bibl.* 180 (τῆς βασιλικῆς αὐλῆς ψήφῳ βασιλέως ἀξιωθῆναι). If (as seems likely in view of his reputation) he had become an *Augustalis*, he will have reached the post of *cornicularius* at retirement; if not, he will have been a *primiscripius*. In either case he will have obtained on retirement the titles of *tribunus et notarius vacans* and *comes primi ordinis*; cf. *CJ* XII 49.12 and see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 731 with n. 6.

On retiring he immediately began a life of literary activity; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 30 (αὐθις ἐπὶ τὰ βιβλία παρήλθον). Photius understood this to mean that he now composed the three extant works (probably wrongly, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 839); Phot. *Bibl.* 180. He began to write the *de magistratibus* in Dec. 554; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* I 2. This work was still unfinished in 557, since III 55 was written

between 557 and 561; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 839-40. See also *P-W* Suppl. XII 521-3.

Ioannes Philoponus 76 author of philosophical and theological works F/M VI

In Suid. I 464 he is confused with Ioannes 74 of Caesarea, the opponent of Severus of Antioch.

A pupil of Ammonius 6; cf. e.g. Philop. *Comm. in Met.*, p. 106.90 (ὁ ἡμέτερος διδάσκαλος). Also pupil of Romanus 6 (?a *grammaticus*); Georg. Choer., *In Theod. Can.*, p. 309 (ὁ τοῦ φιλοπόνου διδάσκαλος). Since he was taught by Ammonius, he could not have been born much later than 490; cf. Ammonius.

He was a *grammaticus* and taught at Alexandria; Simpl. *Cael.*, pp. 49.10, 119.7 (ὁὗτος ὁ Γραμματικὸν ἑαυτὸν ἐπιγράφων), Joh. Eph. *HE* III 2.51, 3.17, 5.5 ('*grammaticus Alexandriae*'), Suid. I 464 (γραμματικός Ἀλεξανδρέως). Said to have composed many works on grammar, philosophy, arithmetic, rhetoric and theology; Suid. I 464. Author of a number of extant commentaries on Aristotle based on the lecture notes of his teacher Ammonius; Philop. *in Analytica Priora, in Analytica Posteriora, in Categorias, in De Anima, in De Generatione et Corruptione, in Meteorologica, and in Physica*. The commentary on the *Physica* was written in 517, Philop. *Comm. in Phys.* (ed. Vitelli), p. 703.16 (year of Diocletian 233 = 517 A.D.). He composed an extant attack on Proclus' belief that the world was eternal; Philop. *de aeternitate mundi contra Proclum*, cf. Simpl. *Cael.*, pp. 25, 26, etc. (an attack on John), Suid. I 464, II 2473. This work was completed in 529; Philop. *de aetern.* (ed. Rabe), p. 579.14 (year of Diocletian 245 = 529 A.D.). He had previously written an attack on Aristotle's *De Mundo*; Philop. *de aetern.* VII 6 (ed. Rabe, p. 258, 24-5). Also extant are his commentary on the *Arithmetica* of Nicomachus and a treatise *Περὶ Διαλέκτων*.

He was a monophysite and promoted the heresy of Tritheism; Philop. *opuscula monophysitica*, Joh. Eph. *HE* III 2.51, 3.17, 5.5. Suid. I 464. He wrote a theological work, *de opificio mundi*, still extant, and dedicated it to Sergius, the monophysite patriarch of Antioch in 557/60; Philop. *de opif. mundi* (ed. Reichardt), 2.4ff., cf. Evrard, *Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. (Classe des Lettres)* 1953, 299 n. 3, Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 627 n. 2.

He was an elderly man late in the reign of Justinian; Philop. *opuscula monophysitica* (ed. Sanda), p. 172 ('senectus et magna corporis debilitas grave taedium, uti par est, causabat, quoniam

impossibile erat, ut facili negotio, praesertim tempore hiemis, talium itinerum molestias susciperem').

For further details on him, see *P-W* IX 1764–95, and cf. S. Sambursky, *Dict. of Scientific Biography* VII (1973), 134–9.

IOANNES 77

(?v.c.) V/VI

Of noble family, he died young but already had grandchildren (sunt tibi pro rapido tamen haec solacia leto quod clara generis nobilitate vales floret celsa domus suboles clarique nepotes); honoured with verses by his wife; XI 4976 + add., p. 1376 = *ILCV* 267 Spoletium.

Ioannes 78

jurist (?at Constantinople) ?V/VI

Subject of verses by Metrodorus (*grammaticus* at Constantinople); *Anth. Gr.* IX 712 (αὐτὸν Ἰωάννην ὁ γέρων ὄτ' ἐδέξατο θεομῶς, εἶπεν ἀνηβήσας· αὐθις ἔχω σε, Σόλων').

Ioannes 79

bucellarius of a PPO (East) V/VI

The brothers Ioannes and Boudis at Corinth were οἱ βουκελλάριοι τοῦ ἐπάρχου; *Corinth* VIII 1, 207. Presumably they served under a PPO Illyrici.

(Io)annes 80

v.glor. (East) V/VI

Named on a fragment of an inscription from Scythopolis in Palestine apparently recording building operations; restoration of the text is difficult; *SEG* XX 459. The text reads: [+ Ἐπι Ἰω]άννου ἐνδο- [ξ(στάτου). . .] / [. . . ?πρεσβ]ύτερος δεσποτ[ου ἡμῶν? . . .] / [. . . πατρί]κιον κ(αί) ὑπατικ(όν) [. . .] / [. . . τόδε] ἔργον ἐγένε[το . . .].

Ioannes 81

notarius (in Egypt) V/VI

Νοτάρ(ιος); made payments of one or two *solidi* to various persons; *PSI* 891 provenance unknown.

Ioannes 82

doctor (in Egypt) V/VI

Ἰατρ(ός); received a payment of one *solidus*; *PSI* 891 provenance unknown.

Ioannes 83

agens in rebus (East) V/VI

Μαγιστριανός; a Christian, buried with his cousin Maria 7 and her husband Marcianus 11 at Sinope; *BCH* 1889, 309 n. 17 Sinope (Helenopontus).

- Ioannes 84 cubicularius (West) V/VI
 Eun(u)cus cubicularius; died aged about 45, buried at Rome; *Not. Scav.* 1905, p. 115 = *ILCI* 358 Rome.
- Ioannes 85 notarius (in Phrygia) V/VI
 Νοτάριος; buried at Corycus; *M.A.M.A.* III 706 = *BCH* VII 244 n. 45
 Corycus (Phrygia). Possibly a private or ecclesiastical *notarius*.
- Ioannes 86 notarius (in Cilicia) V/VI
 Ν[ο]τάριος; son of Severus; *CIG* 9158 Mopsuestia (Cilicia). He was perhaps a private or ecclesiastical *notarius*.
- Ioannes 87 scholarius (East) V/VI
 Σχολάριος; buried with his sister (name lost) in Bithynia; *CIG* 8869 Pazarchyk (Bithynia).
- IOANNES 88 v.c., domesticus (East) V/VI
 Ὁ λαμπρότατος δομέστικος; *CIG* 9253 Nefezköy (Galatia).
- Ioannes 89 primicerius (West) V/VI
 Primicirius; buried at Rome; *AE* 1891, 157 Rome.
- Ioannes 90 protector (East) V/VI
 Son of Theodorus 39; πρωτήκτωρ; he died before his father and was buried at Diocletianopolis (near Philippopolis) at a shrine of St Stephen; Beshevliev, *Spätgr. u. spätlat. Inschr. Bulg.*, n. 224 = *AE* 1938, 11 Diocletianopolis (= Hissar) (Thrace).
- Aurelius Ioannes 91 rhetor; curialis of Hermopolis V
 Αὐρήλιος Ἰωάννης ῥήτορος (sic) βουλευτῆς Ἑρμοῦ πόλεως; *P. Ryl.* IV 661, 16 Hermopolis.
- FL. IOANNES 92 v.c., defensor of Oxyrhynchus V
 Ὁ λαμπρότατος ἔκδικος ταύτης τῆς Ὀξυρυγχιῶν πόλεως; *P. Oxy.* 1943.
- Fl. Ioannes qui et Gibbs 93 *MVM* praesentalis 492-499; cos. 499
 Fl. Ioannes; *P. Oxy.* 1959. Ἰωάννης τὸ ἐπικλην Κυρτός; Eustath. fr. 6 = Evagr. *HE* III 35, *Proc. Anecd.* 6.5, Joh. Mal. 393, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 449, Theoph. *AM* 5985, 5986.
 Native of Selymbria (in Europa); Joh. Ant. fr. 214b.

MVM PRAESENTALIS (East) a. 492–499: 492 Jan. 1, *CJ* XII 35.18 (addressed 'Iohanni magistro militum praesentalium'). Στρατηλάτης πραισέντου during the Isaurian war; Joh. Mal. 393. In 499 he is styled ὁ ἐνδοξότατος καὶ ὑπερφυέστατος στρατηγός in a consular dating; *P. Oxy.* 1959 (dated August 29). The description of him and Ioannes Scytha 34 in Theophanes (AM 5985) as οἱ τοῦ Θρακῶου στρατεύματος ἡγούμενοι in 492 probably refers to the fact that the troops under their command were drawn from the Thracian armies, not that they were *magistri militum per Thracias*.

He and Ioannes Scytha were joint-commanders of Anastasius' troops in the Isaurian war (a. 492–498); *Proc. Anecd.* 6.5, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 449, Joh. Mal. 393, Joh. Ant. fr. 214b. He was one of Anastasius' generals at the battle of Cotyaeum (in 492); Theoph. AM 5985. In 493 he relieved the army of Diogenianus † near Claudiopolis and they inflicted a crushing defeat on the Isaurians; Theoph. AM 5986. During the war he is said to have condemned Justin (the future emperor) to death but to have reprieved him as the result of a dream; *Proc. Anecd.* 6.5–9. In 498 he captured and sent to Anastasius for punishment the last surviving Isaurian leaders, Longinus † of Selinus and Indes; Eustath. fr. 6 = Evagr. *HE* III 35.

Like Ioannes Scytha, he was highly honoured by Anastasius for his conduct of the war and received the consulship; Theoph. AM 5988.

CONSVL (East) a. 499 without a colleague (East or West): *Fasti*, *P. Oxy.* 1959, Theoph. AM 5988, *CJ* V 62.25, Marcell. com. s.a. 499, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 499, *Fasti Heracliani*, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 499.

FL. IOANNES 94 v. magn., comes et consularis (Cariae) 491/518

Inscr. 1) *IGC* 236; 2) *BSA* 50 (1955), 106 n. 33a = *SEG* XVI 665a; 3) *BSA* 50 (1955), 138 n. 54b = *SEG* XVI 694b. All from Halicarnassus in Caria.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1–3.

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμης καὶ ὑπατικός (or similar); *Inscr.* 1–3 (*Inscr.* 2 has ὁ κ. κομ' κέ ὑπατικ[ός]). Under Anastasius; *Inscr.* 1–3.

FL. IOANNES 95 v. c.; curialis of Antaeopolis L V/E VI

Φλ. Ἰωάνης λαμπρότατος πολιδεύμενος (sic); he leased land near Antaeopolis; *PSI* 935 Aphrodito (Antaeopolite nome) (undated). Presumably identical with ὁ τῆς λαμπρᾶς μνήμης Ἰωάννης πολιτευσάμενος, father of the *curialis* of Antaeopolis, Fl. Panolbius, recorded at Aphrodito in 517; *P. Flor.* III 281 Aphrodito, dated 517.

Fl. Ioannes 96 scholasticus (at Hermopolis) 525

Ὁ ἐλλογιμώτατος σχολαστικός; involved in a boundary dispute with Dorotheus 12 at Hermopolis in 525; *BGU* IV 1094 Hermopolis (Thebaid); dated 525 Sept. 29.

FL. IOANNES 97 v.c., tribunus (West) V/VI

V.c., trib(unus); xv 7260a-b Rome. He was perhaps a *tribunus et notarius* but if so should be a *vir spectabilis*.

HELLADIVS IOANNES 98: praeses Cariae IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

FL. PELAGIVS IOANNES 99: praeses (Cariae) IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

APIO THEODOSIVS IOANNES 100 v.sp., comes consist. et
praeses Arcadiae 488

Full name; *P. Oxy.* 1877. Iohannes; *P. Oxy.* 1888.

Vir spectabilis comes sacri consistorii et praeses provinciae Arcadiae; addressed as μεγαλοπρεπέστατε κόμης καὶ ἡγε[μῶν] κύριε; *P. Oxy.* 1877 (undated). Ὁ μεγαλοπρ(επέστατος) ἀρχ(ων); *P. Oxy.* 1888 (a. 488 Sept. 26).

Ioannes (Joh. Mal. (slav.) p. 122); see Nomus 2.

Flavius Ioannes Palladius Eutychianus

Flavius Ioannes Thomas

Ioannes Vincomalus

Iobina, Iobius; see Iovina, Iovius.

IONIVS v.sp.; ?lawyer (West) M V

. . . /Ionius v.s., homo fama moribus o. . . /instituto et nobilitate praecipuus, / iuris legumque peritissimus; husband of So. . . who died aged 59 in 463; he died in 471, and was buried with her at Rome on Dec. 3; their son was apparently buried at the same place; vi 31947 = *ILCV* 246b = Rossi 1811 = *ICVR* II, no. 4947.

Iordanes I patricius; MVM per Orientem ?L IV/E V or M V

He is recorded to have been MVM per Orientem in the time of the emperor Arcadius by Constantine Porphyrogenitus, *De Them.* I, p. 61. According to Constantine there were still extant in his day

(the tenth century) some silver bowls preserved in the imperial *vestiarius* on which was inscribed the legend: Ἰορδάνου στρατηλάτου τῆς Ἀνατολῆς καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐθνῶν τῶν ὑπὸ τὴν μικρὰν Ἀσίαν. Constantine adds that Iordanes was a *patricius* (ἄλλος τις στρατηλάτης τὴν ἀξίαν πατρικίως, τοῦνομα Ἰορδάνης) and flourished in the reign of the emperor Arcadius. The source of the additional information is not given (it was apparently not to be found in the inscriptions on the bowls), and the text of the inscriptions is itself suspect, since the formula μικρὰ Ἀσία is not otherwise attested until after the sixth century.

The information derived from the bowls themselves should be reliable; the other information supplied by Constantine, being from an unknown source, has to be treated with caution. If the former is accepted (subject to the question about the apparently late phraseology) and the latter rejected, a tentative identification of this man with Iordanes 3, MVM per Orientem a. 466–469, can be suggested.

IODANES 2

v.c. (East) ?V/VI

On the name (probably not Germanic), see Schönfeld, p. 148.

Named on an arch over a fountain; *MUB* II (1907), 302 n. 100 Ἄϊν Qabou (Syria). The text reads: Γεγένετε (= Γεγένηται) ἐπὶ Ἰορδάνου τοῦ λαμπροστάτου). Iordanes was probably a local landowner and benefactor rather than the consul of 470; the construction was presumably on his land.

Fl. Iordanes 3

MVM per Orientem 466–469; cos. 470

Full name; *P. Bad.* IV 6.14. Iordanes; *elsewhere*. On the name, see Iordanes 2.

Son of Ioannes 13 (the Vandal); *Joh. Ant. fr.* 206.2, *Theoph. AM* 5943, *Cedr.* I 603.

After Theodosius II died (in 450), Pulcheria is said to have surrendered Chrysaphius to Iordanes so that he could avenge his father's murder by killing him; *Theoph. AM* 5943, *Cedr.* I 603.

MVM VACANS(?) ET COMES STABVLI (East) a. 465: the emperor Leo was angry κατὰ Ἰορδάνου στρατηλάτου, κόμητος σταύλων αὐτοῦ ὑπάρχοντος because his horse had shied; Iordanes sought the help of Daniel the Stylite, who persuaded him to abandon Arianism and adopt the orthodox faith, whereupon Leo forgave him; *V. Dan. Styl.* 49. The date was after the great fire of September 465; *V. Dan. Styl.* 45. If the titles given him at *V. Dan. Styl.* 49 are correct, he will have been *magister militum vacans* exercising the post of the *comes stabuli*. However, *στρατηλάτης* may be anticipatory.

MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 466–469: he was made *στρατηλάτης Ἀνατολῆς*

in 466 in succession to Ardabur 1 junior; *V. Dan. Styl.* 55. Ὁ τῆς ἐξως στρατηγός καὶ ὑπάτος; he incurred danger in 470 (see below) after being allowed by Michael 1 and Cosmas 2 to examine the emperor's private apartments at Constantinople; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 208. His nomination to the consulship of 470 provoked the revolt of Anagastes; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 206.2. He presumably had returned from the East in 469 to assume the consulship, for he was succeeded by Fl. Zeno 7 before 470; Zeno was certainly *MVM per Orientem* in 469, and so Iordanes' titles as given in *Joh. Ant. fr.* 208 are not strictly accurate. His presence in Constantinople in his consulship lends support to this.

CONSVL (East) a. 470 with Fl. Messius Phoebus Severus 19 (West); *Fasti*, Rossi I 829, *AE* 1951, 89, *CIL* xii 1497, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 206.2, 208, *P. Bad.* iv 6.14.

Originally an Arian, he became a catholic in 465 (see above).

lotion (*Joh. Mal. (slav.)* p. 122); see Nomus 2.

IOVIANVS

v.sp. V/VI

Officina Ioviani v.s.; xv 1696 = *ILCV* 247 adn. two tiles at Rome.

(I)OB(IN).A

c.f. ?L V/E VI

Iobina clarissima femina; died aged about 75, buried at Rusicade; *ILAlg.* II 375 (revision of VIII 19914) Rusicade (Numidia). The date was perhaps 519 (cons. *Eutharaci?*).

Iovinus 1: protector (West) L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Iovinus 2

usurper (in Gaul) 411-413

Native of Gaul, of noble family; *Oros.* vii 42.6. Brother of Sallustius 2 and Sebastianus 2; *Oros.* vii 42.6, *Olymp. fr.* 19, *Philost.* xii 6, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 413, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 413 (= *Chron. Min.* I, p. 300), *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 412.

AVGVSTVS a. 411-413: proclaimed emperor in Mundiacum in Germania Secunda (= Muntzen, near Tongres; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* (Palanque) I 558 n. 43*) in 411 with support from the Burgundian Guntarius and the Alan Goar; *Olymp. fr.* 17. He had help from Burgundians, Alamans, Franks and Alans; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 9. Usurper in Gaul in 411; *Oros.* vii 42.6, *Greg. Tur. HF* II 9, *Soz.* ix 15.3, *Philost.* xii 6, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 413, *Hyd. Lem.* 51 (a. 412), *Jord. Get.* 165, *Rom.* 325. Probably in 412 he proclaimed his brother Sebastianus emperor also; *Olymp. fr.* 19. His reign ended in

413 when he was besieged by Athaulfus, who had for a time supported him; he surrendered to him and was murdered by Claudius Postumus Dardanus while being escorted to Honorius; Olymp. fr. 19. He was killed at Narbo in 413; Hyd. Lem. 54 (a. 413), Oros. VII 42.6, Soz. IX 15.3, Philost. XII 6, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 413, Marcell. com. s.a. 412, *Cons. Const.* s.a. 413, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 413, Jord. *Get.* 165, Theoph. AM 5904. For his coins, see Cohen² VIII, pp. 201-3. The *Annals of Ravenna* record the deaths of Iovinus and Sebastianus under 412 and the arrival of their severed heads at Ravenna on Aug. 30 of that year.

Sidonius later described him as a man too readily influenced by others; Sid. Ap. Ep. v 9.1 (in Iovino facilitatem).

Iovinus 3 ?military commander (in Spain) c. 420-422

Iovinianus; *Ann. Rav.* Iovinus; Marcell. com., Jord.

Captured and brought from Spain with the usurper Maximus 7 to be executed at Ravenna in 422; *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 422, Marcell. com. s.a. 422, Jord. *Rom.* 326. He was perhaps a military commander who supported the revolt of Maximus in Spain.

IOVINVS 4 comes (Aegypti et Thebaidis) E/MV

'Jobinos, der Komes von Rakote und auch von der Thebais war'; so Leipoldt, *Schenute*, 164 (referring to Zoëga, *Catal. Cod. Copt.* 466). Rakoti was the Coptic name of Alexandria; cf. Jones, *CERP* 473 n. 6. Iovinus was therefore *comes* of Alexandria and of the Thebaid; if he really held these posts simultaneously, the whole of Egypt will have been united under one command and Iovinus will have held the combined offices of *comes Aegypti* and *dux Thebaidis*; cf. also Dionysius 7 and Florus 2.

IOVIVS 1 (v.c.) L IV/EV

Relative of Paulinus of Nola (= Paulinus 21, in *PLRE* I), native of Gaul, of good family; Paul. Nol. Ep. 16, *Carm.* 22 (both addressed to Iovius).

Probably identical with the Iovius, described as *παιδεία και ταῖς ἀλλὰς ἀρεταῖς διαπρέπων*, who was sent by Constantine III as envoy to Honorius in 409; Zos. VI 1.1-2.

IOVIVS 2 comes (West) 399

He had held other appointments before 399 (interfuit publicae utilitatis, ut tibi maiora negotia crederentur); Symm. Ep. VIII 30 (a. 399).

COMES (in Africa) a. 399: he and Gaudentius 5, 'comites', destroyed pagan temples at Carthage on March 19, 399; Aug. *Civ. Dei* 18.54. In the same year they also destroyed idols and temples elsewhere in the African provinces; *Cons. Const.* s.a. 399, Quodvult-deus, *Lib. de prom.* III 38.43 (= *PL* 51, 834) (wrongly placed under Theodosius I) (both sources call them 'comites'). Since Gaudentius was the *comes Africae* (*CTh* XI 17.3), Iovius was presumably a special commissioner sent from the court. Symmachus probably wrote *Ep.* VIII 30 to congratulate him on this appointment (opto igitur, ut tibi suscepti officii cursus adrideat) (cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, cxcvii).

In addition to *Ep.* VIII 30, he received two other letters from Symmachus, *Ep.* VIII 50 (a. 396), IX 59 (a. 396/397).

Possibly identical with Iovius 3.

Iovius 3 PPO(Illyrici) 407; PPO(Italiae) 409; patricius

Ἰοβιανός; Olymp. fr. 13. Iovius; *elsewhere*.

Perhaps identical with Iovius 2.

PPO (Illyrici) a. 407: ὑπαρχος αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν) καταστάς ὁ Ἰοβίος; appointed by Stilicho (*PLRE* I) when the latter planned in collusion with Alaric to attach Illyricum to the realm of Honorius (in 407); *Soz.* VIII 25.3 = IX 4.3. At this time Iovius developed close ties with Alaric; *Zos.* V 48.2 (ἐν ταῖς Ἠπείροις πρόξενος καὶ φίλος Ἀλλαρίῳ γεγεννημένος), cf. *Soz.* IX 4.4 (for Alaric in Epirus in 407).

PPO ITALIAE ET PATRICIVS a. 409: 409 April 1, *CTh* II 8.25^a + *CTh* XVI 8.19^a; 409 June 26, *CTh* II 4.7^a + *CTh* XVI 5.47^a (all 'ppo'). Τῆς Ἰταλίας ὑπαρχος; *Soz.* IX 7.2. Ἐπαρχος καὶ πατρικίος; Olymp. fr. 13. Ὁ τῆς αὐλῆς ὑπαρχος, ἅμα καὶ τῆ τοῦ πατρικίου τετιμημένος ἀξία (in 409); *Zos.* V 47.1. Ὁ τῆς αὐλῆς ὑπαρχος; *Zos.* V 48.1.4. After the fall of Olympius 2 (in 409), Iovius and Allobichus planned the disgrace and subsequent murder of Turpilio and Vigilantius; *Zos.* V 47.1-3. Being now the chief influence over Honorius, Iovius opened negotiations with Alaric at Rimini and urged the emperor to grant Alaric's requests; *Zos.* V 48.1-3, *Soz.* IX 7.2. Honorius refused to grant Alaric's request for office, *Zos.* V 48.4, *Soz.* IX 7.3; and Iovius then took an oath with the emperor and other ministers never to make peace with Alaric, *Zos.* V 49.1, *Soz.* IX 7.4. He and other ministers prevented Honorius from granting Alaric's later more modest requests; *Zos.* V 51.1-2. He was sent in late 409 with Iulianus 8, Potamius and Valens 1 as envoy to the usurper Priscus Attalus in Rome; Olymp. fr. 13. He later deserted to join Attalus, who also gave him the title 'patricius', Olymp. fr. 13 (πατρικίος Ἀττάλου ὄνομα-

σθείς), and made him PPO, Zos. vi 8.1 (ὁ τῆς αὐλῆς ὑπαρχος παρὰ Ἀττάλου καθεσταμένος). He worked to detach Alaric from supporting Attalus; Olymp. fr. 13, Zos. vi 9.1–3, 12.2. He is perhaps identical with the Iovius whose son Iason was demanded as a hostage by Alaric after Stilicho's murder; Zos. v 36.1.

IOBIVS 4 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 70 n. 18. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Iobius Philippus Hymerius

Irenaeus 1 chartularius (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 105 (addressed Εἰρηναίῳ χαρτουλαρίῳ).

IRENÆVS 2 comes (East) 431–435; bishop of Tyre
c. 445–448

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμης (or similar) a. 431–435; *ACOec.* I ii, pp. 93, 121, I i.iii, pp. 12, 46, I i.v, pp. 131, 133, 135 (all in 431), I iv, p. 203 (in 435). While still κόμης he received a letter from Theodoret; Theod. *Ep.* XIV (addressed Εἰρηναίῳ κόμητι).

Friend of Nestorius and John of Antioch; an opponent of Cyril of Alexandria; he was at Ephesus during the early stages of the Council in 431; *ACOec.* I i.i, pp. 93, 121. He took letters from the Antiochene party to Constantinople and spoke before the emperor Theodosius in their support; *ACOec.* I i.v, pp. 129ff. He sent a report of his fortunes at Constantinople back to the Antiochene party at Ephesus; *ACOec.* I i.v, p. 135. Also mentioned in *Fragments coptes*, ed. Bouriant, p. 59.

At the same time as Nestorius (in 435) he was stripped of his rank and wealth (*nudatus cunctis dignitatibus et insuper ipsa propria facultate*) and sent into exile at Petra; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 203. In exile he wrote a history of the Nestorian controversy down to 433 (extant only in a sixth-century Latin version and incomplete); *ACOec.* I iv, praef. x–xv, pp. 250–1 (index).

He later changed his views and opposed Nestorianism; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 181.

Bishop of Tyre c. 445: he was consecrated bishop of Tyre by Domnus of Antioch in c. 445 but was again sent into exile, this time through the party of Eutyches and Dioscorus, in early 448; *ACOec.* I i.iv, pp. 66–7, I iv, p. 181. While bishop he received several

IRENÆVS 7

letters from Theodoret of Cyrrhus; Theod. *Ep.* 3, 12, 16, 35. Mentioned in Theod. *Ep.* 110.

IRENÆVS 3 v.sp., tribunus et notarius (East) ?c. 459/460

Vir spectabilis tribunus et notarius; a law of Leo exempted him, his possessions and his descendants from the provisions of a law of Julian which imposed curial obligations at Antioch on persons connected by maternal descent with curial families there; the exemption was made even though he was born before his father obtained *inlustris* status (etsi ante paternas illustres dignitates natus est); *CJ* x 32.61. His father had therefore held *inlustris* office, and his mother was evidently descended from a curial family at Antioch. The date of the law is probably c. 459/460, since it was addressed to the PPO Vivianus 2.

Irenæus 4 v.inl. 492/494

He and Faustus 9, 'viri inlustres', were envoys of Theoderic at Constantinople in 492/494 (publica legatione fungentes); Gelas. *Ep.* 12 (Thiel) (a. 494). For the date of the embassy, see Faustus 9 Niger.

IRENÆVS *qui et* PENTADIASTES 5 comes Orientis 507

Native of Antioch; successor of Procopius 6 as κόμης Ἀνατολῆς in 507; he suppressed factional disorders by a reign of terror; Joh. Mal. 398, John of Nikiu 89.28-9.

Perhaps the father of Calliopius 8; Theoph. AM 6017. Possibly identical with Irenæus 7.

IRENÆVS 6 comes Orientis 518

In office in the first year of the reign of Justin I as *comes Orientis* (ὅς ἐφεισθήκει τῇ ἐξῶα τῶν ἀρχῶν ἀνά τὴν Ἀντιόχου); ordered to have the tongue of Severus of Antioch cut out; Evagr. *HE* iv 4.

Irenæus 7 honorary PPO and dux (Palaestinae) 530

Native of Antioch; Joh. Mal. 447. Joh. Mal. fr. 44 (*Exc. de ins.*, p. 171).

Son of Pentadia; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 528, s.a. 530 (ὁ Πενταδίας), Joh. Mal. fr. 44 (ὁ Πενταδίας), cf. Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 134 ('Prineus of Peidacia' (sic), presumably for 'Irenæus son of Pentadia'). Possibly identical with Irenæus 5.

?COMES REI MILITARIS or MVM VACANS (East) c. 527/528: one of three στρατηλάται sent to Lazica in c. 527/528 to help the king

Ztathius against Persia; his colleagues were Gilderich (Belisarius, according to *Chron. Pasch.* and Theoph.) and Cerycus (both in *PLRE III*); they quarrelled and were defeated, whereupon Justinian recalled them and sent Petrus 27 instead; Joh. Mal. 427, Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 134, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 528, Theoph. AM 6020, John of Nikiu 90.52-3, cf. Proc. *BPI* 12.14 (στρατευμά τε καὶ Εἰρηναίου ἄρχοντα πέμψας). Their rank is uncertain.

DVX (PALAESTINAE) and HONORARY PPO a. 530: appointed δούξ to succeed Theodorus (*PLRE III*); he took vigorous action to crush the last traces of the Samaritan revolt; Joh. Mal. 447, Joh. Mal. fr. 44, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 530 (στρατηλάτης). In Joh. Mal. fr. 44 he is styled ὁ ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν; he was presumably therefore an honorary PPO.

Perhaps identical with the Irenaeus whose property was seized after his death by Justinian; Proc. *Anecd.* 29.16.

Irene

(incl.f.) L V/E VI

Daughter of Magna (and therefore niece of the emperor Anastasius); wife of Olybrius 3 and mother of Proba (*PLRE III*); Niceph. *Brev.*, p. 104 (de Boor). See stemmata 3 and 9.

Iron

scholasticus (?at Pelusium) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; a slave of his had sought out Isidore (presumably therefore Iron lived in or near Pelusium); Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 1 142 (addressed Εἴρωνι σχολαστικῶ).

Isaac 1

honorary consul and patricius (East) M/L V

A rich citizen of Amida and a consul (honorary, since his name is not in the *Fasti*); son of Br'y; he bequeathed much gold and silver and many precious garments to the church of Amida on his death; it was all seized by Cavades when the city fell in 503; Zach. *HE VII* 4 ('argentum . . . et aurum tulit et vestimenta pretiosa quae ab Isaac Bar BR'Y ὑπάτου viro divite urbis ante paucos annos ecclesiae per hereditatem obvenerunt'), *Chron.* 1234, p. 189 = 149. A *patricius*, rich and powerful; ancestor of the holy man Thomas; Joh. Eph. *Γ. SS. Or.* 13 (in *Patr. Or.* xvii, p. 191) (Thomas was 'a descendant of Ishakuni Bar Br'y, who was a patrician, who was mighty and great and eminent above all who were in the East').

Isaac 2

scholasticus (East) 509/511

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch in 509/511; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 36 ('Of the holy Severus from the letter to Isaac the scholastic ('σχολαστικός')').

ISDIGERDES II

Isa(a)cius 3 praepositus (at Syene) V/VI

Πραι(πόσιτος); engaged with Theodosius 17 *tribunus* on building at Syene under Damianus 3; *SB* 7425 = *SEG* viii 781 Syene (Thebaid).

Fl. Isaac 4 ex praepositis and procurator divinae domus (in Egypt) 420

Ἀπό πραιποσίτων; land-owner (γεουχῶν) at Oxyrhynchus; *procurator domus divinae* (ἐπίτροπος τῆς θειωτάτης οἰκίας); *P. Oxy.* 1973 (a. 420).

Fl. Isaac 5 scholasticus and defensor (of Cynopolis Superior) 464

Addressee of a petition in 464; it was addressed Φ[λα]ουίῳ Ἰσακ τῷ λογιωτάτῳ σχολαστικῷ ἐκδίκῳ τῆς ἄνω Κυνοπολιτῶν; *P. Oxy.* 902, dated 464 Nov. 21 (Hathyr 24, μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν Φλα[ουίου] Βιβιανοῦ τοῦ λαμπροτάτου τὸ β', i.e. 464).

ISAIAS praefectus vigilum (at Constantinople); later bishop of Rhodes 529

Ὁ ἀπὸ νυκτεπάρχων Κωνσταντινουπόλεως; bishop of Rhodes; accused of sodomy, tried and convicted at Constantinople in 529, deposed and exiled; *Joh. Mal.* 436, *Theoph. AM* 6021.

Ischyriou scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* v 15 (addressed Ἰσχυρίωνι σχολαστικῷ).

Isdigerdes I king of Persia 399-421

For the name, see *Justi*, p. 148, s.n. Yazdkart, n. 3.

Son of Vararanes IV (*PLRE* I); *Noeldeke, Tabari*, 72. Or possibly brother of Vararanes IV, son of Sapor II; *Lazarus of Pharbi* 12, *Noeldeke, Tabari*, 73. King of Persia from 399 (cf. *Claud. in Eutrop.* II 475-6) to 421, succeeded by his son Vararanes V; *Noeldeke, Tabari*, 78, 85, 418, *Soc.* VII 8.13. At Arcadius' request he assumed the rôle of guardian of Theodosius II; *Proc. BP* I 2.7-10, *Theoph. AM* 5900, *Chron.* 1234, p. 173 = 136-7. For his favourable attitude towards Christianity, cf. *Soc.* VII 8, *Theoph. AM* 5906. See stemma 48.

Isdigerdes II king of Persia 438-457

For the name, see *Justi*, p. 148, s.n. Yazdkart, n. 5.

Son of Vararanes V, whom he succeeded in 438; father of Hormisdas and Perozes; king of Persia from 438-457; *Noeldeke, Tabari*,

112, 114-15, 117, 423-7. He staged a brief campaign against the Romans in 440; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 116, Elisha Vardapet, p. 184, Mich. Syr. VIII 14. See stemma 48.

Isidorus 1

E V

The philosopher Hypatia 1 is described as *γυνή Ἰσιδώρου τοῦ φιλοσόφου* in Suid. γ 166. It is highly unlikely that Hypatia was married, and the notice is probably an error. The Isidorus named was probably Isidorus of Alexandria, who was not born until long after Hypatia's death; no philosopher of that name contemporary with Hypatia is known.

Isidorus 2

scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* II 289 (addressed *Ἰσιδώρῳ σχολαστικῷ*), III 57 (*Ἰσιδώρῳ σχολαστικῷ*). Perhaps identical with the Isidorus who jointly with Olympius 8 received *Isid. Pel. Ep.* v 477 (*Ὀλυμπίῳ, Ἰσιδώρῳ*).

Isidorus 3

excubitor (East) ?E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 322 (addressed *Ἰσιδώρῳ ἐξκουβίτορι*). The corps of *excubitores* was created under Leo (cf. Jones, *LRE* I 222 with III 203 n. 117) and it is doubtful if Nilus was alive then. Either the title is a later interpolation, or possibly the word 'excubitor' is used in a non-technical sense (for 'excubitores' used to mean 'bodyguard' before Leo, see *Amm.* XX 4.21).

Isidorus 4

?CSL (West) 444

In office 444 July 14; *Nov. Val.* 6.3 (addressed *Ἰσιδoro comiti*). He was of *illustris* rank (*inlustris auctoritas tua; sublimitas tua*), and had proposed the method of raising funds adopted in this law for meeting the cost of increasing the strength of the army at a time when the treasury was unable to meet the needs of the moment. He is also styled *frater amantissime*, a form of address used in the *novellae* at this period to *magistri officiorum*, *comites sacrarum largitionum* and *comites rerum privatarum* only. He was therefore probably the CSL.

Isidorus 5

Neo-Platonist philosopher
(at Alexandria and Athens) L V

The biography of Isidorus, written by his pupil Damascius 2 before 526 (cf. *Epit. Phot.* 64; it was written when Theoderic was ruling Italy) and preserved mainly in the summary by Photius (*Bibl.* 181,

242) and in fragments in the Suidas, is cited from the reconstruction by C. Zintzen (see list of abbreviations s.v. Dam. V. *Isid.*).

Native of Alexandria; Dam. fr. 77 = Suid. Σ 1662 (Syrianus 3 of Alexandria was his fellow-citizen). Son of Theodote, nephew of Aegyptus; Dam. fr. 119 = Suid. E 3035. His father's name is not recorded. Isidorus was the brother of Vlpianus 4; Dam. fr. 324 = Suid. O 914. He also had a sister some years older than himself whose son, his exact contemporary, died aged 18, an event which left a deep impression on Isidorus; Dam. fr. 7 = Suid. I 631. He married Domna, who died five days after the birth of their son Proclus 6; Dam. fr. 339 = *Epit. Phot.* 301. Isidorus is anachronistically called the husband of the philosopher Hypatia 1; Suid. Υ 166. See stemma 33.

He studied philosophy under the brothers Asclepiades 2 and Heraiscus (presumably at Alexandria); Dam. fr. 160 = Suid. I 631, cf. fr. 161 = Suid. H 450, and Zintzen, p. 135 note. He then studied under Proclus 4 at Athens (probably Platonism), and also under Marinus 3, who taught him about Aristotle; Dam. fr. 90 = Suid. M 199, *Epit. Phot.* 42. He was especially interested in Plato and the Neo-Platonists, from Iamblichus (*PLRE* 1) onwards; of the latter he held Syrianus 3 in the highest esteem; Dam. fr. 77 = Suid. Σ 1662. He had great respect for Proclus; Dam. fr. 129 = *Epit. Phot.* 248, fr. 129a = Suid. Aι 89, Suid. Υ 198. Proclus in turn had a great admiration for Isidorus; Dam. fr. 131, 131a = Suid. Eι 40, *Epit. Phot.* 80. He was encouraged by Proclus to pursue the best life and to assume the garb of the philosopher's cloak, but he was reluctant to do the latter in spite of his esteem for Proclus; Dam. fr. 135 = Suid. T 959 = Υ 198. His practice of imitating bird-calls troubled Proclus, and Isidorus cited the Chaldaean oracles before him in his defence; Dam. fr. 200 = Suid. X 12.

He returned to Alexandria accompanied by Sallustius 7; Dam. fr. 138 = Suid. Σ 62. He was in Alexandria in 481/482, when his friend Sarapion 3 died and, though unrelated, bequeathed to him the few books which were all his possessions; Dam. fr. 287 = Suid. Σ 116 (for the date, see Pamprepius; Sarapion's death coincided with Pamprepius' visit to Alexandria), cf. Dam. fr. 34 = Suid. Σ 116 (Sarapion, a friend of Isidorus who told Damascius about him).

Teacher of philosophy at Alexandria; Zach. V. *Sev.*, pp. 16, 22. A philosopher; Dam. fr. 44, fr. 77 = Suid. Σ 1662, fr. 119 = Suid. I 3035, fr. 138 = Suid. Σ 62, fr. 160 = Suid. I 631, fr. 314 = Suid. Ω 159, fr. 324 = Suid. O 914, fr. 338 = Suid. Δ 1476, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 8. He was the dominant figure in the literary and rhetorical circles

of Alexandria in his day, but even so was overshadowed by the memory of the philosopher Hypatia 1; Dam. fr. 276 = Suid. Υ 166. He gave a lecture on Socrates which was too profound for his audience to follow; Dam. fr. 76 = Suid. Υ 279.

He was a pagan, and while at Alexandria was found guilty of practising magic; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 16, 22. This was probably in the early 480s, since he had returned to Athens by 485 (see below), presumably in flight. It was perhaps at this time that he warned Harpocras 3 when Nicomedes sought to arrest him; Dam. fr. 314 = Suid. Ω 159.

He was in Athens when the death of Proclus occurred (in 485), and apparently remained there when Marinus 3 took over as head of the Neo-Platonist school; Marinus, who had written a lengthy commentary on the *Philebus* of Plato, asked Isidorus' opinion about publication and burnt the work because of his lack of enthusiasm for it; Dam. fr. 90 = Suid. M 199, *Epit. Phot.* 42. Previous to this Isidorus had been in correspondence with Marinus while still in Alexandria on the subject of the latter's commentary on the *Parmenides*; Dam. fr. 245 = Suid. M 199.

He was persuaded by Marinus to succeed him as head of the Neo-Platonists at Athens; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 226 (ἐπεισε τὸν Ἰσιδώρον ὁ Μαρῖνος δέξασθαι τὸ ψήφισμα τῆς διαδοχῆς· καὶ ἐψηφίσθη διάδοχος ἐπ' ἀξιωματι μᾶλλον ἢ πράγματι τῆς Πλατωνικῆς ἐξηγήσεως). After Marinus' death he began planning to leave Athens again; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 229. He urged Hegias and Syrianus 4 to save philosophy, which was in decline; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 230.

Among his pupils was Damascius 2 himself; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 8. He also taught Theodora 6, to whom Damascius dedicated the *Vita Isidori*; Phot. *Bibl.* 181. He introduced the philosopher Dorus to the study of Plato; Dam. fr. 338 = Suid. Δ 1476.

He was dead by 526, by which date Damascius had written his biography (see above).

Author of pagan hymns; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 61.

As a philosopher he concentrated on divine themes to the neglect of dialectic; Dam. fr. 75 = Suid. Γ 135, *Epit. Phot.* 35. He tried to define the differences between the divine and the human; Dam. fr. 74 = Suid. O 644. He held unusual beliefs on the nature of the soul, derived from his (unnamed) teacher; Dam. fr. 107 = Suid. A 4411.

He possessed great quickness of understanding; Dam. fr. 132 = Suid. A 3516. He had no sympathy with poetry, regarding it as a work of the imagination, not the intellect; Dam. fr. 112 = Suid. A 4304, *Epit. Phot.* 61. He disliked rhetoric and preferred to ignore it;

Dam. fr. 114 = Suid. P 151. He approved of zeal for philosophy among the young but thought that older men should pursue it with reverence and circumspection; Dam. fr. 136 = Suid. Σ 971. His ability as a critic was inferior to that of Agapius 3, Nomus 2 and Severianus 2; Dam. fr. 276 = Suid. Υ 166.

He was a plain-spoken man, devoted to the truth; Dam. fr. 45 = Suid. A 4587. He had charm, and was totally free from ribaldry and buffoonery; Dam. fr. 311 = Suid. B 490. He had a stubborn nature; Dam. fr. 66 = Suid. E 1442. While generally he was uncommunicative to a fault, he was outspoken in defence of virtue and against vice; Dam. fr. 60 = Suid. I 122. His personal manner of life was regarded as less becoming to a philosopher than was that of his brother Vlpianus, because of his occasional involvement in public affairs; Dam. fr. 324 = Suid. O 914.

He inherited a small and unpretentious estate and lived accordingly; Dam. fr. 98 = Suid. A 764 (perhaps this was after he finally left Athens).

See also *P-W* IX 2062-4.

Isidorus 6 scholasticus (?at Gaza) I. V/E VI

Ὁ σχολαστικός; former friend of Procopius of Gaza; died leaving his mother, a wife and daughters; Procopius wrote on their behalf to Palladius 16; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 14.

ISIDORVS 7 comes (East) ?508/511

Addressee of several letters from Severus of Antioch, probably written in 508/511, sent 'to Isidorus the Count' ('κόμης') (or similar); Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 19-21, 62, 95 (*Ep.* 19 is an extract from *Ep.* 62). One letter, *Ep.* 21, mentions his zeal in suppressing heretics.

ISIDORVS 8 tribunus (?et notarius) (East) 520/525

'Τριβούνος'; mentioned as travelling to Pelusium; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 152 (a. 520/525).

Fl. Anthemius Isidorus 9 PPO Illyrici 424; PPO Orientis 435-436; cos. 436

Full name; *ICOec.* 1 i.iii, p. 69.2. Fl. Isidorus; Rossi 1696. Isidorus; *elsewhere.*

Son of Anthemius 1; Robert, *Hell.* IV, pp. 18-19 (cited below). Native of Egypt; Robert, *Hell.* IV, p. 43 (cited below). Possibly father of Fl. Anthemius Isidorus Theophilus 7.

PROCONSUL ASIAE a. 405/410: honoured in two epigrams at

Hyraera in Lydia; Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 18 ('Ανθεμίου παῖς οὗτος, ὃς ἀνθυπάτων μεγ' ἀμύνων, ὑπάρχου πατρὸς ζηλῶν τρόπον ἠδ' ὑπάτοιω, ἴσα Διὸς θέμιδι φαίνων χραίσμη[σεν] ἅπασιν), *Hell.* iv, p. 19 ('Ἀσίδος ἀνθύπατον, μεγαλήτορος υἱὸν ἐπάρχου Ἀνθεμίδην Ἰσιδωρον ἐν ἰκόσιν μαρμαρέησιν, Ὑπαίπων ναετῆρες ἐτίσαμεν εἵνεκεν ἀρχῆς). Both inscriptions are undated, but cannot be earlier than the consulship of Isidorus' father (a. 405) and must be before Isidorus' next office.

PVC a. 410 Sept. 4-412 Oct. 29: 410 Sept. 4, *CTh* viii 17.2^a + 3^a + *CJ* I 19.6^a dat. Cpli; 412 Oct. 29, *CTh* xv 1.50^a dat. Cpli. He doubtless owed this office and his proconsulship to his father's influence.

PPO ILLYRICI a. 424 April 22-Oct. 10: 424 April 22, *CTh* xv 5.4 (Isidoro pf Illyrici); 424 Oct. 10, *CTh* xi 1.33 (Isidoro ppo Illyrici).

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 435 Jan. 29-436 Aug. 4: 435 Jan. 29, *CTh* vi 28.8 (styled 'ppo'; another copy was sent to Reginus + 'ppo Illyr(ici)'); 435 Nov. 14, *CTh* xvi 10.25^a; 436 April 3, *CTh* viii 4.30 (= *CTh* xii 1.188)^a + *CTh* xii 1.187^a (all 'ppo'; another copy was sent to Eubulus 'ppo Illyrici'); 436 June 4, *CTh* xi 5.3^a + *CTh* xii 1.189^a + 1.190^a + 1.191^a + *CTh* xiv 26.2^a + 27.2^a (all concern Egypt and Alexandria); 436 July 14, *CTh* xi 28.17^a; 436 Aug. 4, *CTh* xii 1.192^a (refers to the *praefectus Augustalis*). He was honoured at Ephesus, which he supplied with corn (perhaps from Egypt) during a shortage; Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 43 (ὄρχαμον Ἰσιδῶρον ὀρᾶς Φαρῆς ἀπὸ γαίης καὶ Νείλου γονόεντος, ὃς ἀνθυπάτων καὶ ὑπάρχων θῶκον ἐλῶν κόσμησεν ἀγακλῆα, καὶ πολίταις ἤνυσε καρποτόκου Δημήτερος ὄμπνιον ὄλβον). He received a letter from Isidore of Pelusium asking for help for a trader who lost state corn in a storm at sea; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* i 299 (addressed Ἰσιδῶρω ἐπάρχῳ). He also received *Isid. Pel. Ep.* i 485 asking him as a man of influence to stop the appointment of Gigantius as governor (he need not have been in office when this was sent). He is mentioned in documents concerned with the heresiarch Nestorius; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 203.13 (Isidore pater honorandissime; a letter, undated, sent 'magnificentissimis et gloriosissimis praefectis'), *ACOec.* i i.iii, p. 69.2 (a joint letter from Isidorus with his colleagues Fl. Bassus 8 and Fl. Simplicius Reginus + οἱ ἑπαρχοί), and *ACOec.* i i.iii, p. 67.11 (a letter πρὸς Ἰσιδωρον ἑπαρχον πραιτωρίων καὶ ὑπατον, dated 436). His *domesticus* was Sozomenus 1; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* i 300.

CONSVL (East) prior a. 436 with Fl. Senator 4: *Fasti*, Rossi 1 696-7, *ACOec.* i i.iii, p. 67.11 (see above).

He was dead by c. 446/447; *Theod. Ep.* 42, 47 (ὁ τῆς μεγαλοπρεποῦς μνήμης Ἰσιδωρος; mentioned as a former PPO in the East).

Possibly addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in

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Cappadocia, praising the elegance of his letters and describing him as the ally and champion of the church; Firmus, *Ep.* 30.

Flavius Anthemius Isidorus Theophilus

Fl. Isiguar (*IRT* 886k): *PLRE* 1.

Isocasius sophist and philosopher; QSP (East) c. 465

Native of Aegae in Cilicia; Joh. Mal. 369 (= *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467), cf. Bas. Sel. V. *Theclae* II 25 (below).

He was at first a grammarian before becoming a sophist and teaching rhetoric (*ἀπὸ γραμματιστοῦ σοφιστῆς γεγονώς*); between his two careers he fell gravely ill at Aegae in Cilicia, and regained his health after a visitation from St Thecla; he persisted nonetheless in remaining a pagan (see below); Bas. Sel. V. *Theclae* II 25.

A sophist, he received several letters from Theodoret, bishop of Cyrrhus, mostly undated; Theod. *Ep.* XXVII (mention of his pupils), *Ep.* XXVIII (pupils went to him from Cyrrhus), *Ep.* XXXVIII, *Ep.* XLIV (perhaps before 446), *Ep.* LII; all addressed Ἰσοκασίῳ σοφίστῃ. He is styled ὁ φιλόσοφος in Joh. Mal. 369 (= *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467), Theoph. AM 5960, John of Nikiu 88.7, Cedr. I 612. He lived (and presumably taught) at Antioch in Syria; Joh. Mal. 369 (= *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467), Theoph. AM 5960, John of Nikiu 88.7.

He was a pagan but after his trial accepted baptism (see below).

He held a number of official posts with success; Joh. Mal. 370 (*δικήνυσεν ἀρχὰς πολλὰς μετὰ δόξης · ἦν γὰρ σφόδρα λογικός*) (= *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467).

QSP (East) c. a. 465: *κνεστόριος*, (also) *κοιαιστωρος εἶχεν ἀξίας* (in 467); Joh. Mal. 369–70 (= *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467). Ὁ *κναιστωρ*; Theoph. AM 5960. Former *quaestor*; John of Nikiu 88.7. Ὁ *κοιαιστωρ Ἀντιωχείας*; Cedr. I 612. He held office when Pusaëus was PPO (for the first time, i.e. in, or before, 465); Joh. Mal. 370 (= *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467), Theoph. AM 5960 (at his trial in 467 before Pusaëus, he said: *δίκη καθαρὰ δίκασον ἐπ' ἐμοί, ὡς ἐδίκαζες σὺν ἐμοί*; this refers to the imperial high court which after 440 was conducted by the PPO Orientis and the QSP sitting jointly, cf. Jones, *LRE* I 505–6).

In 467 after disorders in Constantinople he was arrested and accused of being a pagan; he was stripped of his dignities and sent first to Bithynia to be tried by the governor of the province, but after protests by Iacobus 3 he was returned to Constantinople to be tried by the praetorian prefect Pusaëus and the Senate; his conduct created so favourable an impression that the populace interfered on his behalf and he was allowed to return home (? to Antioch) after

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submitting to baptism; Joh. Mal. 370-1, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467, Theoph. AM 5960, John of Nikiu 88.7-11, Cedr. I 612-13, Zon. XIV 1.9-11.

ITALICA 1: inlustris femina I. IV/E.V; *PLRE* 1.

Anicia Italica 2

inl. fem. MV

Inscr. 1) *Riv. Arch. Crist.* 33 (1957), 96 = *AE* 1959, 237 (found in the cloister of the Lateran); 2) *Not. Scav.* 1953, p. 170 n. 32 = *AE* 1954, 180 lead pipe from Ostia.

Full name; *Inscr.* 2. Italica; *Inscr.* 1.

Inl(ustris) f(emina); *Inscr.* 1.

Wife of Valerius Faltonius Adelfius 3; *Inscr.* 1-2.

Not to be identified with Italica 1 (the correspondent of St Augustine).

(I)*TALICVS*

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Italici v.c.; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32181 For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Neratius Iu. . . ; see *Palmatus*.

Iucunda

MV

Wife of Leonius *v.sp.*; she sought imperial confirmation of his will in her favour; *Nov. Val.* 21.1 (a. 446 Oct. 21).

Iugmena

praefectus (in Mauretania Caesariensis) 474

Pr(a)efectus; began building a church near Thanaramusa Castra; the work was finished by the Zabenses (nos Zabenses complevimus) in 474 (provincial year 435); *AE* 1926, 60 nr Berrouaghia = Thanaramusa Castra (Maur. Caes.). Iugmena was probably *praefectus* of this area, part of the Moorish kingdom which prevailed in the Mauretania during this period. Cl. Masgiven, and also Iider and Maximus 15. Courtois, *Les Vandales et l'Afrique*, 330 with nn. 8-9, considers these men to have been municipal officials.

IVL. . . : ?governor of Numidia ?I. IV/E.V; *PLRE* 1.

IVLIA 1

comitissa (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; she was beautiful, immoral and devoted to a life of luxury; Nil. *Ep.* II 213 (addressed *Ἰουλία κομητίσση*). Presumably wife of a *comes*.

IVLIA 2

(?c.f.) 468

Having married one of her freedmen, she asked the emperor Anthemius for relief from a law of Constantine (*CTh* ix 9) forbidding such marriages; her request was granted but the prohibition was reasserted for the future in terms showing the object to have been to protect families of noble birth (*ne insignium familiarum clara nobilitas indigni consortii foeditate vilescat et, quod splendore forsitan senatoriae generositatis obtinuit, contractu vilissimae societatis amittat*); *Nov. Anth.* 1 (a. 468 Feb. 21). Iulia was therefore of noble birth and probably of senatorial family.

ANICIA IVLIANA 1: wife of Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius
L IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

ANICIA IVLIANA 2

(c.f.) M V

V(ir)g(o) Deo devota; daughter of Anicius Probus 7 and Adelfia 2; she was born on March 23, 441, and died in 459 in Aquileia, where her parents buried her on August 30; v 47* Aquileia. The single MS copy gives her name as 'Anicia Vlfina', probably a misreading of 'Iuliana' as it is likely that she was named after her grandmother, Anicia Iuliana (*PLRE* 1). See now, however, *AE* 1975, 412.

Anicia Iuliana 3 daughter of the emperor Olybrius L V-E VI

Full name; *Coll. Avell.* 164, 179, 198.

Daughter of Anicius Olybrius 6 and Placidia 1; *Joh. Mal.* 368, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, *Anth. Gr.* i 12, 14, *Paul. Hellad.*, p. 20, cf. *Coll. Avell.* 179 (*personam vestram imperialis sanguinis vena nobilitat*). Granddaughter of Valentinian III; *Cyr. Scyth. V. Sabae* 53. Greatgranddaughter of Eudocia 2 (wife of Theodosius II); *Anth. Gr.* i 10, vv. 7-9. Wrongly described as related to the emperor Leo; *John of Nikiu* 89.65. See stemmata 3 and 4.

Born at Constantinople; *Joh. Mal.* 368. The date was probably soon after 461 (see Olybrius 6).

She remained in Constantinople with her mother when her father Olybrius went to Italy and became emperor in 472; *Joh. Mal.* 374 = fr. 32. She was still unmarried in 478, when the emperor Zeno offered her hand in marriage to Theoderic 7; *Malch.* fr. 16.

Wife of Fl. Areobindus Dagalaiphus Areobindus 1; *Eustath.* fr. 7 = *Joh. Mal.* 398, *Paul. Hellad.*, p. 20, *Proc. BP* i 8.1, *Joh. Mal.* 407, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, s.a. 507, *John of Nikiu* 89.65. Their son was Olybrius 3 (*cos.* 491); *Joh. Mal.* 392, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, 491.

The marriage must have been in or soon after 478 (cf. above). She had granddaughters through her son; *Anth. Gr.* 110, v. 39. One granddaughter bore the name Proba (*PLRE* III); Niceph. *Brev.*, p. 104.

PATRICIA (East): she bore the title of *πατρικία*; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 53, 69, Joh. Mal. 407, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 507. Her husband is not known to have been *patricius* but she may have received the title in her own right, being of imperial family.

She often visited St Saba at Constantinople in 511/512; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 53. It was to her house there that the mob went in 512 acclaiming Areobindus as emperor; Marcell. com. s.a. 512, Joh. Mal. 407, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 507, John of Nikiu 89.65, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* II, pp. 7-8.

A devout Chalcedonian, she withstood considerable pressure to modify her views from the emperor Anastasius and the patriarch of Constantinople Timotheus; Theoph. AM 6005 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 504). In 519 she corresponded with Pope Hormisdas over helping papal legates at Constantinople and ending the Acacian schism; *Coll. Avell.* 164, 179, 198.

She did many good works (*πολλὰς ἀγαθοεργίας*) at Constantinople; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 69. She built many churches; *Anth. Gr.* 110, vv. 20-33. She improved the Church of St Euphemia, founded by her grandmother and already improved by her father and mother; *Anth. Gr.* 112, 14-17. She enlarged and improved the Church of St Polyeuctus, founded by her greatgrandmother Eudocia; *Anth. Gr.* 110, vv. 10-11 (for the date, probably 524/527, see *DOP* 15 (1961), 245). She built a church to the Mother of God 'in Honoratis'; Theoph. AM 6005 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 504).

After her death in 527/528, her eunuchs went to the monastery of St Sabas to become monks; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 69.

The sixth-century uncial codex of the *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides was written for her. A facsimile of it was published at Graz in 1970 with an accompanying commentary by H. Gerstinger (= *Codex Vindobonensis Med. Gr.* 1 of the Austrian Nationalbibliothek).

IULIANE (VI 31960 = *ILCV* 137): *PLRE* I.

IULIANUS I

(?v.c.) LIV

He wrote to Valentinus 2 for his approval of the marriage pact of Herculius 1; Symm. *Ep.* VI 44 (a. 394/401). The persons concerned with this matter were apparently all senators.

Iulianus 2 (Symm. *Ep.* VII 107): = *PLRE* I, Iulianus 21.

IULIANVS 3 proconsul Asiae 397

In office a. 397 Jan. 9, *CJ* VII 45.12. The better MSS C and M (Krueger, ed. 1877, p. vii), followed by Mommsen and Seeck, read 'proconsuli Asiae'; the inferior MS S (Krueger, p. xi), followed by Krueger, reads 'proconsule Africae'. Since the law permits the use of Greek by judges in pronouncing sentences, it will be an eastern law (the reading 'dat. Mediolani' derives from lost MSS cited by Gothofredus; see Krueger, ed. 1877, p. 684 app. crit.; Mommsen, ed. *CTh* I 1, p. cclxxviii; Seeck, *Regesten*, 132).

IULIANVS 4 (v.c.) E V

Addressee of a letter of consolation from St Jerome in 407; *Jer. Ep.* 118. His wife Faustina 1 and two of their young daughters had recently died in quick succession; his one surviving daughter had made a noble marriage (nobilissimus gener; cf. Anonymus 93) which proved unhappy; his estates had suffered heavily at the hands of barbarian invaders. Jerome praised his firmness in misfortune and his religious devotion and urged him to become a monk; he was already a builder of monasteries and paid for the upkeep of numerous monks living on islands off the coast of Dalmatia (extruis monasteria, multus a te per insulas Dalmatiae sanctorum numerus sustentatur). Possibly brother of Ausonius 1, who took this letter. Probably also related to Vera.

He was evidently a wealthy man, probably of noble birth, and presumably lived in Dalmatia and owned estates there.

Iulianus 5 agens in rebus (West) 407

Three *agentes in rebus*, Iulianus, Maximus 3 and Eutyclus 1, were sent to Africa in 407 to enforce the laws against heretics and pagans as part of the government's measures to suppress Donatism; *Sirm.* 12 (dated 407 Nov. 25). In the MS Z his name is spelt '...çiani' but a copy of Z has 'Iuliani'.

IULIANVS 6 clarissimus iuuenis 408/409

Owner of a house at Hippo Regius adjoining the church; St Augustine received a letter from Italica 1 about it; *Aug. Ep.* 99 (a. 408/409) (de domo clarissimi et egregii iuuenis Iuliani, quae nostris adhaeret parietibus).

Iulianus 7 nobilissimus 408-411

Younger son of Constantine III, brother of Constans I; Olymp. fr. 12, 16, Soz. ix 15.3.

NOBILISSIMVS a. 408-411: made *nobilissimus* shortly after Constans became Caesar; Olymp. fr. 12 (*νωβελίσσιμος*). In 411 he was captured with his father at Arles, sent to Italy and murdered; Olymp. fr. 16, Soz. ix 15.3. His head was displayed with his father's at Carthagena in Spain; Olymp. fr. 19.

IVLIANVS 8 primicerius notariorum (West) 409

Πρῆμικῆριος τῶν νοταρίων; sent with Iovius 3, Valens 1 and Potamius by Honorius to the usurper Priscus Attalus 2 to offer terms in late 409; Olymp. fr. 13.

Iulianus 9 ex CRP (East) 451

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ κομητῶν πρωιάτων; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 139 (Latin version II iii.ii, p. 150). His name is included in the list of former administrators, and his office was probably therefore real rather than titular (*vacans*).

Iulianus 10 doctor and deacon ?M/L V

Diaconus; contemporary of the doctor Aetius 5 of Amida, who cites a prescription by him; Aetius, *Tetrab.* III 3.12.

IVLLIAN(VS) 11 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32184. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Iulianus 12 PVC 474/491

Named in two lines of verse in the *Anthologia Graeca* as honouring the emperor Zeno and his wife Ariadne (with statues); *Anth. Gr.* XVI 69 (Ζήνωνα ππολίάρχος Ἰουλιανός βασιλῆα. Ζήνωνος παράκοιτω Ἰουλιανος Ἀριάδνην). The two following inscriptions (*Anth. Gr.* XVI 70-1) were set up by a PVC Iulianus in the reign of Tiberius (see *PLRE* III).

Iulianus 13 envoy to the Goths 478

Second envoy (Philoxenus 4 was the first) sent by the emperor Zeno to try to persuade Theodericus 7 to desert Theodericus Strabo 5; like Philoxenus he was unsuccessful; Malch. fr. 16.

Iulianus 14

PVC 491

Native of Alexandria and a scholar (τῶν ἐκ παιδείας καὶ λόγων εἰσηγητής); Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b*.

PVC a. 491: during the accession of Anastasius, the empress Ariadne informed the people of the appointment of Iulianus; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 92 (τὸν ἐνδοξότατον Ἰουλιανὸν εἰς τὴν ὑπαρχον ἀρχὴν . . . προβαλλόμεθα). "Ἐπαρχος πόλεως; at Constantinople he provoked a riot by imposing unpopular restrictions after disturbances connected with theatrical shows; he was dismissed from office and replaced by Secundinus 5; Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b*.

Perhaps identical with Iulianus ὁ τῆς ἐνδόξου μῆμης, mentioned with Eugenius 4 in Just. Nov. 159 as former owners of the suburban villa at Blachernae owned by Hierius 7.

Iulianus 15

MVM (per Thracias) 493

MVM (PER THRACIAS) a. 493: killed in battle in Thrace, probably by Bulgars; Marcell. com. s.a. 493 (Iulianus magister militiae nocturno proelio pugnans Scythico ferro in Thracia confossus interiit). For the Bulgars, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 89-90.

Iulianus 16

engineer (East) LV/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Aeneas of Gaza; he had invented a device for raising water more quickly from a well; Aen. Gaz., *Ep.* 25 (addressed Ἰουλιανῷ ἀρχιτέκτονι).

IVLIANVS 17

consularis (?East) ?MV/VI

The statue of an elephant was transported from Rome to Constantinople in the time of the *consularis* Iulianus (ἐπὶ Ἰουλιανοῦ ὑπατικοῦ); Suid. B 157, *Patr. Const.* I, pp. 39-41 (the elephant is said to have been made ἐπὶ Ἀνθίμου ὑπάτου). The consular date may be 455 or 468 (consulships of Anthemius), which would give a *terminus post quem* for Iulianus.

Iulianus 18

brother of Damascius LV/E VI

Younger brother of the philosopher Damascius 2 (therefore native of Damascus); encouraged to pursue literary studies by Severianus 2; Dam. fr. 282 = Suid. Σ 180. He showed great fortitude once in refusing to speak when severely beaten, possibly to make him betray the whereabouts of certain philosophers (cf. Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 180-6); Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 185, cf. Dam. fr. 320 (which may also refer to his resistance to torture). Also mentioned in Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 180.

IULIANVS 19

comes (East) V/VI

+ Σωματοθήκη Ἰουλ[ι]ανοῦ κομητοῦ καὶ μ[ε]ζ[ο]τέρου; *M.A.M.A.* III 447 Corigus (Cilicia). Probably a local notable whose rank relieved him of curial obligations; *μειζότερα* appear to be persons 'superior' to *curiales*.

Iulianus 20

praefectianus (East) V/VI

Ἐπαρχικός; named on a fragment of an inscription at Priene; *IGC* 119 = *Inscripfien von Priene*, n. 218. He presumably served under the PPO.

Iulianus 21

scholasticus and poet V/VI

Author of a poem preserved in the *Anthologia Graeca*; *Anth. Gr.* IX 481 (Ἰουλιανοῦ σχολαστικοῦ τοῦ Μετέωρου). The poem does not appear in a context suggesting that it formed part of Agathias' Cycle. The name Μετέωρος was presumably a nickname (?proud) rather than the name of his father.

Iulianus 22

advocate (in Egypt) V/VI

Abdocus (sic); appeared in a case heard before Fl. Paulus Leon-tius (29) Marinous Petronius H(e)sachius (q.v. for date); *SB* 5357 provenance unknown.

Iulianus 23

?MVM (East) V/VI

Ὁ κλεινὸς στρατιάρ[χη]ς [κα]ὶ θεοῦ λάτρις ἐνθάδε κείτε Ἰουλιανὸς γλυκερός (perhaps = γλυκέρου) τέρμα τυχῶν βιοτου; Beshevliev, *Spätgr. und spat-lat. Inschr. Bulg.* n. 4 Serdica. A Christian, possibly *magister militum*, buried at Serdica. The phraseology (στρατιάρχης; θεοῦ λάτρις) suggests a fifth- or sixth-century date. He may be identical with Iulianus 15.

Iulianus 24

comes patrimonii (in Italy) 505-508

Relation (adfinis) of Ennodius 3; Ennod. *Ep.* III 20.

Involved in a protracted lawsuit with a certain Marcellinus at Milan, he sought the help of Faustus 9 when he could not make any progress; Ennod. *Ep.* III 20 (mid/late 504).

VIR INIVSTRIS. COMES PATRIMONII a. 505-508: he was appointed in early/mid 505; Ennod. *Ep.* IV 7 (addressed 'Iuliano v.i. c(omiti) p(atrimonii)'; occasum nesciat caritas, quam ante culmina promi-sistis: tantum circa me crescat gratia, quantum vobis iuncta sunt fastigia dignitatum, ne amicitiam, quam fovit mediocritas, credatur abiurasse potentia). While in office he also received from Ennodius

Ep. iv 20 (addressed 'Iuliano v.i.'; sic bono in medium adscitus rei-publicae de felicitatis tuae diuturnitate gratuleris; dated late 505/early 506) and vii 1 (in potestate est culminis vestri decisionem nostram, si placet, auctoritate fulcire; dated July 508; the affair involved a 'conductor domus regiae' and a 'chartarius'). He also received Cass. *Var.* i 16 (addressed 'Iuliano comiti patrimonii' and written after the first indiction, i.e. after 508 Sept. 1). Cf. Anonymus 35.

Iulianus 25 memorialis (East) 513

He was ἐκ τοῦ λόγου τῶν λεγομένων μεμοριαλίων; present in 513 at a battle between Hypatius 6 and Vitalianus 2; wounded and captured by Vitalianus; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 7.

Iulianus 26 consul and patricius (East) E VI

The grammarian Priscianus 2 dedicated his *Institutiones* to 'Iuliano consuli et patricio'; Priscian, *Inst. dedicatio* (= Keil, *Gramm. Lat.* II 1).

Iulianus does not occur among the *consules ordinarii* and his consular title was therefore honorary. He presumably received the dedication at Constantinople where Priscian lived and worked, though whether he lived there himself or was on a visit is not known. To judge by his name and his rank, he may have been a member of the Anician family and a relative of Anicia Iuliana 3.

Possibly identical with the Iulianus v.c. who once owned a codex of Statius (codex Iuliani v.c.); *Subscription to Stat. Theb.* IV in the Puteaneus, cf. Statius, ed. Klotz-Klunnert (1973), p. 157.

(CL)OD(IVS) IVL(IANVS) senior 27 senator (at Rome)
?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre (. . .od. Iul. SPNIORIS (sic)); VI 32170. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Q. SENTIVS FABRICIVS IVLIANVS 28 v.c., proconsul
Africae II 412-414

Inscr. 1) VIII 25837 = D 5731 Membressa; *Inscr.* 2) VIII 25864 Tichilla; both places were in Africa Proconsularis.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-2. Iulianus; *Codes.*

PROCONSVL AFRICAE before 412 (see below).

PROCONSVL AFRICAE II, VICE SACRA IVDICANS a. 412 Oct. 15-414 Aug. 30; 412 Oct. 15, *CTh* XI 30.64^a; 413 Jan. 27, *CTh* XII 1.176 (II proc. Africae); 414 March 6, *CTh* II 16.3 + IV 22.6 (both 'II proc. Africae'); 414 June 17, *CTh* XVI 5.54^a; 414 Aug. 30, *CTh* XVI 5.55^a.

V.c. iterum procos. v.s.i.; *Inscr.* 1 (a. 408/423, under Honorius and Theodosius). His office to be restored; *Inscr.* 2 (undated, so it could be from his first proconsulship).

Flavius Thomas Iulianus Chaereas

Iulius 1 agens in rebus (West) 400

Deliverer of an imperial letter to Symmachus in 400; *Symm. Ep.* vii 59 (sacras mihi litteras Iulius agens in rebus exhibuit leopardorum munificentiam continentes).

Iulius 2 decurialis (?at Rome) 404

Decurialis a. 404 July 8; *CTh* xiv 1.4 dat. Romae (addressed 'Exsuperantio, Iulio et ceteris decurialibus'; the law confirms the privileges of their *collegium*).

Iulius! 3 PPO Galliarum 418

Praefectus; in Gaul in 418; approached by the bishop of Auxerre, Amator, for permission to name Germanus 1 as his successor; *V. Germani* 3-4 (in *ISS*, July vii, p. 202). The story about Julius is apparently an addition to the original Life of Germanus by Constantius (cf. *MGH (Scr. rer. Mer.)* vii) and may be a fiction. If genuine, he might be identical with Agricola 1.

IVLIVS 4 praeses Lyciae 450/457

Brother of Tatianus 1 (therefore grandson of Tatianus, PPO 388-92; *PLRE* 1); in c. 422 they were living at Sidyma in Lycia when they met (the future emperor) Marcianus 8, looked after him during an illness and foretold that he would be emperor; in 450 when he became emperor, Marcian summoned them to his court, made them 'patres' (*πατέρας ἑαυτῶ ἀνεκῆρυττε*) and made Iulius governor of Lycia (*τῷ Ἰουλίῳ τὴν τῶν Λυκίων ἐνεχειρίσειν ἀρχήν*); *Theoph.* AM 5943, *Cedr.* i 603, *Nic. Call. HE* xv 1, *Zon.* xiii 24.6-11.19 (wrongly, of Illyricum). The allusion to 'patres' perhaps means that they became members of the senate (cf. Tatianus 1); if it indicates the patriciate (cf. Aurelianus 3, *PLRE* i 129) it may refer not to 450 but to a date later in Marcian's reign, after Iulius had ceased to govern Lycia, since the status of provincial governor was far below that of a *patricius*.

IVLIVS 5 v.sp. 508

V(ir) s(pectabilis); husband of Petiliana; died aged about 60 at Aeclanum in 508; *IX* 1378 = *ILCV* 248 Aeclanum.

IVNIOR

Iulius 6 magister (?ludi) (at Rome) V/VI
Magister, at Rome; vi 10012 = *ILCV* 2345.

FL. IVLIVS 7 v.c.; landowner (in Egypt) 486
Ὁ λαμπρότατος; landowner (γεουχῶν) at Arsinoe; son of Ioannes;
SB 4481 Arsinoe; dated 486.

Iulius Bassus

Iulius Felix Campanianus

Iulius Celsus Constantinus

Iulius Crepontianus

Claudius Iulius Ecclesius Dynamius

Iulius Gurdabius

Q. Iulius Hilarianus

Iulius Honorius

Flavius Iulius Valerius Maiorianus

Iulius Agrius Tarrutenius Marcianus

Iulius Nepos

...sius Iulius P. . .

Iulius Patricius

Flavius Iulius Tryphonianus Sabinus

Iulius Severianus

Iulius Felix Valentinianus

IVNILLVS (v.c.) E VI

He described to Fulgentius of Ruspe the piety and religious zeal of Venantia (per epistulam clarissimi filii mei Iunilli); Fulgentius, *Ep.* 7 (to Venantia).

...*EBLIVS IVNIOR* (viii 24659): *PLRE* I.

...*LISIVS IVNIVS* v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32169. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Iunius Valerius Bellicius

Flavius Iunius Quartus Palladius

Iunius Philargyrius

Iunius Pomponius Publianus

...ius Iunius Valentinus

IVST... senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 73 n. 34. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Iusta Grata Honoria

Iustasas Samaritan rebel ?484

Called 'Iustus' in Mich. Syr. and *Chron.* 1234.

A Samaritan, crowned king in the Samaritan revolt under Zeno (called *λήσταρχος* in Joh. Mal. and *Chron. Pasch.*; king – mlk' – in Mich. Syr.); made his capital at Caesarea in Palestine and attended the circus there; the rising was put down by Asclepiades 3 and Iustasas was executed; Joh. Mal. 382 = fr. 34 (*Exc. de ins.*, p. 162), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 484, Mich. Syr. ix 6 (= ii, p. 148 Chabot), *Chron.* 1234, p. 186 = 147. The revolt is mentioned in *Proc. Aed.* v 7.5-9. The date 484 given by the *Chronicon Paschale* coincides with the revolt of Illus 1 and is unreliable. For an account of the revolt as presented in Samaritan sources, cf. J. A. Montgomery, *The Samaritans* (1907), 111-13.

Iustinianus 1 MVM (of Constantine III) 407

Ἰουστινιανός; Zos. Ἰουστίνος; Olymp.

MAG. MIL. (of Constantine III) in Gaul a. 407: he and Nebiogastes were appointed *στρατηγοί* by Constantine III; Olymp. fr. 12, Zos. vi 2.2. They were appointed to command the armies of Gaul even before the usurper crossed into Gaul (*ἄρχειν τῶν ἐν Κελτοῖς στρατιωτῶν*); Zos. vi 2.2. They were therefore in Britain with him. Iustinianus met Honorius' general Sarus in battle in Gaul in 407, was defeated and killed; Zos. vi 2.3.

Possibly identical with Iustinianus *praepositus* in Britain (*PLRE*1).

IVSTINIANVS 2 (?v.c.); assessor (of Stilicho) 408

Advocate at Rome; then *assessor* and adviser of Stilicho (*PI.RE* 1) in 408; he tried to avert the downfall of Stilicho, but, on seeing that it was unavoidable, he fled, to avoid being involved in it himself; *Zos.* v 30.4-5 (ἐν τῶ τῶν συνηγόρων κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπιτηδεύματι διαπρέψας, αἰρεθεῖς δὲ παρὰ Στελίχωνος πάρεδρός τε ὁμοῦ καὶ σύμβουλος).

The *assessores* of illustrious magistrates were high-ranking persons (cf. *CTh* vi 15.1); Iustinianus was probably a 'v.c.' at least.

Iustinianus 3 envoy to the Sueves 454

Sent as envoy to the Sueves by Valentinian III in 454 after the death of Aetius 7; *Hyd. Lem.* 161 (s.a. 454).

Iustinianus 4 PVC 474

PVC a. 474 March 16, *CJ* ii 7.16^a (a law of Leo iunior and Zeno).

Iustinianus 5 ex cos.; CSL (under Leontius) 484

Ἀπὸ ὑπάτων; he accompanied Illus 1 and Leontius 17 when they occupied Antioch in 484; *Joh. Mal. fr.* 35 = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 165.17. His name does not appear in the consular *Fasti* and his consulship was probably honorary, conferred by Zeno.

CSL (under Leontius) a. 484: shortly after occupying Antioch, the usurper Leontius made Iustinianus his CSL (κόμης λαργιτιωνων); *Joh. Mal. fr.* 35 = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 166.11.

He could be identical with Iustinianus 4 (PVC 474), although in normal circumstances the appointment of a prefect to be CSL would count as demotion.

Iustinianus 6 PVR ?V/VI

Iustiniani v.c. prefecti urvis (sic); VI 32006 = xv 7120 bronze tablet at Rome.

Fl. Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus 7 (the emperor Justinian I)

527-565

Diptychs) three consular diptychs, v 8210.3 = D 1307 = *ILCV* 22 (one, at Cremona), XIII 10032.7 (two, at Autun and Le Puy en Velay respectively).

Full name; *diptychs.* Iustinianus; *elsewhere.*

Born at Tauresium near Scupi, *Proc. Aed.* iv 1.17, *Just. Nov.* 11, in c. 482 (see below). Called Θραξ ἀπὸ Βεδεριάνας (but cf. Iustinus 4); *Joh. Mal.* 425. His father was called Sabbatius; *Proc. Anecd.* 12.18,

Theoph. AM 6024. His mother, whose name is not recorded, was a sister of the later emperor Iustinus 4; Marcell. com. s.a. 527 (he is often styled Justin's nephew, Proc. *BP* I 11.10, 12.21, 13.1, *BF* I 9.5, *Anecd.* 6.19, 9.52, Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 68, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 518, 520, 525, Cedr. I 642, Zon. XIV 5.39, Evagr. *HE* IV 9, Joh. Mal. 422, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 527, John of Nikiu 90.16, Theoph. AM 6019). Called Justin's son (*vici παμβασιδης Ἰουστίνου υἱῶ*); *Anth. Gr.* 197. This suggests that Justin had adopted him. Justinian had a sister whose name was Vigilantia; Proc. *BF* II 24.3, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 567. He had a niece Praeiecta (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BF* II 24.3. He had two nephews, Iustinus (*PLRE* III); Vict. Tonn. s.a. 567; and Marcellus (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BP* II 28.2. He had several cousins, viz. Borauides (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BG* III 31.17; Germanus 4; Proc. *BP* II 6.9, *BG* III 31.17, 40.5; and Iustus (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BP* II 28.1. His wife was Theodora (*PLRE* III); cf. Proc. *Anecd.* 9.47, *BP* I 24.33, 25.4, *BF* II 9.13, Evagr. *HE* IV 10, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 527, Theoph. AM 6019. See stemma 10.

He served among the *scholares* and in 518, when Anastasius died, he was one of the *candidati*; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 193 (*καυδιδάτος*), Vict. Tonn. s.a. 518 (candidati militia functus), 520 (cited below). In 518 he rescued Fl. Patricius 14, who was proposed as a successor to Anastasius, from the *excubitores*, and was offered the throne himself but refused it; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 193.

After his uncle's election he took part in the murders of Aman-tius 4 in 518 and Vitalianus 2 in 520; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.27-8 (Aman-tius), Proc. *Anecd.* 6.27-8, Zach. *HE* VIII 2, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 523 (Vitalianus).

COMES a. 519; he already bore the title 'comes' by April 22, 519; *Coll. Avell.* 162 (a letter from him to Pope Hormisdas).

COMES ET MVM PRAESENTALIS a. 520-527; *v*(ir) *i*(n)lustris, com(es) (et) mag(ister) eqq(uitum) et p(editum) praes(entalis); *diptychs* (dated to his consulship in 521; see below). Perhaps appointed in 520; Vict. Tonn. s.a. 520 (et Iustinianus nepos Iustini Aug. ex candidato magister militum ordinarius constituitur). The appointment was already known in Rome in early summer 520; *Coll. Avell.* 230 (a letter from a bishop at Constantinople to Pope Hormisdas, received at Rome on July 18, 520, which mentions 'fili vestri magistri militum Vitalianus ac Iustinianus'). *Στρατηγος*; Zach. *HE* VIII 2 (summer 520), IX 1 (spring 527), Proc. *BP* I 11.16 (in 525/526), 12.21 (early 527), Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 68 (in 527). *Στρατιῆς ἡγετορ* *πασσης*; *Anth. Gr.* 197. *Μεγασθένεος στρατιάρχου*; *Anth. Gr.* 198. *Στρατηλάτης τῶν στρατευμάτων*; Zon. XIV 5.15.34.

CONSVL (East) a. 521 with Valerius 7 (West): *Fasti, diptychs*, Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 68, *CJ* VI 22.8. His consular celebrations were conducted with conspicuous generosity; Marcell. com. s.a. 521.

PATRICIVS: he is attested as *patricius* by several sources; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 68 (in 527), Viet. Tonn. s.a. 523 (concerning events in 520; but he evidently did not have the title in 521, as it is not recorded on his consular diptychs), John of Nikiu 90.16–18, Cass. *Inst. Div. Litt.* XVII 2.

NOBILISSIMVS: the title *nobilissimus* was conferred on him some time before 527; Marcell. com. s.a. 527 (*iamdudum . . . nobilissimum designatum*), cf. Zon. XIV 5.37 (οἱ δ' αὐθις (i.e. οἱ τὰς ἡγεμονίας ἔχοντες) μετ' οὐ πολὺ ψήφισμα ἔθεντο τὴν τοῦ νωβελισίμου ἀξίαν τῷ Ἰουστινιανῷ ἐπιψηφίζόμενον καὶ τὸν βασιλέα ἡτοῦντο κυρῶσαι τὸ ψηφισθὲν· καὶ ὃς εἶξας γράμμασιν οἰκείοις τοῦτο ἐκύρωσε).

During his uncle's reign he was virtual ruler of the empire; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 68 (τῶν τῆς πολιτείας πραγμάτων κραταιῶς ἀντεχόμενος). Proc. *BV* I 9.5 (οὐπω μὲν ἦκων ἐς βασιλείαν, διοικούμενος δὲ αὐτὴν κατ' ἐξουσίαν), *Anecd.* 6.19. He gave large gifts of money to barbarians and spent lavishly on buildings; Proc. *Anecd.* 11.3–7.12. He was on good terms with the Vandal king Hilderic, with whom he exchanged large presents; Proc. *BV* I 9.5. Among his buildings was the church of the Holy Apostles at Constantinople; *Coll. Avell.* 218 (June 519) (*filius vester magnificus vir Iustinianus, res convenientes fidei suae faciens, basilicam sanctorum apostolorum, in qua desiderat et beati Laurentii martyris reliquias esse, constituit*) (this letter from the papal envoys at Constantinople passes on Justinian's request for relics for the church from Rome).

He was an orthodox supporter of the Council of Chalcedon and played an active part in negotiating an end to the Acacian schism. He wrote several letters to Pope Hormisdas from 518 to 520; *Coll. Avell.* 147, 162, 187, 188, 191, 196, 200, 235, 243. He received several in return; *Coll. Avell.* 148, 154, 176, 189, 190, 206, 207. He is mentioned in others; *Coll. Avell.* 167, 210, 218, 223, 227 and 230. In early 519 he was one of the three 'sublimes et magnifici viri' who met the papal envoys at the tenth milestone from Constantinople; *Coll. Avell.* 167, 223. The letters give him the style 'illustris', *Coll. Avell.* 154, 176, 189, 190, 196, 206, 207, 227, 243; 'illustris et magnificus', *Coll. Avell.* 210; 'magnificus', *Coll. Avell.* 218, cited above. Described as supporting the Council of Chalcedon; Evagr. *HE* IV 10, 11.

AVGVSTVS a. 527–565: he was made co-emperor by his uncle Justin on April 1, 527, and became sole emperor when Justin died

four months later on Aug. 1; Marcell. com. s.a. 527, Proc. *BP* 13.1, Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 68, Joh. Mal. 422, 424, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 525, Zach. *HE* IX 1, Evagr. *HE* IV 9, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 527, Zon. XIV 5.39, Theoph. AM 6019, Cedr. I 642. His age at his accession was 45; Zon. XIV 5.40.

He died, aged about 83, on Nov. 14, 565, and was succeeded by his nephew Justinus; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 565, Theoph. AM 6057, Joh. Eph. *HE* III 5.13, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 567, Mar. Avent. s.a. 566, Joh. Bicl. s.a. 567, Evagr. *HE* IV 41, Zon. XIV 9.24, Cedr. I 680.

Iustinus 1: tribunus Valentinianensium (West) M IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Iustinus 2

in Gaul M V

Nephew and joint-heir of the poet Victorius 3 with his brother Sacerdos; joint-addressee with his brother of a letter from Sidonius soon after Victorius' death; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 21. Iustinus and his brother lived together near Gabales (in Aquitania); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIV 26-8.

Iustinus 3

defensor (civitatis) I. V/E VI

Defensor (of an unnamed city); lampooned by Ennodius for his cunning intrigues; Ennod. *Carm.* II 76, title 'De callido qui defensor dicebatur', cf. *rv.* 5-6 (credite, non aliter Iustinus proelia tractat, qui accusat ridens, qui perimit placidus). Another poem of Ennodius on the same theme, *Carm.* II 65, entitled 'De defensore callido', presumably also alludes to him.

Iustinus 4

Augustus 518-527

Native of Bederiana near Naissus (in Dacia Mediterranea); Proc. *Anecd.* 6.2, Joh. Ant. fr. 214b, Joh. Mal. 410, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 518, Zach. *HE* VII 14, VIII 1 (Castra Mauriana), Mich. Syr. IX 12. An Illyrian; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.2, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 524, Zach. *HE* VIII 1, IX 1, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 518, Theoph. AM 6010, Cedr. I 636 (Illyrian or Thracian). Described as of Thracian descent; Evagr. *HE* IV 1, Joh. Mal. 410, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 518, Suid. E 3796, Zon. XIV 5.1, *Narr. Brev.* 30, *Patria Const.* III 59, 120, 183. He was born into a poor peasant family; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.2. The date was c. 450/452 (see below). One late source described him as having been a herdsman; Zon. XIV 5.1 (τὸ πρότερον αὐτουργῶν ἢ βοσκὸς τυγχάνων καὶ σφοδρὸς).

His wife was Lupicina Euphemia 5; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.17, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 524, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 518, Theoph. AM 6011, Suid. F

3796, *Patria Const.* iii 183, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* ii, p. 16, Zon. xiv 5.8, Cedr. i 637. Justinian (the future emperor) was his nephew by his sister; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.19, 9.52, *BP* i 11.10, 12.21, 13.1, *BI* i 9.5, Marcell. com. s.a. 527, Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 68, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 518, 520, 525, Joh. Mal. 422, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 527, Evagr. *HE* iv 9, Theoph. AM 6019, *Patria Const.* iii 183, Zon. xiv 5.39, Cedr. i 642. He apparently adopted Justinian as his son; cf. *Anth. Gr.* i 97 and Fl. Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus 7. See stemma 10.

As a young man in the reign of Leo he went with two companions (Zimarchus and Ditubistus) to Constantinople to enlist in the army in order to escape from poverty; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.2. (c. a. 470). They were enrolled into the palace guard (*ἐς τοῦ Παλατίου τὴν φυλακὴν*; probably the *excubitores*); Proc. *Anecd.* 6.3. Cf. Zimarchus.

It was later remarked that he began his career as a humble soldier (*ἀπό στρατιωτῶν ἀρξάμενος*) and rose to senatorial rank (*ἕως τῆς συγκλήτου προκόψας*); Theod. Lect. *Épít.* 524, Theoph. AM 6010, Cedr. i 636, cf. Zon. xiv 5.1 (*εἰς τύχην μεταταξάμενος στρατιωτικὴν καὶ φθάσας μέχρι ταγματαρχίας καὶ κόμης γενόμενος*). After he became emperor the story of his arrival at Constantinople and his subsequent career ('quomodo de gradu in gradum promotus esset donec rex factus esset') was depicted by Marinus 7 on the walls of a public bath in Constantinople; Zach. *HE* viii 1.

?COMES REI MILITARIS a. 492/498: he held a subordinate command under the *magistri militum* Ioannes Scythia 34 and Fl. Ioannes 93 *qui et Gibbus* in Anastasius' Isaurian war; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.4-9, Joh. Ant. fr. 214b (*ὑποστρατηγός*). His post is uncertain; as he served with the field army he was probably not a *dux*; he could have been *vicarius* of a *magister militum* but was more probably a *comes rei militaris*, as in 503.

COMES (REI MILITARIS) a. 503-504: 'comes'; Zach. *HE* vii 4, Josh. Styl. 81. He was one of the Roman commanders subordinate to the *magistri militum* in the Persian war of Anastasius in 503 and 504; Proc. *BP* i 8.3, Zach. *HE* vii 4, 14, Joh. Mal. 422, Theoph. AM 5997. Present at the siege of Amida in winter 504/505; Josh. Styl. 81. He was for a time at Antioch; Joh. Mal. 422.

COMES EXCUBITORVM a. 515-518: ἀρχοντα αὐτῶν Ἀναστάσιος βασιλεὺς κατεστήσατο τῶν ἐν Παλατίῳ φυλακῶν; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.11. Comes excubitorum; Anon. Val. 13.76, Jord. *Rom.* 360, Const. Porph. *de cer.* i 93, Joh. Mal. 410, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 518. Ὁ τῶν καλουμένων ἔκκουβιτόρων ἀρχων, in 515; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e, and cf. Evagr. *HE* iv 1 (*ὑπὸ τῶν βασιλικῶν σωματοφυλακῶν ἀναρρηθεῖς ὥνπερ καὶ ἦρχεν ἡγεμιῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ τάξεων καθεστῶς* — which suggests, wrongly, that he

was *magister officiorum* in 518). The statement in Zach. *HE* viii 1 that Justin was *curopalates* ('qwr' pl̄tys') in 518 is a mistake (perhaps the author, writing in c. 568, was thinking of Justin II, who certainly was *curopalates*).

In 515 Justin played a part in the defeat of Vitalianus 2 at sea, sailing in a warship of Anastasius and routing part of Vitalian's fleet; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e.

AVGVSTVS a. 518-527: after Anastasius died, Justin was chosen to succeed him, on July 10, 518; Anon. Val. 13.75-6, Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 60, Jord. *Rom.* 360, Proc. *BP* 1 8.3, 11.1, *Anecd.* 6.11, Zach. *HE* vii 4, 14, viii 1 (July 10), Marcell. com. s.a. 519, Const. Porph. *de cer.* 1 93, Evagr. *HE* iv 1 (July 9), Joh. Mal. 410, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 518 (July 9), Theoph. AM 6010, Zon. xiv 5.3. He is said to have received money from the PSC Amantius 4 to spend among the excubitors on the candidacy of Theocritus, but to have spent it in his own interest instead and secured the excubitors' support for himself; Zach. *HE* viii 1, Evagr. *HE* iv 2, Joh. Mal. 410-11, Zon. xiv 5.3, cf. Const. Porph. *de cer.* 1 93 (for the support of his own troops).

He proclaimed his nephew Justinian co-emperor on April 1, 527; Marcell. com. s.a. 527, Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 68, Proc. *Anecd.* 9.52-3, Evagr. *HE* iv 9, Joh. Mal. 422, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 527, Theoph. AM 6019, Zon. xiv 5.39, Cedr. 1 642. Four months later, on Aug. 1, 527, he died of illness; Marcell. com. s.a. 527, Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 68, Proc. *Anecd.* 9.54, Evagr. *HE* iv 9, Joh. Mal. 424, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 527, Theoph. AM 6019, Zon. xiv 5.42, Cedr. 1 642, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 527. He was buried with his wife in the convent of St Euphemia; cf. P. Grierson, in *DOP* xvi (1962), 45.

His age at death is given as 77 in *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 527 and as 75 in Joh. Mal. 424. He is described as already old in 518; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.11, 9.50, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 524, Zach. *HE* vii 14, viii 1, Theoph. AM 6010.

He was uneducated and illiterate and had to use a stencil for signing documents; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.11 ('the first illiterate Roman emperor'). 14-16, Zach. *HE* vii 14, viii 1, Suid. A 1470, 1 449 (the story of the stencil is also recorded of the contemporary ruler of Italy, Theodericus 7, to whom, possibly by an accident to the text, it was transferred from Justin, cf. Anon. Val. 14.79).

In religious belief he was orthodox, supporting the Council of Chalcedon; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 524, Zach. *HE* vii 14, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 518. He is described as an idle person but well-intentioned; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.18. At his accession he was a handsome white-haired old man; Zach. *HE* vii 14, viii 1.

IVVENALIA

The claim that Justin was a *patricius* in 518, based on Const. Porph. *de cer.* 193, is mistaken; *πατρικίος* is here a proper name (see Fl. Patricius 14).

Iustinus (Olymp. fr. 12): see Iustinianus 1.

Iustus 1 MVM (under Constantine III) 409

Στρατηγός; he accompanied the Caesar Constans to Spain in 409, apparently to replace Gerontius 5; Zos. vi 5.2.

Iustus 2 doctor MV

Doctor; family friend of Sidonius Apollinaris; Sidonius had reservations about his medical skill (*quem, si iocari liberet in tristibus, facile convincerem Chironica magis institutum arte quam Machaonica*); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 12.3.

IVSTVS 3 v.sp. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32209. For his date, see Aggerius.

VMBONIVS IVVAS vicarius Africae ?397/398

Vmbonius Iuvas *v.c. agens vices per Africam pro praefectis*; VIII 7068 = *ILAlg.* II 653 Constantina (Numidia), dated 395/402 (under Arcadius and Honorius). His name should perhaps be restored on VIII 7017 = *ILAlg.* II 599 Constantina (a. 395/402); the name and office of some high official were erased from this inscription, perhaps because he supported Gildo's (*PLRE* 1) rebellion in 397/398, and since the same *consularis Numidiae* (Fl. Barbarus Donatianus) is named on both VIII 7017 and VIII 7068, the name of Iuvas is a likely restoration; he will then have held office in 397/398.

For the *nomen* Vmbonius, cf. Vmbonius Mannachius (in *PLRE* 1).

IVVENALIA (c.f.) L.V

Of senatorial family; she complained to Theoderic 7 about the long duration of her lawsuit with Firmus 3; on his instructions the judges then decided the matter to the satisfaction of both parties in two days, after the suit had lasted three years; Joh. Mal. 384 (*συγκλητική Ρώμης*), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 485 (*συγκλητική Ρώμης*), John of Nikiu 88.52-4 ('of patrician rank in Rome'). The event probably occurred soon after Theoderic became sole ruler in Italy.

Labroius Persian envoy c. 522

Sent by Cavades to discuss peace terms with Justin after the murder of Zilgibis (c. 522); Joh. Mal. +15, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 522 (called 'Broius'). For the name, see Justi, p. 71 (s.n. Βρόϊος), pp. 346-7 (s.n. Warōē).

FL. LACANIVS vir consularis ?L V/E VI

He carried out building work at Vienne in fulfilment of a vow, and the inscription was preserved in a MS copy of verses at Vienne honouring bishops; Lacanius' inscription is associated with the epitaph on bishop Domninus (flourished c. 527; Ado, *chron.* s.a.); *MGH(AA)* VI 2, p. 186 (= Avitus, *App.* VI = *Titulorum Gallicanorum Liber*, VIII). The text reads: Ex voto Flavius Lacanius vir consularis cum suis fecit de proprio basilicam, secretaria atque porticum.

His date is uncertain, since the association with Domninus' epitaph may be accidental. His title may indicate that he was once a provincial governor with the title 'consularis'; if he held the appointment in Gaul, the date was presumably before 476 and he may have been *consularis provinciae Viennensis*. He may be identical with the minister of the Burgundian king Gundobad at Vienne in c. 494, Laconius.

Lachanius: father of Rutilius Namatianus, consularis Tusciae et Umbriae, CSL, QSP, ?PVR L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Lachares 1 father of the sophist Lachares E/MV

Father of Lachares 2; an Athenian; Suid. A 165.

Lachares 2 sophist (at Athens) M/L V

Native of Athens, son of Lachares 1, he lived under Marcian and Leo; Suid. A 165. Father of Metrophanes; Dam. fr. 141 = Suid. M 1011, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 86.

Pupil of Heracleon; Suid. A 165. He studied philosophy under Syrianus 3 at Athens, where Proclus 4 was a fellow student; Marin. V. *Procli* 11 (the date was therefore c. 430/450).

Sophist at Athens; Suid. A 165, Dam. fr. 140 = Suid. A 165 = Σ 799. He was well read in philosophy but was best known as a sophist; according to Marinus 3, his fame as a sophist equalled Homer's as a poet; Marin. V. *Procli* 11. Teacher of Nicolaus 2; Suid. A 165, N 395. Teacher of Eustephius and Asterius 6; Suid. A 165.

Teacher of Superianus and Damascius 2; Dam. fr. 140 = Suid. Σ 799.

He was a sophist by training, not by natural bent, and the excellent character of his life made him more a philosopher than a sophist; Dam. fr. 140 = Suid. Λ 165 = Σ 799.

Author of several works; on rhetorical composition (Περὶ κώλου καὶ κόμματος καὶ περιόδου); a rhetorical lexicon (Ἐκλογαὶ ῥητορικαὶ κατὰ στοιχείων); discourses (Διαλέξεις); and a history (Ἱστορία κατὰ Κορνοῦτον); Suid. Λ 165. On surviving fragments of his works, cf. Christ-Schmid-Stählin II 2, 1101 n. 7.

He was a slow speaker; in appearance he was handsome; he went blind but regained his sight; Dam. fr. 140 = Suid. Λ 165 = Σ 799.

His grave-inscription, from Athens, is partly preserved; *IG III 2* n. 1382 = II², n. 11952 Athens. Damascius saw his statue (presumably at Athens); Dam. fr. 140.

Cf. also *P-W XII* 332-4 (nos. 3 and 4).

Lacon; *JHS XXII* (1902), 361 n. 124 near Iconium (Lycaonia) (the text of the inscription in *JHS* reads: + μω[ή]μη/ Λάκονο[ς/ Δομνίνο[υ/ ἑκσκουβίτ[ω/ρος]). See Alector.

LACONIVS (v.c.); ?consiliarius of king Gundobad c. 494

Of noble birth and upright character, to which he owed his position as confidential adviser (?*consiliarius*) of king Gundobad at Vienne in c. 494; on this occasion he was entrusted with organizing the release of Italian prisoners, granted at the request of bishop Epiphanius of Ticinum; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 168-170 (= pp. 374-5) (vocato Laconio, cui et rerum et verborum fides ab illo semper tute mandata est, quem et praerogativa natalium et avorum curules per magistrac probitatis insignia sublimarunt, cum quo confert (sc. Gundobadus) quotiens et pia et religiosa meditatur).

Ennodius, who presumably made his acquaintance on the occasion of this embassy, subsequently corresponded with him; Ennod. *Ep.* II 5 (a. 503), III 16 (a. 504), V 24 (a. 506/507).

Perhaps identical with Fl. Lacanius. If so, he may once have been *consularis Viennensis provinciae*.

Lactantius Placidus

Laeta 1: second wife of the emperor Gratian L IV/E V; *PLRE I*.

LAETA 2: wife of Toxotius L IV/E V; *PLRE I*.

Laetus 1 correspondent of Augustine L IV/E V

Addressee of a letter from Augustine, of uncertain date; his desires to pursue a religious life were hindered by his mother (§ 6 *mater, quae te ad discendam vitam removeri a curis saecularibus non permittit*) and by domestic affairs (§ 11 *domesticis curis a divino studio retardari*); Aug. *Ep.* 243 (styled 'dominus dilectissimus et desiderantissimus frater').

Laetus 2 ?representative of Theoderic in Spain 523/526

In 523/526 Theoderic sent Ampelius 5 and Liwirit to investigate various matters in Spain; among other items, they were to examine the acts of Laetus (*actus Laeti, cuius conscientia summa pulsatur invidia*) with a view to revealing fraud, if any, and protecting innocence; Cass. *Var.* v 39.10 (a. 523/526). Laetus was presumably one of Theoderic's representatives in Spain and, to judge by his name, a Roman.

Quintilius Laetus 3: PVR ?398/399; *PLRE* I.

Lagodius relative of Honorius 409

Brother of Didymus, Theodosiolus and Verenianus, and a relative, probably cousin, of the emperor Honorius; after the failure of the resistance of Didymus and Verenianus against Constantine III and Constans in Spain in 409, Lagodius fled for safety to Theodosius II in the East; Zos. vi 4.4, Soz. ix 12.1.

Lallis mother of the emperor Zeno M/L V

Mother of Zeno 7 and Longinus 6; Joh. Ant. fr. 210 (*Λαλλίς*), 214b (*Λαλίς*). After Longinus was banished by Anastasius (in c. 492), she retired to a convent at Brochthi in Bithynia where she lived until her death; Joh. Ant. fr. 214b. For Brochthi, cf. Proc. *Aed.* I 8.2-3. See stemma 7.

Lampadius 1 PVR 398

PVR a. 398 (early): he was appointed to replace Florentinus (*PLRE* I; last attested on Dec. 26, 397) in order to enforce more vigorously the conscription of slaves for the war with Gildo (*PLRE* I); Symm. *Ep.* VI 64 (*praefectus agendo negotio segnior visus Lampadio successore mutatus est, cuius moribus crediderunt impossibilia promoveri*). He was asked for news of affairs at Rome by Symmachus; Symm. *Ep.* VIII 63 (*mecum communica quidquid in administranda*

LAMPADIUS 6

urbis tutela ex bono publico feceris). He restored order among the populace after they expelled Symmachus from the city; *Symm. Ep.* viii 65. Probably the recipient of *CJ* iv 61.11 (Lampadio pp.), dated 395/402 (under Arcadius and Honorius). Since his successor Felix 2 was already in office by March 6, 398, his tenure must have been very short.

He is probably to be identified with the brother of Fl. Mallius Theodorus (= Theodorus 27, in *PLRE* 1), Lampadius (*PLRE* 1 493), and perhaps also with the senator Lampadius 2. Possibly identical also with the Lampadius who raised with Augustine the question of Fate; *Aug. Ep.* 246.

LAMPADIUS 2

v.c. 408

Γένους καὶ ἀξιώματος εὐ ἔχων; in 408 he shouted out 'non est ista pax, sed pactio servitutis' when the senate was persuaded by Stilicho (*PLRE* 1) to vote Alaric 4,000 lbs of gold for his services in Illyricum; he promptly fled for sanctuary to a Christian church in fear of punishment; *Zos.* v 29.9. He is probably distinct from Postumius Lampadius 7, who was PPO under Attalus and therefore presumably friendly to Alaric, but may be identical with Lampadius 1 (*PVR* 398) and with Lampadius brother of Fl. Mallius Theodorus (see *PLRE* 1).

Lampadius 3

E/M V

Native of Antioch; father of the rhetor Victorinus 2; *Phot. Bibl.* 101.

LAMPADIUS 4

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32172. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

(LAMPADIUS) 5

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragmentary name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32183. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

Rufius Caecina Felix Lampadius 6

PVR 429/450

Ruf(i)us Caecina Felix Lampadius, v.c. et inl(ustris), praef(ectus) urbi; he carried out major repairs to the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain.* 6 (= vi 1763 = 32089 = D 5633). The inscription is dated between 425 and 450 (under Theodosius II and Valentinian III), but the repairs will be after the earthquake of 429, possibly even after that of 443 (cf. *Cons. Ital.* ad a. 429 et 443).

Postumius Lampadius 7

PVR 403/408; PPO 409

Inscr. 1-2) Campania: 1) X 1704 Puteoli; 2) X 3860 = D 1276 Capua; *Inscr.* 3) VI 9920.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-3, Lampadius; Zos.

Native of Capua; *Inscr.* 2 (restitutor patriae).

V.C. ET INLIVSTRIS; *Inscr.* 2, V.C.; *Inscr.* 1, 3.

CONSVLARIS CAMPANIAE; *Inscr.* 1-2 (both undated).

PVR a. 403/408: v.c., praef. urb.; *Inscr.* 3 (under Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius = 402/408, but the year 402 is occupied by Longinianus and Albinus (= Albinus 10 in *PLRE* 1); cf. *Fasti*).

PPO a. 409 under Attalus: when Priscus Attalus 2 was made emperor, παραχρήμα Λαμπάδιον μὲν τῆς αὐλῆς ἀναδείκνυσιν ὑπαρχον; Zos. VI 7.2.

It seems unlikely that he is to be identified with Lampadius 2 (Zos. V 29.9), since the latter was an enemy of Alaric and so unlikely to have held office under Attalus.

'Patronus longe a maioribus originalis' of Capua, described as 'restitutor patriae, ordinis provisor, populi subventor' and 'redintegrator operum publicorum'; *Inscr.* 2. The fact that he is styled 'v.c. et illustris, cons. Camp.' on *Inscr.* 2 is probably due to flattery rather than to the inscription having been erected after he held an *illustris* post.

LAMPRIIDIUS 1

v.c. L IV/E V

Cl(arissimae) m(emoriae) vir: father of Vipsanianus; dead by 428; III 13127 + 13170 + 14239.8 = *ILCV* 151 Salona (Dalmatia).

Lampridius 2

orator and poet M/L V

Native of Gaul; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 311, 314. Addressee of Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 9 (in 476).

Poet; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 314, *Ep.* VIII 9.1.3.5, v. 5 (nostrae o Lampridius decus Thaliae), vv. 12-16, *Ep.* VIII 11.3, vv. 18-21.5-7, *Ep.* IX 13.2, vv. 21-2. Also an orator; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 11.3 (orator), 5 (si orationes illius metiaris). He taught at Bordeaux; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 13.2, vv. 21-3 (Lampridius . . . declamans gemini pondere sub stili coram discipulis Burdigalensibus).

At the court of Majorian at Arles in c. 460; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 13.4.

In 476 he was a citizen of the Visigothic kingdom; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 9.3 (agis ipse iam civem). He lived a life of leisure; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 9.2. He was in favour with Euric, whose generosity he enjoyed; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 9.1 (munificentia regia satis abutens). Apparently

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his estates had been restored to him; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 9.5, v. 12 (tu iam, Tityre, rura post recepta – the comparison with Vergil's Tityrus is no doubt apt), cf. VIII 9.1 (iam securus post munera). His home seems to have been by the Garonne near Bordeaux; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 11.3, cf. vv. 30–3 (not in Bordeaux itself, cf. *Ep.* VIII 9.1).

Murdered in his own house by his slaves (soon after 476); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 11.3.11. He had consulted astrologers who predicted a violent death for him; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 11.9.

Lantechildis sister of Clovis L V/E VI

Sister of Chlodovechus (Clovis); formerly an Arian, she became a catholic with her brother and received baptism; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 31, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 15. See stemma 43.

LARGVS proconsul Africae 418–419

PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 418–419: 418 Oct. 11, *CTh* X 9.3^a + 10.27^a (MSS 415) + 28^a; 419 April 7, *Coll. Avell.* 35^a. Honorius informed him of the election of Bonifatius as Pope; *Coll. Avell.* 35. Largus then wrote to tell bishop Aurelius of Carthage; *Coll. Avell.* 36.

During or after his office he received a letter from Augustine, from which it appears that he had suffered some misfortune; Aug. *Ep.* 203 (addressed 'domino insigni et praestantissimo ac desiderantissimo filio Largo'; he is styled 'eximietas tua').

Lascius ?scholasticus (at Rome) V/VI

Scholasticus; died aged 19, buried at Rome; VI 37277 = *ILCV* 734 (found among Christian remains on the Via Flaminia).

Latinus v.inl.; patricius 476

Illustris vir Latinus patricius; sent with Madusius on an embassy to Constantinople in Jan. 476; he took a letter of Pope Simplicius to the bishop of Constantinople, Acacius; *Coll. Avell.* 57 = *Simpl. Ep.* 5 (Thiel). The letter is contemporary with *Coll. Avell.* 56 which is dated Jan. 10, 476.

Laudaricus relative of Attila 451

Relative (cognatus) of Attila; killed in 451 in the battle of the Catalaunian Plains; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 615. On the name, which is Germanic, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 388, Schönfeld, pp. 277–8.

LAVRENTIA sp.f. M V or E VI

S(pectabilis) f(emina); buried at Rome on Jan. 31, 454 or 525; VI 32008 = Rossi 1998 (dated 'post cons. Opilionis v.c.').

Laurentius 1 CRP (East) 396
 396 April 24, *CTh* x 10.21^adat. Cpli.

Laurentius 2 brother of Dulcitus E V
 Brother of Dulcitus 1; he was a priest at Rome; Aug. *De Octo Dulciti Quaest.* 10, Aug. *Encheiridion* (addressed to him).

Laurentius 3 advocatus fisci (East) E/M V
 Former *advocatus fisci* (ἀπό φίσκου συνηγόρων); said by Nilus the monk to be assisting Taurianus to employ violence against monks; Nil. *Ep.* II 168.

LAVRENTIVS 4 (*Not. Scav.* 1902, p. 627, a water pipe): PLRE I.

Laurentius 5 PPO (Orientis) 475/476
 Originally a leading advocate at Constantinople (ὄς ἦν ἐξ ἀρχῆς τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀγορᾶς τῆς μεγάλης ῥητόρων καὶ πρωτεύσας ἐν ταύτῃ) and noted for his correct attitude towards his clients, he was appointed to succeed Epinicus as PPO (Orientis) under Basiliscus; Suid. E 2494.

Laurentius 6 LV
 Father of John Lydus (= Ioannes 75); Phot. *Bibl.* 180.

LAVRENTIVS 7 v.c., palatinus (West) V/VI
 Laurentius v.c., palatinus, votum cum suis solvit et de donum Dei fecerunt p(edes) DCC; v 1592 = *ILCV* 121 Aquileia (in the floor of the patriarchal church).

Laurentius 8 doctor (at Syracuse) V/VI
 †Memoria Laurenti medici et ussor (sic) eius Prosdocia; *AE* 1951, 176 Syracuse.

Laurentius 9 v.inl. (East) 514/515
 Vir illustis; Avit. *Ep.* 9, 46A, 47, 48. He had informed Avitus from Constantinople by letter (apicibus suis) that the eastern Church was again at peace and that harmony was restored with the West; Avit. *Ep.* 9 (a letter from Avitus to the patriarch of Constantinople). At the request of the emperor (Anastasius), Laurentius' son (adulescens; Avit. *Ep.* 49) was sent from Gaul by the Burgundian king to join his father in Constantinople; Avit. *Ep.* 46 (the superscription

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is missing), 47 (Sigismund commends the boy to Vitalinus = Vitalianus 2), 48 (Avitus commends the boy to Celer 2). Sigismund (*Ep.* 47) calls Laurentius the 'cliens' of Vitalianus.

The letters must have been written at a time when Vitalian ('Vitalinus' is presumably an error for 'Vitalianus') was in power at Constantinople and also when prospects for ecclesiastical peace were rosy. Since Avitus died in 518, the early years of Justin's reign are impossible. The date will therefore have been in 514 and 515, between Vitalian's second and third attacks on Constantinople, when Anastasius made him *magister militum* and promised to recall exiled bishops and to convene a Council to resolve differences with the West (see Vitalianus 2, and cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 181-4). The date was in any case not later than 516, since the father of Sigismund (i.e. Gundobad 1) was still alive; *Avit. Ep.* 47.

Laurentius was perhaps a westerner, possibly a native of Gaul, who had gone to Constantinople either as an envoy of the Burgundians or to live there. He may be identical with the Laurentius 'vir sublimis' who through Ennodius asked Pope Symmachus for advice on bringing up his children in 505/506; *Ennod. Ep.* IV 22.

LAVRENTIVS 10

v.sp. E VI

V(ir) s(pectabilis); died in 530/533; VI 32007 = Rossi I 1039.

Fl. Laurentius 11

exceptor senatus (at Rome) 438

Full name; *Gesta senatus* 8 (= *CTh.*, ed. Mommsen, I ii, p. 4).

Laurentius; *Inscr.*

Exceptor amplissimi senatus; he signed the acts of the meeting of the senate held at Rome on Dec. 25, 438, when the *Codex Theodosianus* was promulgated; *Gesta senatus* 8. Scriba senatus; he died in 451 and was buried at Rome on March 12; VI 33721 = D 1958 = *ILCV* 705.

Lauricius cubicularius (West) before 423; PSC (West) 443-444

The emperor Honorius ordered Lauricius to build a palace at Ravenna, but he built a church instead and dedicated it to the martyr Laurentius; Agnellus 34-5 (he is styled 'maior cubiculi Honorii imperatoris' and also 'architectus'). On Sept. 29, 435, he dedicated a mosaic of SS Stephanus, Protasius and Gervasius in the monastery of SS Protasius and Gervasius at Ravenna; Agnellus 36 = *CIL* XI 270 = *ILCV* 1308A. In 443 and 444 he was a 'v(ir) i(n)lustris' who wrote on official business to *actores* in Sicily; Marini, *P. Dip.*

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73 (p. 109) = *P. Ital.* 1 (documents dated Sept./Dec. 443 and Sept./Dec. 444).

The words 'maior cubiculi' suggest that he was a *cubicularius* (and therefore a eunuch) and held a high post already by the death of Honorius in 423 – probably either PSC or *primicerius sacri cubiculi*. The date when he built the Church of Laurentius is not known but it was presumably at least begun by 423. He will however have become PSC by 443, since no other eunuch post conferred the inlustrate, and he was presumably PSC in 443 and 444. Whether in 435 he was a simple *cubicularius* or already held some higher post is not clear.

Andreas qui et Lausiacus

Lausus 1

PSC (East) 420

Possibly identical with Lausus 2.

Palladius dedicated his *Historia Lausiaca* to him (hence the name): Pall. *Hist. Laus.*, ep. praef. and prol. (πραιπόσιτος), epil. (ὁ πραιπόσιτος τοῦ εὐσεβεστάτου κοιτῶνος); also mentioned on p. 10 (ὁδηγός και σαυτου και τωυ μετα σου και τῶν υπό σε και τῶν εὐσεβεστάτων γινόμενος βασιλέων). The work was composed in 420; cf. *Hist. Laus.* (ed. Butler), pp. 2–3, 180, *Hist. Laus.* prol.

Presumably identical with ο κύριος Λαυσος ὁ πραιπόσιτος who welcomed Melania the younger (*PLRE* 1) on her entry to Constantinople in 436; *V. Mel. Gr.* (ed. Gorce) 53. Lausus had ceased to be PSC by 422 (cf. Macrobius 2); the use of the title in the *Vita Melaniae* may therefore be for identification purposes only, and not strictly correct; it is possible, however, that Lausus held the post more than once (cf. Urbicius 1, a man who was PSC several times).

Named in a list of eunuchs who dominated Theodosius II; Cedr. I 587 (the others are Eutropius 1 – who died in Arcadius' reign – Galapodius 1, and Chrysaphius; his name does not occur in another such list in Zonaras III 23, 44).

LAUSUS 2

?cubicularius (East) 431

Possibly identical with Lausus 1.

Cyril of Alexandria hoped that the empress Pulcheria would obtain the post of *praepositus* for Lausus so as to counter the influence of Chryseros 1 and support Cyril's interests in 431; *ACOec.* I iv, pp. 223–4 (festinet autem sanctitas tua rogare dominam Pulcheriam ut faciat domnum Lausum intrare et praepositum

fieri, ut Chryserotis potentia dissolvatur et sic dogma nostrum roboretur).

Lausus 3 rich citizen at Constantinople E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea. He was very rich, owned a fine house at Constantinople, and gave much charity to the needy; Firmus had known him and enjoyed his company; Firmus, *Ep.* 9. Styled ἡ σὴ μεγαλοπρέπεια; he lived at a distance (from Caesarea) and Firmus urged him to write; Firmus, *Ep.* 20.

Presumably identical with Lausus 1 or 2.

Lausus 4 primiscrinus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; he was rich, childless and brotherless; Nil. *Ep.* II 153 (addressed Λαύσω πριμίσκρινίω).

LECTORIVS governor of the Baleares; comes E V

PRAESES INSULARVM BALEARIVM; COMES: he was a Jew, father of Arthemisia, governor of the Balearic islands and then 'comes'; Severus Maioricus, *Ep. de Iudaeis* (= PL 20, 744) (Arthemisia siquidem Lectorii, qui nuper hanc provinciam tenuit et nunc comes esse dicitur, filia).

LEO (?or Leontius) 1 v.c. IV/VI

V.c.; *CIL* xv, p. 891 tesserula, perhaps found near Naples. The inscription is a monogram which appears to be of the name 'Leo' or 'Leon(tius)'.

LEO 2 ?comes rei militaris (East) 399

Said to have once been engaged in the weaving trade; Claud. in *Eutr.* II 381-2 (doctissimus artis quondam lanificae, moderator pectinis unci).

?COMES REI MILITARIS (East) a. 399: he and Gainas (*PLRE* I), στρατηγοί, were sent to fight the rebel Tribigild in Asia in 399; *Zos.* v 14.1, *Eun.* fr. 76 (= *Suid.* Λ 268). He was subordinate to Gainas; *Zos.* v 16.5 (ὁ ὑποστρατηγῶν). Gainas himself did not become *magister militum* until later in the year (cf. *Fasti*); Leo could not therefore have been *MVM* and was probably *comes rei militaris*. He is represented by Claudian as a member of the council at Constantinople which debated how to meet Tribigild; Claud. in *Eutr.* II 376ff. Said to have lacked all military skill or any other qualification for his post (ἀρετῆς μὲν οὐδ' ἥστωσσοῦν μετειλῆφει στρατηγικῆς, οὐδ' ἄλλου τινὸς ἀξίου πρὸς τοῦτο τύχης αὐτὸν ἀγαγεῖν) and to have owed it entirely to the

friendship of the PSC Eutropius 1; Zos. v 14.2, cf. Claud. *in Eutr.* II 386 (he was the Ajax of Eutropius). He remained at first near the Hellespont in a defensive rôle; Zos. v 15.1. Then Gainas sent him into Pamphylia to defend it against Tribigild; Zos. v 16.5. In Pamphylia he and his men suffered attacks from barbarian troops sent by Gainas nominally to help him; Zos. v 17.2. An attack by Tribigild routed his army and during the flight he collapsed and died; Claud. *in Eutr.* II 432-61.

Claudian, a hostile witness, describes him as a disastrous general; Claud. *in Eutr.* II 406-8 (*protinus excitis iter inremeabile signis arripit infaustoque iubet bubone moveri agmina Mygdonias mox impletura volucres*), 415 (*cum duce mutatae vires*), 417-22 (he maintained no proper order of march, chose no proper camp sites, and posted no guards).

His mode of life was one of unrestrained luxury; Zos. v 16.5 (*ἀνεπιμένοσ ὧν φύσει καὶ τρυφῇ πάσῃ τὸν βίον ἐκδεδωκώς*). He was a drunken lecher; Eun. fr. 76 (also said to have more mistresses than soldiers but Eunapius uses the same exaggeration about Arbazacius 1). He was fat, unintelligent and spoke arrogantly of people behind their backs; Claud. *in Eutr.* II 380-1 (*acer in absentes linguae iactor, abundans corporis exiguusque animi*).

Leo 3 domesticus (West) E V

Deposio Leonis ex domesticō; buried at Salona on Nov. 23, 411 or 415; III 2656 = *ILCV* 479 Salona (Dalmatia). The stone is dated 'd.n. Theodosio perpetuo VI Aug. cons.' (= 415), but the other consul of 415 was Honorius and his omission is remarkable; possibly 'VI' is an error for 'IV', i.e. 411, when Theodosius was the sole consul.

Leo 4 scholasticus (?at Celeia) IV/VI

Leo scholasticus; the name occurs in a mosaic in a basilica at Celeia; III 14368.10 = *ILCV* 732 adn. Celeia (Noricum).

LEO 5 v.sp. 460/468; consiliarius of Euric and Alaric 475/484

Native of Gaul; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 311, 314. Descendant of the orator Fronto (*PIR*² C 1364); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 3.3. (ab atavo Frontone).

A poet; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 314, *Carm.* XIV *ep.* 2, *Carm.* XXIII 450-4, *Ep.* VIII 3.3, IX 3.2, *v.* 20 (rex Castalii chori), IX 15.1, *vv.* 19-20. He was learned in the law; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIII 446ff. (ad doctiloqui Leonis aedes, quo bis sex tabulas docente iuris ultro Claudius Appius lateret claro obscurior in decemviratu). Famous for his eloquence;

Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 85 (= p. 352) (quem per eloquentiae meritum non una iam declamationum palma susceperat), Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 22.3 (eloquentia singularis), viii 3.3.

VIR SPECTABILIS a. 460/468; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xiv *epist.* 2 (written after the consulship of Magnus 2 and before Sidonius became PVR).

In the 460s he lived at Narbo; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiii 446 (cited above; written in 462/466).

Adviser (?*consiliarius*) of the Visigothic king Euric at Toulouse: in 474/475, Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 85 (= p. 352) (*consiliorum principis et moderator et arbiter Leo nomine*); in 475/476, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 22.3 (*cotidie . . . per potentissimi consilia regis totius sollicitus orbis pariter negotia et iura, foedera et bella, loca spatia merita cognoscis*); in 476/477, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 3.4 (*exuere utcumque continuatissimis curis et otium tuum molibus aulicis motibusque furare*). He lived at Toulouse; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 22.1. He wrote Euric's speeches; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 3.3 (*sepone paucillulum conclamatissimas declamationes, quas oris regii vice conficis, quibus ipse rex inclitus modo corda terrilicat gentium transmarinarum, modo de superiore cum barbaris ad Vachalin trementibus foedus victor innodat, modo per promotae limitem sortis ut [sense obscure; perhaps one should read: per promotam limitem sortitur ut] populos sub armis, sic frenat arma sub legibus*). In 474/5 he welcomed the embassy of Epiphanius, bishop of Ticinum, at Euric's court; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 85 (= p. 352). He was evidently involved with both domestic and foreign affairs.

While Sidonius Apollinaris was in exile, Leo suggested that he turn to writing history after publishing his letters; Sidonius replied that Leo was more suited to that task; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 22. Leo helped secure Sidonius' release from confinement, and shortly after received from him a copy of the *Vita Apollonii*; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 3.1.

Addressee of Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 22 (a. 475/6), viii 3 (a. 476/7).

CONSILIARIUS of Alaric II: he was 'consiliarius' under Euric's successor, Alaric II (became king in 484); he went blind after (sacrilegiously) removing the upper part of the basilica of St Felix at Narbo; Greg. Tur. *Glor. Mart.* 92.

Leo 6 (= Leo I)

Augustus 457-474

A Bessian by race; Jord. *Rom.* 335 (*Bessica ortus progenie*), Joh. Mal. 369 (*ὁ Βέσσοσ*). Born in Thrace; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 367, Theoph. AM 5950, Cedr. 1608, Mich. Syr. ix 1. Said to be from Dacia in Illyricum; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79. Brother of Euphemia 3; *Patr. Const.* (ed. Preger) II, p. 167.

Husband of Verina; *V. Dan. Styl.* 38, Malch. fr. 7 = Suid. B 163, Joh. Mal. 372, Evagr. *HE* II 16–17, Proc. *BI* I 6.2, Cedr. I 607, 614, Suid. B 263. Father of Ariadne; *V. Dan. Styl.* 65, Anon. Val. 9.39, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 390, 398, Proc. *BI* I 7.2, Joh. Mal. 375, Evagr. *HE* II 15, 17, Cedr. I 608, 614, Theoph. AM 5951, 5965. Also father of Leontia I; Joh. Mal. 375, Evagr. *HE* III 26. He had a son by Verina in 463; *V. Dan. Styl.* 38 (this son will be the subject of a horoscope preserved by Rhetorius; he was the son of an emperor and died aged 5 months in 463; see Cumont, *MEFR* 37 (1918), 49–50). Grandfather of Leo II; *V. Dan. Styl.* 66–7, Anon. Val. 9.39, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 398, Joh. Mal. 375, Evagr. *HE* II 17, Cedr. I 614, Theoph. AM 5965. See stemma 7.

He was a soldier and in 457 was in command of troops stationed at Selymbria; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79 (στρατιωτικῶ παραγγείλας τάγματι καὶ τελῶν ἀρχῆς τῶν ἐν Σηλυμβρία). He was *comes et tribunus Mattiariorum*; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 91 (κόμης ὦν καὶ τριβοῦνος τῶν ματτιαρίων). Called 'tribunus militum' or 'tribunus'; Jord. *Rom.* 335, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 367, Theoph. AM 5950, Cedr. I 608, Mich. Syr. IX 1.

AVGVSTVS a. 457–474: proclaimed emperor a. 457 Feb. 7; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 457, Theoph. AM 5950. Successor of Marcianus 8; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 367, Joh. Mal. 369, Evagr. *HE* II 8, Proc. *BI* I 5.7. He was supported by Aspar, who hoped to control the government through him; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Jord. *Rom.* 335, Proc. *BI* I 5.7, Prisc. fr. 20 = Suid. A 3803, Theoph. AM 5961 (described as the *curator* – κουράτωρ – of Aspar), Cedr. I 607.

He died a. 474 Jan. 18; *Auct. Haun. ord. post.* s.a. 474, Theoph. AM 5966, *V. Dan. Styl.* 67. Said to have died of dysentery aged 73; Joh. Mal. 376, Cedr. I 614–15, Mich. Syr. IX 4.

He was nicknamed 'Macelles' (the Butcher) because of the murder of Aspar; Malch. fr. 2a = Suid. A 267, Suid. A 783, Cedr. I 607.

Leo 7 (= Leo II)

Augustus 474

Son of Fl. Zeno 7 and Ariadne, grandson of Leo I; Candidus (= Phot. *Bibl.* 79), *V. Dan. Styl.* 66–7, Anon. Val. 9.39, Joh. Mal. 375, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 398, Evagr. *HE* II 17, Theoph. AM 5965, 5966, Nic. Call. *HE* XV 27, 29, Mich. Syr. IX 5, Zon. XIV 1, Cedr. I 614. Born in 467 (he died in 474 aged 7; see below and cf. Fl. Zeno 7). See stemma 7.

He was first proclaimed Caesar and later Augustus; Nic. Call. *HE* XV 29 (Λεὼ Ἰ τὸν μικρὸν Λέοντα . . . Καίσαρα πρότερον, εἶτα καὶ βασιλεὺς Ῥωμαίων ἀνηγόρευε).

CAESAR: Leo proclaimed him Caesar in October 473; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 398, Joh. Mal. 375. On the date, cf. Seeck, *Regesten*, 425-6 (citing Joh. Mal. 376; his reign lasted one year and twenty-three days).

CONSVL a. 474: he became *consul* for 474; *Auct. Haun. ordo post.* s.a. 474, Joh. Mal. 375, Theoph. AM 5967 (perhaps also 5966, where the reference seems to have been lost from the extant text), cf. also *Fasti*, Rossi I 753, *CIL* v 7978, *P. Oxy.* 1899, 1958.

AVGVSTVS a. 474: proclaimed emperor by Leo I, on whose death on Jan. 18 he became sole emperor; on Feb. 9 he crowned his father Zeno as co-emperor; *V. Dan. Styl.* 66-7, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 400, Joh. Mal. 375-6, Anon. Val. 9.39, Cyr. Scyth. *V. Euth.* 43, Evagr. *HE* II 17, Theoph. AM 5965, 5966, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 29, Zon. xiv 1-2, Cedr. I 615, Joh. Eph. *ap. Chron.* 1234, p. 185 = 146. After ten months of joint rule with his father, he fell ill and died; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 400, Theoph. AM 5966, 5967. He died aged 7 in November 474; Joh. Mal. 376. Said to have died three years after becoming emperor; *V. Dan. Styl.* 67. His death is also mentioned in Evagr. *HE* II 17, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 29, Zon. xiv 2, Cedr. I 615.

Leo 8 pater civitatis (at Perinthus) V/VI

Λέωντος τοῦ . . . /καὶ πατρ(ός) πό[λεως]; *JOeAI* 23 (1926), Beibl. p. 192 n. 148 with Robert, *Hell.* iv, pp. 130-1 n. 6 and *Bull. Epigr.* 1965 n. 419 Perinthus (Thrace) (a much-damaged marble slab, possibly a tombstone).

Leo 9 envoy to Persia 504/505

Sent by the emperor Anastasius to Cavades, king of Persia, bearing gifts, during the negotiations for peace in 504/505; *Josh. Styl.* 81.

Leo 10 ?agens in rebus or notarius (East) 519/520

He and Eulogius 8 delivered a letter of Pope Hormisdas to the papal envoys at Constantinople; *Coll. Avell.* 185 (a. 520 Jan. 19; *reverenda vestri apostolatus alloquia per filios vestros Leonem atque Eulogium . . . suscepimus*). Since Eulogius was either an *agens in rebus* or a *notarius*, so presumably was Leo.

FL. LEO 11 v.c., consularis (Palaestinae Secundae) ?525/526

Ὁ μεγαλοπρ(επέστατος) ἀρχ(ων); under him repairs to the city-wall at Scythopolis were carried out; *SEG VIII* 34 = *AJP* 58 (1937), 83B Scythopolis (Palaestina Secunda). For the date, see Fl. Arsenius 3

(the inscription was dated by an indiction year which was either one or four; the most likely date seems to be 525/526). In this period the governors of Palaestina II were *consulares* (cf. Procopius 9 and Just. *Nov.* 8).

Basiliscus *qui et Leo*

Leodefridus saio 507/511

Saio; sent by Theoderic to supervise the building of dwelling places at the fort of Verruca (near Tridentum); Cass. *Var.* III 48 (a. 507/511).

Leonas sophist (at Alexandria) E/MV

Native of Isauria; a leading sophist at Alexandria, where Proclus 4 studied under him (c. 420/430) and lived at his house; he introduced Proclus into the company of the governors of Egypt (*τοῖς τὰς ἡγίας ἔχουσι τῆς Αἰγύπτου*); Marin. *V. Procli* 8 = Suid. Λ 269. He visited Constantinople once on behalf of his friend Theodorus 15, and took Proclus with him; Marin. *V. Procli* 9.

LEONIDES 1 comes (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk admonishing him for entertaining the notion of Fate (*τύχη; εἰμαρμένη*); Nil. *Ep.* I 278 (addressed *Λεωνίδη κόμητι*).

Leonides 2 rhetor (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk advising him to pay less attention to developing his prose style and more to learning how to behave well; Nil. *Ep.* II 291 (addressed *Λεωνίδη ῥήτορι*).

LEONIVS v.sp. 446

Vir spectabilis; husband of Iucunda, he asked for imperial confirmation of his will in his wife's favour; *Nov. Val.* 21.1 (a. 446 Oct. 21).

Leonteus curator (of Placidia's estates) 422/423

Called *ὁ ταυτῆς* (sc. of Placidia) *κουράτωρ*; suspected of promoting ill-feeling between Galla Placidia 4 and her brother the emperor Honorius in 422/423 and of causing street-fighting at Ravenna between their partisans; Olymp. fr. 40. He was probably the manager of the empress' private estates.

Leontia 1 daughter of Leo I 457/480

Daughter of the emperor Leo I and Verina, younger sister of Ariadne, born after Leo became emperor in 457; wife of Marcianus 17 (son of the emperor Anthemius); in 479 she supported her husband's revolt against Zeno, and went into imprisonment with him in Isauria after it failed; *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 419, *I GLS* 1600, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 211.4, *Evagr. HE* III 26, *Joh. Mal.* 375, *Theoph. AM* 5971, 5972.

Their children were all daughters; *Joh. Mal.* 375, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 211.4.

She had originally been married briefly (c. 470/471) to Patricius 15 the son of Aspar; *V. S. Marcelli* 34, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 471, *Jord. Get.* 239, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 31. This marriage will have been annulled when Aspar was overthrown in 471. See stemmata 4 and 7.

LEONTIA 2 (c.f.) V/VI

Daughter of Valentinianus 2 *v.c.* and Vetranissa; wife of Simplicius 11; she died aged 32 after being married for eighteen years; *v* 1678 + p. 1026 = *ILCV* 2168 Aquileia.

Leonticus 1 ?CSL (East) 457/474

Addressee of a law (undated) of Leo forbidding the use or setting by private persons of precious stones reserved for imperial use, and ordering that fines for the offence go to the *sacrae largitiones*; *CJ* XI 12.1. He was probably the CSL.

CLAVDIVS LEONTICHVS 2 *v.c.*, consularis (Cypri) ?M V

Ὁ λαμπρότατος ὑπατικός; he rebuilt the walls of Lapethus in Cyprus; T. B. Mitford, *New Inscriptions from Early Christian Cyprus*, n. 10 (= *Byzantion* 20 (1950), 137) Lapethus. If the date suggested by Mitford (on p. 138), viz. the mid fifth century, is correct, this man could be identical with Leonticus 1.

ANTONIA LEONTIS c.f. IV/VI

C.f.; wife of Iulius Gurdabius; buried at Rome; *ILCV* 160 Rome. If she owed her rank to her husband, he was a *vir clarissimus*.

Leontius 1 (*IG* III 3482): *PLRE* I.

Leontius 2 (xv 7178): *PLRE* I.

LEONTIUS 3

agens in rebus (West) 399

Agens in rebus; bearer of a letter from Symmachus to Sapidianus concerning arrangements for the praetorian games of Fabius Memmius Symmachus 10; *Symm. Ep.* ix 16 (a. 399).

LEONTIUS 4

(v.c.) (East) 404/407

Addressee of a letter from John Chrysostom thanking him for his hospitality and regretting being expelled from the city where Leontius lived; John alludes to *ἡ εὐγενεία ἡ στή*; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 83. The city was presumably either Constantinople or Cucusus and the letter was evidently written when John was in exile.

Leontius 5

PPO Illyrici 412-413

PPO ILLYRICI a. 412-413: 412 Aug. 17, *CTh* vii 4.32 (addressed 'Leontio viro inl(ustri) p(rae)f(ecto) Illyrici'); 413 April 16, *CTh* xii 1.177 (addressed 'Leontio ppo Illyrici'). Honoured for his justice by the province of Crete; Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 14 (with p. 15 n. 5) = *Inscr. Cret.* iv 325 Gortyn (εἰκόνα τήνδ' ἐσάθρει με Λεοντίου ἀγνοῦ ὑπάρχοντος Κρήτην πολίτην μόνος ἔθηκα νέτην. Ἀγχίθυρος δ' ἔστηκα Δίκης κριντήρι γάρ εἰμι ἡπιος εἰθυδίκος, τοῖς δ' ἀδίκουσι δέος. Στήσε δὲ Καλλεϊνίκος ἐνηεὶ δόγματι νήσσου, γέης Ἰλλυρίδος δεῦτερον ἡέλιου).

Leontius 6

sophist (at Athens) c. 415/420

Called 'Heraclitus' in *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420 and John of Nikiu 84.29, but 'Leontius' elsewhere.

A native of Athens; *Joh. Mal.* 353, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, cf. *Evagr. HE* i 20 (Eudocia was Athenian by descent), *Zon.* xiii 22.6, *Cedr.* i 590. A rich man (*εὐπορώτατος*); *Joh. Mal.* 353.

Father of Athenais Eudocia 2 (later empress); *Soc.* vii 21.8, *Joh. Mal.* 353, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, John of Nikiu 84.29, *Theoph. AM* 5911, *Zon.* xiii 22.6, *Cedr.* i 590. He also had two sons, Gessius 2 and Valerius 6; *Joh. Mal.* 353, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, John of Nikiu 84.29, *Zon.* xiii 22.7. See stemma 2.

Sophist at Athens c. 415/420: he was appointed against his will to the sophistic chair at Athens (*εἰς τὸν σοφιστικὸν θρόνον*) with support from the historian Olympiodorus 1; *Olymp.* fr. 28, cf. *Soc.* vii 21.8 (*ὁ σοφιστὴς τῶν Ἀθηναίων*). Called *ὁ φιλόσοφος*; *Joh. Mal.* 353, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, *Theoph. AM* 5911, *Zon.* xiii 22.6. His pupils included his daughter Athenais; *Soc.* vii 21.8. He was appointed in 415 or 416; *Olymp.* fr. 28 (dated between fr. 26 – summer 415 – and fr. 31 – summer 416).

He was dead by 420; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, cf. *Joh. Mal.* 353 (dead before Eudocia married Theodosius II, on June 7, 421).

LEONTIVS 7 iuris peritus (East); comes ordinis primi 425

Iuris peritus; he taught in Constantinople and received in 425 the codicils of the *comitiva primi ordinis* so that he might rank among the *ex vicariis*; *CTh* vi 21.1 (a. 425 March 15). Similarly honoured at the same time were Helladius 2, Syrianus 2, Theophilus 4, Martinus 1 and Maximus 8.

Leontius 8 agens in rebus (East) E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Isidore of Pelusium reproaching him for criticizing a priest; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* iii 229 (addressed *Λεοντίω μαγιατριανῶ*), 360 (addressed *Λεοντίω*).

Leontius 9 PVC 434-435

PVC a. 434 Nov. 27-435 Aug. 3: 434 Nov. 27, *CTh* xiv 16.3^a dat. Cpli; 435 Jan. 29, *CTh* vi 28.8 (named in the subscript; eodem exemplo Leontio p.v.) dat. Cpli; 435 Aug. 3, *CTh* xvi 5.66^a dat. Cpli. Ὁ ὑπαρχος; he tried to renew the Olympia formerly held in the theatre at Chalcedon, but gave up the attempt owing to opposition from Hypatius and his monks; *Callin., I. Hypatii* 33.1-11 = 107-9.

Leontius 10 PPO Illyrici ?435/441

While PPO Illyrici, he set up a shrine to the martyr Demetrius at Thessalonika; *Phot. Bibl.* 255 (*Λεόντιος δέ τις ἀνὴρ θεοφιλέστατος χρόνοις ὕστερον τῆς ἐπαρχότητος, ἣ διεῖπε τὸ Ἰλλυρικόν*).

Probably not to be identified with Leontius 5 but with Leontius 9, in which case his prefecture was perhaps after August 435 and before 441; on the date, cf. M. Vickers, in *BZ* 67 (1974), 346-50.

Leontius 11 bishop of Ascalon 449-451

Native of Ascalon, 'of illustrious family', he became a monk, then an archimandrite, and finally bishop of Ascalon; *Joh. Ruf. Pleroph.* 52.

He was present at the Councils of Ephesus in 449 and Chalcedon in 451; cf. *ACOec.* ii vi, p. 41 (index s.n. *Λεόντιος* 2).

LEONTIVS 12 v.sp., primicerius notariorum (East) 451

Ὁ περίβλεπτος πρῖμικήριος τῶν λαμπροτάτων τριβοίωνων καὶ νοταρίων; present among the *ἄρχοντες* at the sixth session of the Council of

Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 138 (Latin version II iii.ii, p. 149).

Leontius 13 optio of the MVM (West) V

Hic in pace iacet Leontius ex optione officio magistri eq(uitum) et peditum, quem terra extera duxit; husband of Altena Romana; died aged 40; buried near Salona; III 6399 = D 1960 = *ILCV* 405 near Salona (Dalmatia).

Leontius 14 ?pagan sophist M/LV

Ὁ δὲ Λεόντιος ἄριστα βεβουλεύσθαι νομίζων οἴκαδε ἐπανήει μετὰ παρρησίας ἀτυχῶς καὶ κακοδαίμονος, αὐτὸς πλουτήσας οὐδὲ σωθεὶς, ὡς ᾔετο, ἀλλὰ ζημιωθείς μὲν εὐσεβείας θεοφιλοῦς, πανωλεθρία δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν διαφθαρεῖς; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 46. The identity of Leontius is unknown, but the implication of the text is that he was a pagan who tried to save himself from persecution by turning Christian. As a person worthy of mention by Damascius, he is likely to have been a learned man and a teacher, perhaps a sophist. The occasion is unknown but at least two prominent Alexandrian pagans, Ammonius 6 and Fl. Horapollon 2, behaved similarly in the late 480s or early 490s; possibly Leontius was a sophist at Alexandria about that time.

LEONTIVS 15 brother of Ruricius of Limoges LV

Brother of Ruricius (bishop of Limoges); *Ruric. Ep.* I 8, II 42, *Faustus, Ep.* 9. See stemma 16.

LEONTIVS 16 v.c. ?476/483

LEONTIOT v.c.; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 71 n. 22. For his date, see Aggerius. He was presumably a senator of eastern origin.

Leontius 17 usurper (East) 484-488

He was a native of Dalisandus (in Isauria), of obscure parentage; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214.2. His mother was Paulina 3; *Joh. Mal.* 388 = fr. 35. Said to have been a Syrian and well-educated; *Theoph. AM* 5972. Wrongly called a Thracian; *Joh. Mal. (slav.)*, p. 107.

His career down to 484 was military; *Theoph. AM* 5972 (he was ἄριστος κατὰ . . . πολέμων ἐμπειρίαν).

MVM PER THRACIAS a. 484: ἡγούμενος τῆς ἐν Θράκῃ στρατιᾶς; *Theoph. AM* 5972 (according to Theophanes, he held this post at a time when Illus 1 took him to the East; but Illus did not take him to the

East, see below; it may be that Leontius held this post at the time when he was sent by Zeno against Illus, in 484. Since the troops of the *magisterium militum per Orientem* were commanded by Illus, the nearest available troops for Zeno to send would be the praesental armies and the army in Thrace, and he may therefore have sent the Thracian army under its *magister militum* Leontius; cf. also Ioannes 93, on Theoph. AM 5985). Called 'στρατηλάτης'; Josh. Styl. 14 (in 484).

PATRICIVS a. 484: ὁ πατρικίος; Joh. Mal. 388 = fr. 35, Joh. Mal. (slav.), pp. 106-7, Theoph. AM 5972, 5973.

HONORARY CONSVL: he is called ὀνόματός in Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 437. He was not *consul ordinarius* (cf. *Fasti*); if the title is not an error, he will have been an honorary consul.

In 484 he was sent by Zeno to the East (probably with troops from Thrace, see above) to oppose the rebellious Illus, but was instead induced by Illus to join forces with him against Zeno; Josh. Styl. 14, Jord. *Rom.* 352 (contra quem Leontius directus).

AVGVSTVS a. 484-488: Illus had him proclaimed emperor by the empress Verina at Tarsus in Cilicia; Candidus, Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 109 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242, Josh. Styl. 15, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 437, Zach. *HE* v 6, Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 40, Liberat. *Brev.* 17, Marcell. com. s.a. 484, Joh. Mal. 388 = fr. 35, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 483, Evagr. *HE* iii 16, 27 (= Eustath. fr. 4), Theoph. AM 5973, 5974. The coronation at Tarsus was on July 19, 484 (see Illus and cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* ii 29 n. 1). They went to Antioch a few days later; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2, Joh. Mal. 388 = fr. 35 (on July 27, 484, see Stein, *loc. cit.*). Near Antioch they were completely defeated by Zeno's army (in Sept. 484) and Illus and Leontius fled for safety to the Fort of Papyrius in Isauria; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.5, Josh. Styl. 17, Eustath. fr. 4 = Evagr. *HE* iii 27, Liberat. *Brev.* 18, Joh. Mal. 389, Theoph. AM 5976 (for the date, Stein, *Bas-Emp.* ii 30 n. 1). After a siege which lasted four years they were betrayed, captured and beheaded; Candidus, Joh. Ant. fr. 214.5, 214.10, Josh. Styl. 17, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 438, Zach. *HE* v 9, Marcell. com. s.a. 488, Jord. *Rom.* 352, Liberat. *Brev.* 18, Joh. Mal. 389, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 488, Theoph. AM 5976, 5980.

He and Illus had been greatly influenced by the pagan soothsayer Pamprepius; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 109, Josh. Styl. 15, Zach. *HE* v 6, 9, Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 40, Evagr. *HE* iii 16, 27, Theoph. AM 5976.

Described as 'a handsome, pock-marked, long-haired youth, pure white, with a straight nose, good eyes, and polite manners'; Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 107.

LEONTIVS 18 son of Ruricius; (?v.c.) LV/EVI

Son of Ruricius (bishop of Limoges), brother of Aurelianus 6; Ruric. *Ep.* II 40, 49 (both written when Ruricius was bishop, i.e. c. 485/507). The family was senatorial. See stemma 16.

Leontius 19 praefectianus (East) V/VI

Ἐπαρχικός; Wadd. III 2760a Salamis (Cyprus). Presumably an *officialis* of the PPO Orientis.

Leontius 20 professor of law (at Berytus) LV/EVI

Son of Eudoxius 4 and father of Anatolius (*PLRE* III); *CJ* I 17.2.9, Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 47.

He was a famous lawyer; *CJ* I 17.2.9. He taught law at Berytus where in the late 480s his classes were attended by both Zacharias 4 and Severus (later bishop of Antioch); Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 47, 66-7 (where he is called 'magister').

He was a pagan and was interested in magic which he used to foretell his pupils' future careers; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 66-7. He was arrested for this but was allowed to escape in order to save his life when the crowd turned ugly; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 68. Later he went back to Berytus, having become a Christian; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 73.

LEONTIVS 21 comes (rei militaris) (East) 503

Κόμης; in command of soldiers at Tellâ (= Constantia, in Osrhoene) in autumn 503; after a warning from Petrus 24 that certain Jews of Tellâ were planning to betray the city to the Persians, he had them caught and killed; it was only with difficulty that he stopped his soldiers from killing all other Jews in the city; Josh. Styl. 58 (described as 'count Leontius who at that time had charge of the city').

LEONTIVS 22 v.sp. 507/511

A boundary dispute between Leontius and Paschasius 2 'viri spectabiles' led to violence; Theoderic then intervened and ordered Consularis to appoint an *agrimensor* to settle the matter; Cass. *Var.* III 52 (a. 507/511).

Leontius 23 PPO (Orientis) 510; ex cos.; patricius

Son of Patricius 10; *CJ* I 17.2.9.

He was a famous professor of law; *CJ* I 17.2.9, Joh. Lyd. *de mag.*

III 17 (ἀνὴρ νομικώτατος). The law styles him: vir gloriosissimus praefectorius^(a) et consularis^(b) et patricius^(c).

(a) PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 510: in office when Apion 2 was exiled; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 17 (Λεοντίου τὴν ἐπαρχότητα διέποντος) (for the date, see Marcell. com. s.a. 510). Attested in office between 500 and 518; *CJ* VII 39.6^a (an undated law of Anastasius; the previous law, VII 39.5, was issued on Nov. 17, 500). A prefectorial edict of his is extant; Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, p. 265 no. 22, p. 273 no. 22. He is probably the addressee of a decree issued to a certain Leontius by an unknown emperor which has survived at Corycus in Phrygia; *M.A.M.* III 197 Corycus.

(b) His name is not in the consular *Fasti*, and he will therefore have been an honorary consul.

(c) PATRICIVS: he is not otherwise recorded with this title.

He seems to have been still alive in 533; *CJ* I 17.2.

Leontius *qui et* Tapitoleon 24 *agens in rebus* (East) 514/518

Mentioned in two letters of Severus of Antioch written between 514 and 518; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* I 21 (to the Master of the Offices; 'the resplendent Leontius who is also one of your slaves'), *Ep. Sel.* I 24 ('our pious king and the glorious Master of the Offices wrote to my meanness by Leontius the illustrious magistrarian who is called Tapitoleon ('L'wntıyws nıyħ' m'gyııryn' hw dmt'mr ı'pyıwl'wn') to ask that the deprivation of those no-bishops and wicked men in Second Syria might be annulled') (transl. E. W. Brooks). He was certainly an *agens in rebus*.

LEONTIVS 25 v.sp. (East) 519

Vir spectabilis; he and Stephanus 22 were sent by the emperor Justin to meet envoys from Pope Hormisdas (in early 519); *Coll. Avell.* 213 (a. 519 Feb./March; written from Scampa).

Leontius 26 relative of Vitalianus E VI

One of the 'theopaschite' monks from Scythia; he claimed to be a relative of Vitalianus 2 (se dicit parentem esse magistri militum (sc. Vitaliani)); *Coll. Avell.* 216 (a. 519 June 29).

Leontius 27 MVM (East) 528; patricius

He was a member of the first commission on the *Codex Iustinianus* and his name and titles are given in the constitution *Haec* (a. 528 Feb. 13) and the constitution *Summa* (a. 529 April 7): vir sublimissimus, magister militum, ex praefecto praetorio, consularis

atque patricius (the office of *magister militum* is omitted from *Const. Summa*).

The last three titles, which he still bore in 529, were probably all honorary. He was never *consul ordinarius* (cf. *Fasti*), and was therefore an honorary consul. Since he appears to have been an actual *magister militum* (having dropped this title by 529), he was presumably a military man; therefore the title 'ex praefecto praetorio' will probably also have been an honorary one and not evidence for an actual former prefecture (it was in any case very unusual, though not unknown, for one man to hold both offices, whether in combination, e.g. Solomon (*PLRE III*) in Africa, or in succession, e.g. Eparchius Avitus 5 in Gaul). It is not impossible that Leontius acquired the title as a *praefectus praetorio vacans* with duties for organizing the commissariat during a war; this responsibility seems generally to have been given to civilians (e.g. Pentadius 2, Apion 2 and Archelaus 5) but there seems no reason why a man of military background should not have been appointed.

Since Leontius was appointed to the commission at Constantinople, he was probably one of the *magistri militum praesentales*.

FL. LEONTIVS 28 comes ordinis primi et dux Isauriae 395/402

Τοῦ λανπρ(οτάτου) (sic) [κῆ(sic) θαυ]μασιοτάτου κόμητος πρ(ώτου) τὰγ]μ(ατος) κῆ (sic) δου[κός Ἰσαυρίας] Φλ(αβίου) Λεοντ[ίου]; *MAMA III* 73 (p. 71) Diocaesarea (Isauria), dated under Arcadius and Honorius.

FLA(VIVS) PAVLVS LEONTIVS MARINOVVS PETRONIVS H(E)SACHIVS (sic) 29 v.c., comes consistorianus V/VI

V.c., comes sacri synhedri; he acted as judge in a legal process somewhere in Egypt; *SB* 5357, 11 (provenance and date unknown; probably not earlier than the fifth century, to judge by the spelling and formulae). His title is presumably equivalent to *comes sacri consistorii*, although a law of 399 (*CTh* vi 12.1) had given all *comites consistoriani* the rank of *spectabilis*.

Pontius Leontius 30

vir illustris MV

Full name; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* xxii title.

He was a native of Aquitania; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* viii 12.5 (primus Aquitanorum). He lived at Bordeaux; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* viii 11.3, *vv.* 33-5. He also owned a magnificent country home known as 'Burgus' (perhaps at Bourg-sur-Gironde), which is described in verse by Sidonius Apollinaris; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* xxii (probably composed c. 463, cf. Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, 67).

LIBELARIUS

He came of senatorial family; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 11.3, *vv.* 33–5, 12.8, *Carm.* xxii 116. Descendant of Pontius Paulinus (see *PLRE* 1, Paulinus 19); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxii 117. Son of Livia; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 11.3, *vv.* 33–5. He was married (to Anonyma 18); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxii 192ff. Father of Paulinus 10; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 12.5.

VIR INLVSTRIS: his rank is inferred from Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxii 195–6 (*qua non ulla magis nurus umquam Pontia gaudet inlustris pro sorte viri*). There is no evidence whether he acquired the rank through holding an *inlustris* office or by an honorific grant.

He was a friend of Sidonius Apollinaris, who addressed *Carm.* xxii to him. He was once Sidonius' host; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 12.8.

Cl. Lepidus

CRP ?E. V

V(ir) inl(ustris), comes, ex consulari Germaniae Primae, ex mag(is)tro memor(iae), ex com(ite) rerum privat(arum); brother of Cl. Postumus Dardanus; xii 1524 = D 1279 Segustero (Narbonensis). None of his offices are recorded elsewhere, but the inscription was set up after his brother's first praetorian prefecture (early fifth century).

Leporius 1 (Symm. *Ep.* viii 53); *PLRE* 1.

LEPORIVS 2

v.sp. 448

Vir spectabilis; he lived near Milan, where he entertained St Germanus of Auxerre in 448; Constantius, I. *Germ.* 33. The occasion was shortly before the death of Germanus.

Leucadius: primicerius domesticorum (in Spain) IV/VI; *PLRE* 1.

Levila; see Libila.

Libelarius

MVM per Orientem 527

Native of Thrace; Proc. *BP* 1 12.23. A Goth; Zach. *HE* viii 4.

Nicknamed 'Bull-eater'; Zach. *HE* viii 4.

?DVX OSRHOENAE a. 525: 'rector ('mdbl'n') durus'; he was among the survivors of the great flood which destroyed Edessa on April 22, 525; Zach. *HE* viii 4. *Dux* ('δουξ') in the fourth indiction (Sept. 525/Aug. 526) when the monk Moses healed the wife of Cavades (cf. Rufinus 13); Zach. *HE* ix 6 ('τεράριω diebus Liberarii ducis'). He was presumably *dux Osrhoenae* and in office at least from April 22 to Sept. 1, 525. He had helped bishop Asclepius of Edessa (= Asclepius 6) to persecute Monophysites; Zach. *HE* viii 4.

LIBELARIUS

MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 527: in summer 527 he led an expedition against Nisibis but retreated in disorder with heavy losses; he was then dismissed; Proc. *BP* I 12.23-4 (ἄλλη Ῥωμαίων στρατία, ἧς Λιβελάριος ἐκ Θράκης ἦρχεν). For the date and time of year, cf. Zach. *HE* IX 1. Procopius states that his successor was Belisarius (*PLRE* III); but Belisarius became *dux Mesopotamiae* in 527 in succession to Timostratus, and it was certainly Fl. Hypatius 6 who succeeded Libelarius (see *Fasti* and cf. Zach. *HE* IX 2, Joh. Mal. 423, and Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 272 n. 2).

(FL.) LIBERALIS v.c., consularis Siciliae c. 433

He ordered repair work at Catania which was completed under Fl. Felix Eumathius in 434; *AE* 1959, 26 = *IG* XIV 455 Catania (Sicily). Eumathius was v.c., governor of Sicily and evidently successor of Liberalis.

Liberatus I doctor 484

Medicus; a catholic in Africa, exiled for his faith together with his wife and children in 484 by Huneric; Vict. Vit. III 50.

Liberatus (Libertus, Liberius) 2 poet and scholasticus LV/VI

Author of verses on the poems of Sedulius (M V); *Anth. Lat.* I 493 (versus Liberati scolastici). See Belisarius and cf. Schanz-Hosius, IV 2, p. 373.

Liberius I PPO (of Italy) 409 Nov. 26

PPO a. 409 Nov. 26, *CTh* VIII 4.25^a (MSS 412) + *CTh* XII 1.170^a (MSS 409) + *CTh* XIV 7.2^a (MSS 412), all 'dat. Rav.' The praetorian prefecture of Italy was occupied on Nov. 26, 412, by Ioannes 4, and Liberius is unlikely to have been PPO in Gaul (see Dardanus, PPO on Dec. 7); it seems most probable that he was PPO of Italy at Ravenna under Honorius in 409, succeeding Iovius 3 (last attested on June 26, 409).

LIBERIVS 2 v.sp. 508/511

Second husband of Aetheria 2; Cass. *Var.* IV 12 (a. 508/511). *Vir spectabilis*; he protested when his wife was convicted of cheating the children of her first marriage out of their patrimony, and the case was then sent to arbitration by Theoderic; Cass. *Var.* IV 46 (a. 507/511).

Petrus Marcellinus Felix Liberius 3

PPO Gall. c. 510–534;
patricius 500–554

Full name; *Subscr. ad Concil. Araus.* a. 529 = *MGH (Leg.)* III i, p. 54. Liberius; *elsewhere*.

His origins are unknown, but he was born no earlier than 465 (since he died aged 89 and was alive in 554, see below; he was very old – ἐσχατογέρων – in 550, *Proc. BG* III 39.7), and could not have been born much later than that year, since he already held important posts in the 490s (see below). He was related to Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus 2; *Ennod. Ep.* IX 7. He was therefore related to Anicius Probus Faustus 9. For his wife Agretia and family, see below.

His career began under Odovacer; he refused to enter the service of Theoderic until Odovacer was dead (in 493) and by his conduct won Theoderic's respect; *Cass. Var.* II 16 (patricium Liberium et in adversitate nostra fuisse laudabilem, qui sic Odovacris integerrimis parebat obsequiis ut nostra post fuerit dilectione dignissimus, contra quos multa fecisse videbatur inimicus. Non enim ad nos vilissima transfugae condicione migravit nec proprii domini finxit odium, ut alterius sibi procuraret affectum; expectavit integer divina iudicia nec passus est sibi regem quaerere, nisi rectorem primitus perdidisset).

PPO (ITALIAE) c. a. 493–500: appointed by Theoderic soon after he entered his service (not before 493, see above), he performed his duties honestly and devotedly; *Cass. Var.* II 16 (cui mox ut praefecturae praetorianae concessimus dignitatem, credita sibi tanta integritate disposuit, ut miraretur aliquis sic simpliciter devotum, quem tam callide noverat fuisse contrarium). Rexit Rumuleos (sic) fasces; *CIL* XI 382. His main task was to settle Theoderic's Gothic followers on land taken from the Roman inhabitants of Italy, and he did this with so much tact and skill that both sides professed themselves satisfied with the result; he also organized supplies for the Gothic army; *Ennod. Ep.* IX 23 (quid quod illas innumeras Gothorum catervas vix scientibus Romanis larga praediorum conlatione ditasti? nihil enim amplius victores cupiunt et nulla senserunt damna superati), *Cass. Var.* II 15 (praefecturam enim, sollicitudinum omnium nobilissimum pondus, quod vel solum fuisset expedire laudabile, iuncta exercitus nostri cura disposuit, ut nec provinciis deesset ordinatio nec exercitui se provida sollicitudo subtraheret. Superavit cuncta infatigabilis et expedita prudentia; traxit mores barbaros ad

quietem; in votum nostrum cuncta moderatus est, ut sic accipientibus satisfaceret, ne dantes locum querimoniis invenirent), II 16. He was also successful in increasing the revenues by increasing general prosperity in Italy; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 23 (vix pascebatur Italia publici sudore dispendii, quando tu eam sine intervallo temporis et ad spem reparationis et ad praebitionem tributariam commutasti. Laeti coepimus te moderante inferre aerariis publicis quod cum maximo dolore solebamus accipere; . . . vires vectigalium tu vel nutriti pro bono publico vel dedisti), Cass. *Var.* II 16. He held office until 500 when Theoderic gave him the title 'patricius' and replaced him by Theodorus 62; Anon. Val. 12.68 (Liberium praefectum praetorii, quem fecerat in initio regni sui, fecit patricium).

PATRICIVS a. 500-554: he received the title 'patricius' in 500; Anon. Val. 12.68 (cited above). Patricius; Ennod. *Ep.* V 1 (early 506), Pope Symm. *Ep.* II (early 506; MSS 499, but it concerns the same matter as Ennod. *Ep.* V 1), Cass. *Var.* II 16 and III 35 (a. 507/511), *Subscr. ad Conc. Araus.* (a. 529), Cass. *Var.* XI 1 (a. 533), Const. Porph. *de cer.* 87 (a. 534), Proc. *Anecd.* 27.17 (a. 539), Proc. *BG* III 36.6 (a. 549), Jord. *Rom.* 385 (a. 550), Jord. *Get.* 303 (a. 551/2), also I. *Caes.* II 10 (early sixth cent.).

In the years after 500 he received at Ravenna several letters from Ennodius 3: *Ep.* II 26 (c. Dec. 503), V 1 (early 506), VI 12 (early 508), VIII 22 (autumn 510). In 507 his son Venantius 2 was consul, and was also given the *comitiva domesticorum vacans* some time between 507 and 511 in recognition of his father's merits; Cass. *Var.* II 15-16. A judgement made by Liberius, perhaps during his pre-ecture, was confirmed by Theoderic; Cass. *Var.* III 35 (a. 507/511). Liberius received a letter from Pope Symmachus concerning the choice of a new bishop at Aquileia; Pope Symm. *Ep.* II (early 506; see above). He is also mentioned in Ennod. *Ep.* IX 13 (in summer 511, when he was probably in Gaul).

PPO GALLIARVM a. 510-534: his appointment will have been in 510, since in autumn of that year he was still detained in Ravenna, Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 22, but was in Gaul in 511, Ennod. *Ep.* IX 23. He was 'praefectus' in Gaul not before 510, where his *vicarius* was Gemellus, Avit. *Ep.* 35 (postquam multiplices Galliarum labores felicissimus potestatis vestrae visitavit adventus). He governed the area of southern Gaul recently acquired by Theoderic; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 23 (mecum Galliae . . . conveniunt ut . . . ordinatis illis, quibus civilitatem post multos annorum circulos intulisti, quos ante te non contigit saporem de Romana libertate gustare, ad Italiam tuam . . . reducaris). He was in Gaul in early 512; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 29. As 'ppo

Galliarum' in late 526 he received instructions from the new king Athalaric about administering the oath of loyalty to him in Gaul; Cass. *Var.* viii 6. Vir clarissimus et inlustris praefectus praetorii Galliarum atque patricius; Liberius headed the laymen who subscribed to the Acts of the Council of Arausio (Orange) on July 3, 529; *MGH (Leg.)* iii i, p. 54. He is mentioned as 'praefectus' at Arles; he there welcomed bishop Apollinaris of Valence; *V. Apollin. Valent.* 10 = *MGH (Scr. rer. Mer.)* iii, p. 201. He was 'praefectus' when the Council of Vaison met (a. 529 Nov. 5); *MGH (Leg.)* iii i, p. 58. He was actively concerned with military matters; Cass. *Var.* xi 1 (exercituaalis vir). On one occasion he was badly wounded during a Visigothic raid near Arles, but recovered; *V. Caes.* ii 10. His Gallic prefecture is referred to on his tombstone; xi 382 (currentibus annis successu parili Gallica iura tenens). He built a basilica at Orange, which was dedicated during the Second Council of Orange on July 3, 529; *MGH (Leg.)* iii i, p. 46.

PATRICIVS PRAESENTALIS a. 533-534: in 533 he received recognition for his long absence and service when he was summoned to Athalaric's court and received the office of 'patricius praesentalis' while being allowed to retain his title of PPO Galliarum; Cass. *Var.* xi 1 (late 533) (respicite patricium Liberium praefectum etiam Galliarum, exercituaalem virum, communionem gratissimum, meritis clarum, forma conspicuum, sed vulneribus pulchriorem, laborum suorum munera consecutum, ut nec praefecturam, quam bene gessit, amitteret et eximium virum honor geminatus ornaret: confessus meritum, cui solus non sufficit ad praemium. Accepit enim et praesentaneam dignitatem, ne de re publica bene meritis diu absens putaretur ingratus). For the *patriciatus praesentalis*, see Tuluin. He still retained the combined title under Athalaric's successor, Theodahad, in late 534; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 87 (ὁ πατρικίος καὶ ἑπαρχὸς Γαλιῶν).

He was one of the 'illustres et magnifici viri' addressed by Pope John II in 534, before March 24; Mansi viii 803 = *PL* 66.20.

In late 534 he was sent with Opilio 4 and other senators on an embassy to Justinian by Theodahad to defend the latter's treatment of Amalasuintha; Proc. *BG* i 4.15. On the way they met an envoy from Justinian, Petrus (*PLRE* iii), at Aulon; Proc. *BG* i 4.21. Once in Constantinople Liberius and the other envoys, with the exception of Opilio, gave Justinian a full account of events which was not favourable to Theodahad; Proc. *BG* i 4.23-4. Liberius' embassy was honourably received by Justinian; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 87.

He apparently remained in Constantinople after this embassy and

stayed in the East while the wars in Italy between the Goths and the Byzantines lasted (see below).

PRAEFECTVS AVGVSTALIS a. 538/539–542: he was made augustal prefect by Justinian in 538/539 and sent to Alexandria to enquire into the allegations of judicial murder brought against the *augustalis* Rhodon (*PLRE III*), the patriarch Paulus, and the *vir inlustris* Arsenius 3; he executed Arsenius, exiled Paul and sent Rhodon for trial to Constantinople; Liberat. *Brev.* 23 (imperator vocavit Liberium et fecit augustalem misitque eum Alexandriam, requireret causam), Proc. *Anecd.* 27.17–19 (Λιβέριον οὖν τῶν ἐκ Ῥώμης ἄνδρα πατρικίον καταστησάμενος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρέων ἀρχῆς). In c. 542, after some indecision by Justinian had caused a muddle at Alexandria when both Liberius and Ioannes Laxarion (*PLRE III*) disputed the post of augustal prefect and Ioannes lost his life, Liberius was dismissed and recalled to Constantinople to stand trial before the Senate; the Senate acquitted him but Procopius alleges that Justinian secretly imposed a fine; Proc. *Anecd.* 29.1–11 (the date is uncertain but Liberius' friend Pelagius (later Pope) was still in Constantinople, which he had left by 544, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 395 n. 2).

In 549 Justinian twice named Liberius as commander of Roman forces for the war against the Goths in Italy, but was indecisive and the expedition never left; Proc. *BG III* 36.6, 37.26–7. However, in 550, on learning of the Gothic invasion of Sicily, Justinian hastily assembled a fleet and army and sent them off to Sicily under Liberius; Proc. *BG III* 39.6–7 (ἄρχοντα Λιβέριου αὐτοῖς ἐπιστήσας; ἄρχων τοῦ στόλου), Jord. *Rom.* 385. After his departure Justinian, believing him too old and inexperienced in warfare (ἦν γὰρ ἐσχατογέρων τε ὁ ἀνὴρ μάλιστα καὶ ἀμελέτητος πολεμίων ἔργων), recalled him; Proc. *BG III* 39.7–8. Liberius meanwhile sailed from Cephallenia and succeeded in entering the harbour of Syracuse; Proc. *BG III* 40.12–14. He could make no effective move against the besieging Goths and withdrew to Panormus; Proc. *BG III* 40.18. After his replacement, Artabanes (*PLRE III*), arrived, Liberius returned to Constantinople; Proc. *BG IV* 24.1 (probably not until 551, cf. *BG III* 39.11–12, 39.28–9 with *IV* 24.1.).

In spring 552 he was appointed to command the forces sent to Spain by Justinian to help the rebel Athanagild against the Visigothic king Agila; Jord. *Get.* 303 (for the date, see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 820ff.).

He was back in Constantinople in May 553, when he took part in negotiations there with Pope Vigilius; Mansi IX 197B, 198C.

He was still alive on Aug. 13, 554, being styled 'vir gloriosissimus' in Justinian's pragmatic sanction regulating affairs in newly recovered Italy; Just. *Nov.* App. 7. He played an important part in the

LIBOSVS

new reorganization; XI 382 (Ausoniae populis gentiles rite cohortes disposuit sanxit foedera iura dedit).

His death must have occurred soon afterwards, and he must have already returned to Italy; he was aged 89 (ter senis lustris proximus) when he died and was buried at Rimini by his children in the same tomb as his wife; XI 382 Ariminum.

His wife was called Agretia and she was with him in Gaul during his Gallic prefecture; V. *Caes.* II 12-13. They had only one daughter, V. *Caes.* II 12; but several sons, Ennod. *Ep.* IX 23, of whom one was Venantius 2, Cass. *Var.* II 15-16 (see above). Possibly the Liberius 'vir nobilissimus' mentioned in Greg. *Dial.* IV 53 was a descendant of this man.

He was granted by Theodahad half the estate of a certain Marcianus, which he was allowed to keep in 554; Just. *Nov.*, App. 7. He must have owned property in Campania, since he founded a monastery there before his departure to the East; Greg. *Dial.* II 35, *Ep.* IX 162, 164.

Procopius says of his character that he was honest and forthright; Proc. *BG* I 4.24 (ἦν γὰρ ὁ ἀνὴρ καλὸς τε καὶ ἀγαθὸς διαφερόντως, λόγου τε τοῦ ἀληθοῦς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ἐξεπιστάμενος).

FL. LIBIANVS

v.c., praeses Euphratensis 434

Clarissimus praeses Eufratesiae provinciae; received orders from Fl. Titus 2 concerning the bishop of Hierapolis; *ACOec.* I iv, pp. 200-1 (he received Titus' letter on April 15, 434).

Libila

MVM (of Odovacer) 491

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 156 (s.v. Livila).

MVM (of Odovacer) in 491: magister militum (or similar); killed in July 491 during a sortie by Odovacer from Ravenna against Theoderic's troops; Anon. Val. II 54 (et fugiens Levila, magister militum Odoacris, occisus est in fluvio Bedente), *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 491 (occisus est Libila mag. mil.), *Auct. Haun.* s.a. 491 (interfecto Libilane magistro militiae).

Perhaps identical with Evila.

Libius Severus

Libosus

?agens in rebus (West) 411

One of three 'ducenarii' present at the three sessions of the *Collatio* of Carthage in June 411; Mansi IV 51C, 167B, 181B. Cf. Petronius 2 and Vrsus 2, and also Taurillus and Vincentius 2.

He was possibly an *agens in rebus*.

LICENTIVS 1

Licentius 1 poet; pupil of Augustine I. IV

Author of a poem to Augustine on the difficulty of understanding music; Licentius, *Carm.* (in *CSEL* 34, pp. 89-95).

Native of Thagaste; Licentius, *Carm.*, v. 137 (ab una exurgimus urbe), Aug. *de Beat. Vit.* 16. Son of Romanianus; Aug. *Ep.* 27.6, *c. Acad.* I 1.4, II 3.8, 7.19, Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 7. Relative of Alypius (*PLRE* I); Aug. *Ep.* 27.5, Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 8 (= Aug. *Ep.* 32). *Carm.* 83-4.

Pupil of Augustine; Aug. *c. Acad.* II 3.8, *de Beat. Vit.* 16, Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 8. *Carm.* 83-4. Augustine presents him as one of the characters in his *Contra Academicos*, *De Ordine* and *De Beata Vita*. He was more interested in poetry than in philosophy; Aug. *Ep.* 26.4, *c. Acad.* II 4.10, III 1.1, 4.7, *De Ord.* I 2.5 (poeticae deditus).

When Augustine returned to Africa (in 388), Licentius remained in Italy to seek his fortune; Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 8 (= Aug. *Ep.* 32). *Carm.* 12 (urged 'ut fugias durae lubrica militiae'), 89 (tu thalamos licet et celsos mediteris honores) (written probably in 396; *CSEL* 58, p. 14).

Addressee of Aug. *Ep.* 26 (a. 394/395); mentioned in *Ep.* 31.7 (a. 395/396).

LICENTIVS 2

v.c. F V

V(ir) c(larissimus); buried at Rome on Nov. 6, 406; VI 32009 = *ILCV* 133.

LICERIVS

(?v.c.) M/L V

Grandfather of Lupicinus 3; Ennod. *Dictio VIII* 4.13. See stemma 19.

Flavius Licerius Firminus Lupicinus

Licinia Eudoxia

Licinianus 1

QSP (West) 474

QSP (West) a. 474: quaestor; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 7.2, v 16.1. He held the office under Julius Nepos; *Ep.* v 16.2. Envoy of the emperor to the Visigothic king Euric in late 474; *Ep.* III 7.2-4. Sent from Ravenna bearing the codicils of the patriariate for Ecdicius 3; *Ep.* v 16.1.

Sidonius, who had personally never met him, reports that he was regarded as a man of upright character, able and trustworthy; *Ep.* III 7.2-4.

LILINGIS

Licinianus 2 notarius (of the church at Arles) E VI

He was one of the ecclesiastical *notarii* under Caesarius bishop of Arles (502–542) (quidam de notariis beati viri Licinianus nomine); *V. Caes.* 121.

LICINIVS 1 comes scholae (East) 519

Comes scholae; sent by the emperor Justin in 519 on business to Thessalonica where he met bishop Ioannes and the priest Epiphanius; while there he attended the signing of *libelli* by the bishop of Thessalonica and added his own signature before returning to Constantinople; *Coll. Avell.* 225 (a. 519 October).

Licinius 2 Mag. Off. (East) 524 Dec. 25

CJ XII 33.5^a.

Valerius Lila scutarius (West) IV/V

Scutarius, natione Maurus; husband of Prima; died aged 30; buried at Rome; VI 32950 = *ILCV* 540.

LILINGIS (?comes et) praeses Isauriae 491

The form of his name varies widely; Lilingis (Jord., Marcell. com.); Longinines (Joh. Mal. 393); Linginines (Joh. Ant. fr. 214b (in *FHG* V)); Illoulingis (Joh. Ant. fr. 98 (in *Exc. de ins.*)); Lingines (Joh. Mal. fr. 37); Linges (Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2); Lingis (Suid. B 279); Nilingis (Theoph.); Ninigius (Mich. Syr.).

He was a bastard half-brother of Illus 1; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2 = fr. 98 (*Exc. de ins.*, p. 136), Suid. B 279. See stemma 32.

In 484 Zeno made him a commander (*στρατηγός*) of his army against Illus; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2 = fr. 98. Possibly he was already *comes et praeses Isauriae*; he was probably not MVM, in view of his post in 491.

(COMES ET) PRAESES ISAVRIAIE a. 491: ὁ τῆς Ἰσαυρίας ἡγεμῶν; appointed under Zeno and still in office under Anastasius; Theoph. AM 5985. Perhaps appointed in 484 (see above). For his titulature, cf. Aetius 4, Leontius 28 and Longinus 1, and (in *PLRE* I) Matronianus 2 and Anonymus 69; also (for the *comes Isauriae*) *CJ* XII 59.10.

He was one of the Isaurian rebel leaders in the war against Anastasius and was a commander of their army until in 492 he was killed at the battle of Cotyaeum in Phrygia; Theoph. AM 5985, Joh. Ant. fr. 214b, Jord. *Rom.* 355, Marcell. com. s.a. 492, Joh. Mal. 393–4, Joh. Mal. fr. 37 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 167), Mich. Syr. IX 11.

LILINGIS

He was brave (*ἀνὴρ θρασύτατος*); Theoph. AM 5985. He is described as 'segnis quidem pede, sed eques in bello acerrimus'; Marcell. com. s.a. 492 (no doubt because he was lame, cf. Joh. Mal. 393 and fr. 37, both of which call him *ὁ χωλός*).

Said to have been a violent person; Suid. B 279.

Limenius 1: protector (East) IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Limenius 2

PPO Galliarum (?407-)408

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR or vicar, before 400; Symm. *Ep.* v 75 (to Limenius; Felix I wished to be an advocate in a less strenuous court than at Rome – ergo exoratus ac facilis non ut transfugam sedis alterius, sed ut adfectatorem fori quietioris amplectere).

CSL a. 400-401 March 27: at court and able to appoint staff (nunc tuum est optimos iuvenes advocare); Symm. *Ep.* v 74 (a. 400) (presumably already as CSL). In office 401 Feb. 27, *CTH* I 10.7^a; 395/401 (?401) March 27, *CJ* I 40.10^a.

PPO GALLIARVM (?a. 407-)408 Aug. 13: when the ministers of Honorius were murdered by rebellious soldiers at Ticinum on Aug. 13, 408, they included Limenius, *ὁ ἐν τοῖς ὑπὲρ τὰς Ἀλπεῖς ἔθνεσιν ὦν τῆς ἀλλῆς ὑπαρχος*, who had earlier escaped into Italy from the usurper Constantine (who invaded Gaul in 407); Zos. v 32.4, cf. Soz. IX 4.7 (for the date of the murder, see *Cons. Ital.* s.a. 408). For the other victims, see Chariobaudes.

Lindinus

poet ?L V/E VI

Author of a poem *De Aetate* preserved in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* I 28. The collection of poems in this *codex* was made in Africa in the mid sixth century. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 71-4.

Litorius

?MVM per Gallias 439

COMES (REI MILITARIS) in Gaul a. 435-437: comes; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 436. From 435 to 437 he waged war against the Armoricans with the aid of Hun cavalry and defeated them; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* VII 246-7 (cited below) (for the dates, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 117, s.a. 435; no. 119, s.a. 437). In 437 he marched through the Auvergne to relieve Narbo from siege by the Visigoths and to supply the city with food; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* VII 246-8 (Litorius Scythicos equites tum forte subacto celsus Aremorico Geticum rapiebat in agmen per terras, Arverne, tuas), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 436. For the date 437, see Hyd. Lem. 107 (a. 436), 110 (a. 437). Also in 437 some of his Huns apparently broke away and plundered the Auvergne until checked by Eparchius Avitus 5; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* VII 244-271, 278-294.

LIWIRIT

MVM PER GALLIAS a. 439: by 439 he held a post second to that of Fl. Aetius 7; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439 (Litorius, qui secunda ab Aetio patricio potestate Chunis auxiliariis praerat). Prosper probably means that Litorius was second to Aetius in Gaul, i.e. MVM per Gallias; the second MVM praesentalis at this time was very probably Fl. Sigisvultus (see *Fasti*). In 439 Litorius still had Hun auxiliaries under his command; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439 (cited above), Hyd. Lem. 116 (a. 439) (Romanus dux), Jord. *Get.* 177. He was ambitious to surpass the successes of Aetius and sought the advice of soothsayers; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439. He recklessly led his Huns into battle against the Visigoths near Toulouse; his forces were annihilated and he was wounded and captured and shortly afterwards put to death; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439, Hyd. Lem. 116 (a. 439), Cass. *chron.* s.a. 439, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 300-1, but cf. Salvian, *de gub. Dei* vii 39-43 (he wasted away in a barbarian prison — longo tempore et diuturna in ergastulo barbarorum tabe consumptus).

Presumably he was a pagan since he made use of soothsayers; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439.

Fonteius Litorius Auxentius

Livania

E V

Addressee of a work of Pelagius; she was a widow; Marius Mercator, *Commentarium super nomine Caelestii* 12 (libellus . . . ad quandam Livaniam viduam sermonem continens exhortatoriam). The name is thought to be a deliberate mistake for 'Iuliana' (i.e. Anicia Iuliana, mother of Demetrias; cf. *PLRE* I 468); see *PL* 23, 585-6, note *b*.

LIVIA

(c.f.) E/M V

Of senatorial family; mother of Pontius Leontius 30; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 11.3, *vv.* 33-4 (Leontioque prisco Livia quem dat e senatu).

LIVIVS

(?v.c.) M V

Friend of Sidonius Apollinaris 6; a citizen of Narbo (tectae illustrae . . . Livi); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiii 445 (a. 462/466).

Possibly identical with the poet Livius; *V. Hil. AreL* 11.

LIWIRIT

v.sp., comes (in Italy) 523/526

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 156.

He and Ampelius 5 'v.i.' jointly received two letters from Theoderic in 523/526; Cass. *Var.* v 35 (addressed 'Liwirit comiti et

Ampelio v.i.', with instructions to investigate charges that Spanish corn due for Rome was being illegally sold in Africa), 39 (addressed 'Ampelio v.i. et Liwirit v.s.', with orders to go to Spain to restore order there and to check administrative abuses).

He was evidently a Goth.

LOLLIUS

v.c. IV/VI

Λαμπρότατος; died aged 40, buried at Rome; *Not. Scav.* 1905, p. 118, cemetery of Commodilla. Since his tombstone was in Greek, he was presumably a native of the eastern provinces.

LONGINA

(c.f.) (East) LV

Daughter of Fl. Longinus 6 and Valeria and niece of the emperor Zeno; she was betrothed to Zeno 3, the son of Anthemius 5 and Herais; on her father's exile (in c. 492), she entered a convent with her mother at Brochthi in Bithynia; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214*b*. On the site of Brochthi, cf. *Proc. Aed.* 18.2-3. See stemma 7.

Fl. Macrobius Longinianus

PVR 400/402; PPO (in Gaul or Italy) 406; PPO Italiae 408

Full name; VI 1189 = D 797. Longinianus; *elsewhere*.

Perhaps a relative of Fl. Macrobius Maximianus (in *PLRE* I).

In office at court (West) in late 398/early 399; *Symm. Ep.* VII 94 (to Longinianus; honor militiae vestrae dandis beneficiis enitescit. Cum igitur te meritorum ratio summis proximum faciat, famae et gratiae decus benignitate conquire). His post was at court (this letter was sent there with *Ep.* VII 45-6, cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, clxxxiii) and was concerned with making grants of some sort. He was not *proximus* of a *scrinium* (the words 'summibus proximus' refer rather to his presence at court) but must have occupied a high position, to judge by his subsequent career. The words 'dandis beneficiis' suggest a *scrinium* of the *res privata*, either the *beneficia* or the *privatae largitiones*. Longinianus might have been the *comes privatarum largitionum* (cf. Jones, *LRE* I 412; *Not. Dig. Occ.* XII). During this office, or earlier, he received *Symm. Ep.* VII 98, and also VII 95 (late 398).

CSL a. 399 Dec. 23, *CTh* VI 30.17^a; in this office he received *Symm. Ep.* VII 96 and 100 (he is criticized for fining the *officium* of the PVR Flavianus (= Flavianus 14, in *PLRE* I) (a. 399-400) for debts due under the *vinarius titulus*) and probably *Ep.* VII 93 and 97 (a. 399). He also received at unknown dates *Symm. Ep.* VII 99 and 101.

LONGINVS 2

His palatine service is mentioned on Rossi II, p. 150 n. 19 = *ILCV* 92 (*militiae clarus titulis aulaeq(ue) fidelis*).

PVR a. 400/402: v.c. *praeſ.urb(i)*; vi 1189 = D 797, cf. vi 1188, 1190 (recording repairs to Rome's walls under Arcadius and Honorius; the date must be after Flavianus, last attested 400 Nov. 8, and before Theodosius II became Augustus; the restoration of the walls is mentioned in Claud. *de vi cons. Hon.* 531ff. and Paul. Nol. *Natal.* viii 103, 113). During his prefecture Longinianus built a *baptisterium* at Rome; Rossi II, p. 150 n. 19 = *ILCV* 92 (*Romanaeq(ue) urbis praefectus Longinianus*) (on his religion, see below).

PPO (in Gaul or Italy) a. 406 Jan. 11–March 24: 406 Jan. 11, *CTh* xiii 7.2^a; 406 Feb. 9, *CTh* xiii 11.11^a; 406 March 24, *CTh* vii 18.15^a; there is no evidence to show where he held this prefecture and the *Fasti* for both Italy and the Gauls are vacant at these dates.

PPO (II) Italiae a. 408 Aug. 13: among the ministers of Honorius (see Chariobaudes) killed by the rebellious soldiers at Ticinum on August 13, 408, was Longinianus, ὃς τῆς κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀλλῆς ὑπαρχος ἦν; Zos. v 32.7 (for the date, see *Cons. Ital.* s.a. 408), Soz. ix 4.7. His name was erased from vi 1188 and 1190 (same text as 1189), doubtless as a supporter of Stilicho (*PLRE* 1).

He is possibly to be identified with a Longinianus with whom Augustine corresponded; Aug. *Ep.* 233–5 (the letters cannot be dated except that they must be after Augustine became bishop in 395). Augustine's correspondent was a pagan, holder of pagan priesthods, and a Neo-Platonist in outlook; Aug. *Ep.* 234 (a letter from Longinianus to Augustine). If they are identical, Longinianus had presumably become a Christian by the date of his urban prefecture; Rossi II, p. 150 n. 19 = *ILCV* 92 (unless the construction of the *baptisterium* was an official action).

LONGINVS 1

comes (East) 431

At the Council of Ephesus in 431 Longinus is said to have interfered in church affairs at Tyana (in Cappadocia) on behalf of the bishop Eutherius; *1COec.* iv, p. 87 (*magnificentissimus comes Longinus Isauros ad auxilium sanctissimi episcopi Eutherii destinavit*). Possibly he was *comes et praeses Isauriae*; cf. Tiltingis.

Longinus 2

ally of Illus 431

Son of a Longinus (it is not known if his father is identifiable with one of the known Longini); an ally of Illus 1, he was executed by Zeno; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.12.

Longinus of Cardala 3

Mag. Off. (East) 484-491

Native of Cardala in Isauria; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.6.

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 484-491: appointed μάγιστρος in late 484 after the defeat of the rebels Illus 1 and Leontius 17; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.6. He received a law (undated) of Zeno; *CJ* XII 29.3^a. Ὁ μάγιστρος; Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b*, Theoph. AM 5983, 5984, 5987, Zon. XIV 3.22, cf. *Patria Const.* (ed. Preger) II, p. 227 (where he is confused with Zeno's brother, Longinus 6). He still held office when Zeno died but was dismissed by Anastasius since he supported the claim of Longinus 6 to succeed to the throne; Theoph. AM 5983-4. Ὁ ἀπὸ μαγιστρῶν; Joh. Mal. 393 = fr. 37, Theoph. AM 5985, 5988. His dismissal is mentioned by Evagrius, *HE* III 29, where, however, he is confused with the brother of Zeno (πρῶτα μὲν Λογγίνου Ζήνωνος ἀδελφὸν τὴν τοῦ μαγιστροῦ ἀρχὴν διέποντα, ὃν ἡγεμόνα τῶν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ τάξεων οἱ πρόσθεν ἐκάλουν, ἀνὰ τὴν ἐνεγκαμένην ἐκπέμπει).

He was associated with the Isaurians at Constantinople in 491; Theoph. AM 5984. After his dismissal he withdrew to Isauria (John of Antioch says that he was banished, fr. 214*b*) where he gathered an army 15,000 strong, obtained supplies of arms and money from a store laid by in Isauria by the emperor Zeno, and launched attacks upon the cities of the surrounding provinces until a crushing defeat was inflicted on his forces in 492 near Cotyaeum in Phrygia; Theoph. AM 5985, Zon. XIV 3.22. For the next few years he was a leader of the Isaurian rebels in their mountain strongholds; Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b*, Theoph. AM 5987. He was taken prisoner in 497 and beheaded; Joh. Mal. 393, Theoph. AM 5988, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 495, Evagr. *HE* III 35 = Eustath. fr. 6 (where he is again confused with the brother of Zeno).

He was bald; Joh. Mal. 393 (ὁ φαλακρός). John of Antioch describes him as wealthy; fr. 214*b*.

Longinus of Selinus 4

Isaurian rebel 494-498

A native of Selinus in Isauria (always called 'Selinuntius' to distinguish him from Longinus 3 of Cardala); he was one of the leaders of the Isaurian revolt under Anastasius and was able for some years to maintain supplies to the other rebels in their mountain fastnesses from Isaurian Antioch until in 498 he was captured there, taken to Constantinople for public exhibition and then beheaded after torture at Nicaea in Bithynia; Marcell. com. s.a. 498, Evagr. *HE* III 35 = Eustath. fr. 6, Joh. Mal. fr. 37, Theoph. AM 5987-8. Cf. Priscus 2.

Longinus 5

MVM (East) 491/518

Recipient of a law (undated) of Anastasius; *CJ* xii 37.16 (addressed 'Longino magistro equitum ac peditum').

Probably not identical with Longinus 6, although the latter may have been in office at the start of the reign of Anastasius.

Fl. Longinus 6 MVM (East) 485 (-?486); cos. 486; cos. (ii) 490

Fl. Longinus; inscriptions and papyri from the consulships. Longinus; *elsewhere*.

Brother of the emperor Zeno; Joh. Mal. 385-6, Joh. Mal. fr. 37, Marcell. com. s.a. 485, Evagr. *HE* iii 29 (= Eustath. fr. 5), 35 (= Eustath. fr. 6), Theoph. AM 5975, 5983, 5984, Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b*, Suid. Λ 646. Wrongly called Conon; Zon. xiv 2.3. His mother was Lallis, his wife Valeria and his daughter Longina; Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b*. See stemma 7. He was Ἰσαυρος γένος; Proc. *Aed.* iii 6.23.

He was imprisoned in Isauria by Illus 1 in 475 and not released until 485, when he returned to Constantinople; Marcell. com. s.a. 485, Theoph. AM 5975, cf. *Patria Const.* (ed. Preger) ii, p. 227 (a muddled version). Zeno demanded his release, to no effect, in c. 483; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.1 (the statement in Joh. Mal. 386 = fr. 35 that Illus returned to Constantinople with Longinus in 476 is wrong).

On his return in 485 Zeno made him *magister militum praesentalis* and consul designate; Joh. Mal. 386 = fr. 35 (ὁ Λογγίνος ὁ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ βασιλέως ἐγένετο στρατηλάτης πραισέντου μεγάλου^(a) εὐθέως καὶ ὕπατος^(b)).

(a) MVM PRAESENTALIS: while holding this post he campaigned against the Tzani; Proc. *Aed.* iii 6.23 (στρατηγός). He presumably was still in office in his consulship.

(b) CONSVL (East) a. 486 with Caecina Mavortius Basilius Decius 2 iunior (West): *Fasti*, *AE* 1911, 90, 1928, 83, *P. Amh.* ii 148, *P. Flor.* iii 325, *P. Oxy.* 1961, *Stud. Pal.* xx 128 = *SB* 5273, *SB* 4481, Joh. Ant. fr. 214.7.

CONSVL ii (East) a. 490 with Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus 9 iunior (West): *Fasti*, Anon. Val. 11.53, Joh. Mal. 386, Theoph. AM 5983 (δὲς ὑπάτευσας), *CIL* v 7531 = *ILCV* 339, xii 2058 = *ILCV* 1587, *P. Flor.* i 94.

He gave four new dancers to the four circus parties at Constantinople, replacing the existing ones who were elderly; Joh. Mal. 386.

When the emperor Zeno died in 491 Longinus was a very prominent figure in the senate (τῆς συγκλήτου βουλῆς πάσης ἡγούμενος) and

hoped with the support of the *magister officiorum* Longinus 3 and the Isaurians in Constantinople to succeed his brother as emperor; Theoph. AM 5983, cf. Evagr. III III 29 (he hoped *εἰς μέγα δυνάμειω προκεχωρηκώς, τὴν βασιλείαν ἑαυτῷ περιθῆσει*; Evagrius, or his source (Eustathius), has confused the brother of Zeno with his homonym the *magister officiorum* both here and in III 35). Banished by Anastasius to the Thebaid, he died eight years later of starvation; Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b*. Said to have rebelled against Anastasius but been taken prisoner in 492 and been banished to Alexandria in Egypt, where he was ordained as a priest and died seven years later; Theoph. AM 5984, Zon. xiv 3.20. An Isaurian rebel captured by Anastasius; Joh. Mal. fr. 37 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 169).

He is said to have been an influence for evil on Zeno and a most immoral character; Suid. A 646. Described as stupid, arrogant and licentious; Theoph. AM 5983 (*ἀνοήτος καὶ βαρὺς καὶ ἀκολαστὸς ὢν*).

...STVS LV... senator (at Rome) 2476/48

Fragmentary name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 70 n. 21. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Lucanus! in office in the Burgundian kingdom 2499

A catholic in high office at the court of the Burgundian king Gundobad; present at a famous debate between catholics and Arians. Avit. *App. 1* (= *Collatio episcoporum . . . coram rege Gundebaldo adversus Arianos*) (catholici, inter quos erant Placidus et Lucanus, qui erant de praecipuis militiae regis). This document, however, was one of the forgeries of Jérôme Vignier, cf. Hefele-Leclercq II 2, p. 951 n. 1. Cf. Placidus 1.

LVCAS I v.c. (East); ?provincial governor E.MV

Addressee of two letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep. v* 182, 421 (both addressed *Λουκά Λαμπροταγῶ*). In *Ep. v* 182 Isidore advises him that judges should be incorruptible; possibly therefore Lucas was himself a judge, presumably as a provincial governor.

Lucas 2 I.V

Father of Ioannes 70; *Proc. BP* 117.44. He is not otherwise known.

Lucianus sophist (East) E.MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep. II* 224 (addressed *Λουκιανῶ σοφιστῇ Χριστιανῶ*).

Lucillus CSL (West) before 417

Father of Decius I; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* I 599.

He wrote satires; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* I 603–6 (huius vulnificis satira ludente Camenis nec Turnus potior nec Iuvenalis erit. Restituit veterem censoria lima pudorem, dumque malos carpit, praecipit esse bonos).

CSL (West) before late 417: sacri iustissimus arbiter auri; renowned for his integrity and opposition to graft; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* I 607–14.

Lucinus wealthy Spaniard L IV

Addressee of a letter from St Jerome; Jer. *Ep.* 71 (a. 398).

Husband of Theodora I; Jer. *Ep.* 75, 76.3. They had taken vows of chastity; Jer. *Ep.* 71.3, 75.2. They lived in Spain; Jer. *Ep.* 75.3. He was very wealthy, giving generously to the poor and making large donations to the churches of Jerusalem and Alexandria; Jer. *Ep.* 75.4. He strongly resisted the heresy of Basilides (i.e. Priscillianism) in Spain; Jer. *Ep.* 75.3. He sent six of his clerks to Bethlehem to make copies of the writings of Jerome; they returned in 398; Jer. *Ep.* 71.5, 75.4.

He died in 398/399; Jer. *Ep.* 75 (a letter of consolation to Theodora), 76.3. Both letters were written in 399.

Lucius I ?tribunus (scholae armaturarum) (East) 404

He was a pagan and commanded a regiment (see below) under the *magister officiorum* at Constantinople at Easter 404; he was ordered to try and assemble in church the crowds who were supporting John Chrysostom, and was later told to prepare to arrest John, in church if necessary; Pall. *Dial.*, pp. 57, 60. He is called ἀφηγούμενος τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τῶν ὀπλοφόρων; p. 57. This appears to be the name of his regiment; it must be one of the *scholae* (being under the *magister officiorum*), and of the seven *scholae* in the East perhaps the *schola armaturarum* is the most likely, as the words of Palladius would not differentiate between the four regiments called *scutarii* or the two called *gentiles* (cf. *Not. Dig. Or.* XI 3–10). He will have been a *tribunus*.

He may be identical with Lucius, a pagan *tribunus*, who received a letter from Nilus the monk telling him to take no notice of the omens of birds; Nil. *Ep.* II 151 (addressed Λουκίῳ τριβούνῳ).

Lucius 2 MMM praesentalis (East) 408/450

Described as *ἀνὴρ ἐν Βυζαντίῳ τὴν στρατηγίδα ἀρχὴν ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ Θεοδοσίῳ κοσμῶν*; regarded by Damascius 2 as one of the champions of paganism; he tried to kill the emperor but was deterred by a vision of a large and ferocious woman protecting him; Dam. fr. 303 = *Epit. Phot.* 290. His office was probably *magister militum praesentalis* at Constantinople, apparently in the reign of Theodosius II, but neither he nor the assassination attempt is mentioned in other sources.

Fl. Lucius 3 CSL (East) 408; cos. 413

Full name; *AE* 1971, 454.

CSL (East) a. 408 Jan. 27, *CTh* XII 6.30^a. There is no indication whether the law was issued in the East or the West, but Patroinus held the post of CSL in the West on this date.

CONSVL (East) a. 413 with Heraclianus 3 (West): *Fasti*, *AE* 1971, 454.

Lucontius friend of Sidonius M/L V

Correspondent of Sidonius Apollinaris 6; he left Clermont for his country estate and during his absence Sidonius at his request sent some recent verses to him; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 18 (c. 470). The location of the property is not recorded.

Lucretius friend of Caelius Aurelianus ?V

Friend of Caelius Aurelianus 10 who dedicated his *Medicinales Responsiones* to him; he was well-educated in Greek literature; cf. Cael. Aurel. *Acut.* 1, praef. (ex omni parte Graecarum scientia praeditus est litterarum).

LUMINOSA (?c.f.); a religious lady at Ticinum 476

Of noble birth; she lived at Ticinum and set an outstanding example of pious living; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 77 (= p. 350) (*stupendae sanctitatis et singularis exempli . . . cuius oporteret fortassis natalium culmina relegi, nisi insignior fuisset vita quam sanguine*). Taken prisoner by Odovacer when Ticinum fell in 476; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 97 (= p. 356).

Perhaps related to Luminosus.

Luminosus ?v.inl. 503-508

He was a correspondent of Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* III 10 (a. 504), IV 11 (a. 505), V 11 (a. 506), VI 16 (a. 508). In 503 he travelled to

Rome with a letter from Ennodius to Faustus 9; Ennod. *Ep.* II 24. He and Ennodius were old acquaintances; Ennod. *Ep.* VI 16 (senior caritas, quae inter nos ab ipso vitae limine sumpsit exordium).

He was of high rank; Ennod. *Ep.* II 24 (a. 503; sublimissimus), V 11 (a. 506; sublimitas tua), VI 16 (a. 508; amplitudo vestra). Possibly he was a *vir illustris*.

His eloquence was well-known; Ennod. *Ep.* IV 11 (facundia totius orbis celebrata testimonio).

He possibly lived at Rome. Ennodius several times asked him to intercede with Pope Symmachus to have money owing to Ennodius paid over; Ennod. *Ep.* III 10, IV 11, VI 16. In 506 Ennodius asked him to help Parthenius 2, Ennodius' nephew, a student at Rome; Ennod. *Ep.* V 11.

Lupercianus PPO (Italiae) 468 Feb. 20–March 19

468 Feb. 20, *Nov. Anth.* 1^a dat. Romae, acc. Romae March 15; 468 March 19, *Nov. Anth.* 2^a + 3 (missing from superscription, but addressed as 'Luperciane p(arens) k(arissime) a(tque) a(mantissime)').

Sulpicius Lupercus Servasius iunior

Lupianus 1 comes et MVM per Orientem 412

COMES ET MAG(IS)TER MIL(ITVM) PER ORIENT(EM) a. 412 May 18, *CTh* XII 1.175. Possibly succeeded by Hypatius 1; cf. *Fasti*.

Luppianus 2 v.inl. E/M V

V(ir) i(n)l(ustris); father of Maianus, buried at Vercellae before 470; v 6732 = *ILCV* 208 Vercellae (Liguria). His son was born in c. 435.

Lupicina quae et Euphemia

LVPICINVS 1: ex praesidibus ?L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Lupicinus 2 Mag. Off. (East) 448

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 448: he received a letter from Theodoret written in c. Sept./Dec. 448; Theod. *Ep.* 90 (addressed Λουπικίνω μαγίστρῳ; he is called ἡ ὑμετέρα μεγαλοπρέπεια). He was possibly the predecessor of Fl. Areobindas Martialis.

He is possibly the addressee also of another letter from Theodoret written between October 449 and August 450 which calls him ἡ ὑμετέρα μεγαλοπρέπεια and refers to him as a zealous Christian; Theod. *Ep.* 120 (addressed Λουπικίῳ, perhaps an error).

FL. LICERIUS FIRMINVS LUPICINVS 3 (v.c.); nephew of
Ennodius E VI

Full name; *subscriptions* to Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*, Bk II. Lupicinus; Ennodius.

Son of Euprepia (and nephew of Ennodius 3); Ennod. *Ep.* II 15, 23 (her only child – unicum pignus), III 15. Grandson of Firminus 3 and Licerius; Ennod. *Dictio* VIII (ed. Hartel), pp. 446–7 (his grandfather's names confirm his identity with the editor of Caesar). See stemma 19.

In 503 some property he had obtained from his mother was in danger of confiscation by private persons; Ennod. *Ep.* II 23.

He received a good education, entering the school of Deuterius 3 at Milan in 504; Ennod. *Ep.* III 15 (a. 504; imbuendus liberalibus disciplinis limen nobilitatis ingressus est), *Dictio* VIII (a. 504; Praefatio dicta Lupicino quando in auditorio traditus est Deuterio v.s.). His education was supervised by Ennodius, who wrote to Euprepia reporting on his progress; Ennod. *Ep.* III 28 (a. 504), VI 26 (a. 508).

He subsequently read Book II of Caesar's *De Bello Gallico*; cf. *Caes. Bell. Gall.* (ed. O. Seel (Teubner, 1961)), intro. p. cxvii (Flavius Licerius Firminus Lupicinus legi). Cf. Schanz-Hosius I, p. 348.

Lupus I

orator and poet LV

Addressee of Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 11 (a. 476/480; on the death of Lampridius 2).

Native of Périgueux, but connected by marriage with Agen; he divided his time between the two towns; an orator and a poet (nunc Drepanium illis, modo istis restituis Anthedum), he also taught rhetoric with success (si a te instructio rhetorica poscatur, hi Paulinum, illi Alcimum non requirunt); *Ep.* VIII 11.1–2, and see Anthedius and Paulinus 7, and (in *PLRE* I) Latinus Alcimus Alethius and Latinus Pacatus Drepanius. He was a keen student of mathematics and astrology; *Ep.* VIII 11.10. Sidonius sent him a copy of his verses on the death of the poet Lampridius; *Ep.* VIII 11.3.

Possibly identical with Lupus, a correspondent of Ruricius; Ruric. *Ep.* I 10 (c. 485/507; addressed 'domino pectori suo Lupo'; he is styled 'magnanimitas tua').

LVPVS 2

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32102. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

LYMPIDIUS

Lusidius envoy of Remismund 469

A citizen of Olisipo (Lisbon) which he betrayed in 469 to the Sueves; at the time he was in some position of authority (cive suo, qui illic praeerat, tradente Lusidio); Hyd. Lem. 246 (s.a. 469). Later the same year the Suevian king Remismund sent him on an embassy to the emperor (Anthemius); Hyd. Lem. 251 (s.a. 469).

LUXORIVS v.c. et spectabilis; poet I. V/E VI

Author of numerous poems preserved in the *Codex Salmasianus*; cf. Luxorius (ed. Rosenblum), introduction. He dedicated them to his friend Faustus 3; Luxorius, *Epigr.* 1.

Styled 'v.c. et spectabilis'; Luxorius, *Epigr.* 1 and 91 (superscriptions). He lived in Africa under the last Vandal kings; *Epigr.* 59 and 83 (mentions of Oageis), 90 (Hilderic), 55-6 (Gelimer). Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 73-4.

Addressee of a letter from Coronatus (domino eruditissimorum (sic) atque inlustri fratri Luxorio); Luxorius (ed. Rosenblum), *App.* III, p. 259.

Possibly identical with 'Lisorius', author of an *Orthographia*; cf. Rosenblum, *Luxorius, a Latin Poet among the Vandals* (1961), 38.

Lycurgus v.inl. (East) E/M V

He was elderly and very rich but his young heir was dying; Nil *Ep.* II 147 (addressed Λυκούργω Ἰλλουστρίω).

Ioannes Lydus (= Ioannes 75)

LYMPIDIUS v.c. M V

V.c.; named on a lintel of a church built at Narbo in 455/456; *ILCV* 1806 = *AE* 1928, 85 = *ILG* 604 Narbo (dated to year 29 of bishop Rusticus).

Presumably identical with Limpidius, friend and host of Sidonius Apollinaris and a citizen of Narbo; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XXIII 475-7 (seu nos Limpidii lares habebant, civis magnifici virique summi, fraternam bene regulam sequentis). His brother's name is not known; cf. Anonymus 100.

Victorius M. . . CRP (West) before 483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32213 (Victorius M. . . v.c. et inl(ustris) ex . . . com(ite) rex(um) priv(atarum)). For the date, see Aggerius.

. . . DIVS MA. . . senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Spinazzola, *L'Anfiteatro Flavio*, p. 24 no. 31. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Fl. Macarcum (*IRT 886c*): *PLRE* 1.

MACHARIUS 1 (v.c.); author 397

Vir fide, eruditione, nobilitate iuxta clarus; he was working on an attack on astrology in 397 when Tyrannius Rufinus returned to Rome from the East (cum opuscula adversus fatum vel mathesin haberet in manibus); Rufinus translated for him some comments of Origen recorded in the *Apologia* by Pamphilus, and at his request proceeded to translate the whole *Περὶ Ἀρχῶν* of Origen; Rufinus, *Apologia* 11, 19. Presumably of senatorial family. He was evidently ignorant of Greek, in spite of his learning.

MACARIUS 2 vicarius (West) L IV/E V

Ἀπὸ βικαρίας (i.e. former *vicarius*); mentioned by Palladius with Pammachius (*PLRE* 1) and Constantius 2 as one of the Roman dignitaries who gave away their wealth to the poor; Pall. *Hist. Laus.* 62 (the work was composed in 420) Cf. Eustorgius (p. 0000).

He was a widower and received two consolatory letters from Paulinus of Nola; Paul. Nola. *Ep.* 49 and cf. Aug. *Ep.* 259 (Augustine mentions a second letter, different from Paul. Nola. *Ep.* 49). He may be the Macharius whose arrival at Hippo in 395 was awaited by Augustine; Aug. *Ep.* 29.

Macarius 3 advocatus fori Thebaidis 481

Ὁ [ἐλλ]σγιμῶτα(τος) συνήγορος τοῦ Θεβαίων φόρου; *P. Princ.* II 82 Lycopolis (lower Thebaid) (dated a. 481).

MACHARIUS 4 v.c. (West) 494

Owner of a manuscript of Vergil's *Eclogues* which he read and punctuated together with Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius 11 in 494; *Subscription to Vergil*, in *Poetae Latini Minores* V, p. 110 (legi

MACEDONIUS 4

et distincti codicem fratris Macharii v.c.). He was probably not the real brother of Asterius, only a contemporary and friend.

Macarius 5 law student (East) I. V/E VI

He was addressee of Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 97 and joint-addressee with Zosimus 5 of *Ep.* 153.

He and Zosimus 5 were students of law under Babylas (*πρὸς νόμων χάριν ἀπαίροντες*); Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 153. He was fond of learning (*λόγων ἐραστής*) and an expert in the law (*νόμων ἐμφοροῦ*); Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 97.

He was related to Silanus, a letter from whom he delivered to Procopius; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 96.

Macedonius 1 (VI 32994 = *ILCV* 539): *PLRE* 1.

Macedonius 2 CRP (West) 411

411^S (MSS 410) Feb. 8, *CTh* VII 13.20^a (the law concerns recruits in Italy and Africa).

MACEDONIUS 3 vicarius Africae 413/414

VICARIUS AFRICAE a. 413/414: Augustine interceded 'apud quendam Africae vicarium, Macedonium nomine' for a client and received from him a letter beginning 'miro modo ammiror . . .'; Possid. *V. Aug.* 20.2. The letter is Aug. *Ep.* 154, one of four exchanged between Augustine (who wrote *Ep.* 153 and 155) and Macedonius (who wrote *Ep.* 152 and 154). In *Ep.* 152 Macedonius refers to his own reluctance to show leniency unless asked to do so by trustworthy intercessors. He was at Carthage and is described as 'negotiosissimus in re publica vir et non suis sed aliorum utilitatibus attentissimus'; Aug. *Ep.* 153. An edict of his against the Donatists is mentioned; Aug. *Ep.* 155. The letters are to be dated in late 413 or 414, since Augustine sent Macedonius a copy of a recent work, namely the first three books of the *Civitas Dei*; Aug. *Ep.* 154 (cf. *CSEL* 58, p. 41).

In *Ep.* 154 Macedonius thought that he would soon be back in Italy.

Macedonius 4 MVM (East) 423

MAGISTER MILITVM, in office a. 423 May 31: *CJ* III 21.2 dat. Cpli. Since Procopius 2 was MVM per Orientem and Fl. Plinta and Fl. Ardabur 3 probably the two *praesentales*, Macedonius was either *magister militum per Thracias* or *per Illyricum*; see *Fasti*.

MACEDONIUS 5 v.sp., tribunus et notarius et referendarius (East) 449

Ὁ περιβλεπτος τριβούνος νοτάριος καὶ ρεφερενδάριος; in April 449 he was present in Constantinople at the enquiry into complaints by the monk Eutyches; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 151 (+ II iii.i, p. 134 Latin version).

Macedonius 6 (Μακεδόνιος sic) v.glor. (East) V/VI

Ὁ ἐνδοξ(ότατος); owner of property near Cyzicus; *Athen. Mitt.* IX (1884), 26 = *IGC* 27 Cyzicus.

Macedonius 7 curator (?dominicae domus) (at Constantinople) c. 528

Κουράτωρ; placed by Justinian in charge of the settlement of the estate of Eulalius; Justinian told him to make up deficiencies in the dowries of Eulalius' daughters from imperial funds; *Joh. Mal.* 439-40. Perhaps *curator dominicae domus*.

BASILIVS MACEDONIUS 8: governor of Rhodope IV/V;
PLRE I.

Macharius: see Macarius.

MACROBIUS 1 proconsul Africae 410

VICARIUS HISPANIARVM a. 399 Aug. 29-400 Dec. 9: 399 Aug. 29^S (MSS Jan.), *CTh* XVI 10.15^a; in office in 400 Dec. 9, *CTh* VIII 5.61 (to Vincentius 6 the PPO Galliarum; Macrobius inlicita praesumptione evectioes fecisse constitit; . . . sublimitas tua vicarios admonebit . . . ut ab huiusmodi usurpatione noverint abstinendum). Possibly identical with the unnamed 'vicarius Hispaniarum' to whom Symmachus wrote in 399 for help in buying horses for the praetorian games of his son, Symmachus 10; *Symm. Ep.* IX 21. Cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, cciv for the date.

PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 410 June 25, *CTh* XI 28.6^a.

Macrobius 2 v.inl., PSC (East) 422 Nov. 6

In a law of Theodosius II (*CTh* VI 8.1) which grants to past, present and future *praepositi sacri cubiculi* a rank equal to former praetorian and urban prefects and former military *magistri*, Macrobius 'vir illustis' is said to have earned by his merits this new honour which is to take effect as from the date of his promotion to the

MAECIVS

office; he will therefore have been PSC when the law was issued (i.e. 422 Nov. 6).

Macrobius 3 ?IV/VI

Named on an onyx at Dijon; XIII 10024.234. The text is: *Macrobi vivas*. The name is commonest in the Late Empire.

Macrobius 4 eunuch of the palatium (in Italy) V/VI

B. Machrobio ⚔ *eugnucho pala – m./tino centenario*; died aged 70, buried at Aquileia; v 1680 = *ILCV* 357 Aquileia. He was a eunuch serving in the palace in Italy with the rank of *centenarius*.

MACROBIVS 5 v.c. V/VI

Ὁ λαμπρότατος; his *adjutor* (βοηθός) Philoxenus gave a receipt to a sailor in Macrobius' name for delivery of corn for military uses; *P. Oxy.* 2003. The document uses formulae (e.g. the Christian formula, ΧΜΓ) indicating a fifth- or sixth-century date. Macrobius was probably a landowner near Oxyrhynchus, and Philoxenus presumably a member of his household staff.

Macrobius Plotinus Eudoxius

Flavius Macrobius Longinianus

Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius

MADVSIUS v.sp. 476

Spectabilis Madusius; envoy with Latinus sent on public business (pro legatione publica) from Italy to Constantinople in Jan. 476; *Coll. Avell.* 57 = *Simpl. Ep.* 5 (Thiel). The letter is contemporary with *Coll. Avell.* 56 of Jan. 10, 476.

M(a)ecilianus envoy (from Africa) 400

Envoy (legatus) to the emperor Honorius, from whom he obtained concessions for the sons of *sacerdotes*; *CTh* XII 1.166 (a. 400 June 30). The law is addressed to the *proconsul Africae*; the envoy presumably therefore was from Africa.

MAECILIVS (VIII 24659): *PLRE* I.

Maccilius Hilarianus

Rufius Achilius Maecius Placidus

Magna sister-in-law of Anastasius LV

She married a brother of the emperor Anastasius (perhaps Paulus 26, the only recorded brother) (see stemma 9); she was an orthodox Chalcedonian and received from an orthodox monk of Alexandria called Dorotheus a defence of the Council of Chalcedon which she presented to Anastasius; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 481, Theoph. AM 6002.

She had a daughter called Irene who married Olybrius 3; Niceph. *Brev.*, p. 104. She may have been the mother of Probus 8. See stemma 9.

Magnus I v.d., silentiarius (East) 448-449

Ὁ καθοσιώμενος (also θαυμασιώτατος) σιλεντιάριος; sent by the emperor Theodosius to protect the monk Eutyches at the enquiry into his orthodoxy held at Constantinople on Nov. 22, 448, and present also at the further enquiry concerning Eutyches held there on April 27, 449; *ACOec.* II i.i, pp. 94-5, 138-9, 177-8, 181 (Latin version, II iii.i, pp. 71, 120 etc.), *Liberat. Brev.* 11.

Magnus 2 PPO Galliarum 458; cos. 460

He is to be identified with the person alluded to in Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 558-61 and xv 150-7 (cf. Sundwall, *Weström. Stud.*, 98).

Native of Narbo; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiii 455.

Descendant of Philagrius (see *PLRE* I); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiv 94. Grandson of Agricola I and father of Araneola; *Carm.* xv 150-3. Father of Magnus Felix 21; Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 86, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiv 90-1. Father also of Probus 4; *Carm.* xxiv 93. He was brother of Anonymus 42 and paternal uncle of Camillus; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 11.10-11, *Carm.* ix 8. See stemma 15.

His two highest posts are recorded in Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xv 154-7: *texuerat* (sc. Araneola) *tamen et chlamydes, quibus ille (= Magnus) magister*^(a) *per Tartesiacas conspectus splenduit urbes et quibus ingestae sub tempore praefecturae*^(b) *conspicuis sanctas reddit se praesule leges.*

(a) probably *MAGISTER OFFICIORVM*, active in Spain (the circumstances are unknown): the date must be earlier than his prefecture, perhaps also under the emperor Maiorianus.

(b) *PPO GALLIARVM*, a. 458 late: in office under Maiorianus, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 558-61 (*si praefecturae quantus moderetur honorem vir quaeras, tendit patulos qua Gallia fines, vix habuit mores similes. cui teste senatu in se etiam tractum commiserat Vlpius ensem* – a reference to Dio Cass. *LXVIII* 16.1); the date of *Carm.* v is late in 458.

MAGNVS

CONSVL (West) a. 460 with Apollonius 4 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi 1738, 806, *Coll. Avell.* 51-2, Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 86, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xiv, epist. 2, xv 151.

Present at Arles in 461 at a banquet given by Maiorianus and described by Sidonius; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* i 11.10 (*olim ex praefecto, nuper ex consule, par honoribus persona geminatis*).

He was interested in literary subjects; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* i 11.11. Sidonius cites him as authority for using scientific technicalities in poetry; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xiv, epist. 2.

His qualities are lauded by Sidonius who had enjoyed his hospitality; *Carm.* xxiii 455-7 (*seu nos, Magne, tuus favor tenebat, multis praedite dotibus virorum, forma, nobilitate, mente, censu*).

MAGNVS 3

v.sp. 508/511

Spectabilis Magnus; owner of property in Gaul, which was restored to him on Theoderic's orders after the Goths occupied southern Gaul; Cass. *Var.* iii 18 (a. 508/511).

FL. MAGNVS 4 (Jer. *Ep.* 70): = *PLRE* 1, Magnus 10.

Fl. Anastasius Paulus Probus Moschianus Probus Magnus 5 cos. 518

His full name is on a consular diptych, xiii 10032.6 = D 1306 (in Utrecht); Flavius Magnus, *PSI* 466; Fabius Magnus, *CIG* 9449; Magnus, *elsewhere*.

A relation of the emperor Anastasius; father of Iuliana (*PLRE* iii); he was *consul* and was once exiled with his children; Joh. Eph. *HE* iii 2.12. He may possibly have been the brother of the consul of 517, Fl. Anastasius Paulus Probus Sabinianus Pompeius Anastasius 17, and a great-nephew of the emperor.

CONSVL (East) a. 518 with no colleague (East or West): *Fasti. diptych*, *PSI* 466, *CIG* 9449, *Coll. Avell.* 141, 143, Joh. Mal. 410.

Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus iunior

Flavius Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator

Magnus Felix Ennodius

Magnus Felix

Petronius Perpenna Magnus Quadratianus

Sabinianus Magnus

Maianus

v.inl. c. 435-470

V(ir) i(n)l(ustris); son of Luppianus 2; died aged about 35 on Feb. 13. 470, buried at Vercellae in the same tomb as his father; v 6732 = *ILCV* 208 Vercellae (Liguria). He was born about 435.

Fl. Iulius Valerius Maiorianus

Augustus 457-461

Fl. Maiorianus; Rossi 1803. Iulius Valerius Maiorianus; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* iv (title). Iulius Maiorianus; D 810 = v 8119.2 = xv 7107, Coins (= Cohen² viii, 223-6). Maiorianus; *elsewhere*.

His mother (= Anonyma 7) was the daughter of Maiorianus (MVM a. 379, in *PLRE* 1); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 107-16. His father (= Anonymus 114) served in a financial post (?numerarius) under Aetius 7; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 116-25.

Majorian served in the army under Aetius; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 198-200 (quid quod, quotiens tibi bella geruntur, discipulus, non miles adest? et fingit alumnum; aemulus e contra spectat; he was probably on the personal staff of Aetius). He was in Gaul and fought in one battle to defend Tours and in another soon afterwards against the Franks at a place called Vicus Helena; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 207-27 (the date was probably in 447 or 448; see Aetius). Ricimer and he were comrades at this time (coniunctus amore); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 266-8. He was also a comrade of Aegidius; Prisc. fr. 50.

By 454 he had withdrawn from active service and retired to a country property of his; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 290-300 (his retirement is represented by Sidonius as due to the enmity of the wife of Aetius). He was still a 'iuuenis'; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 299.

After Aetius' murder in 454, Valentinian III summoned Majorian from retirement to help reconcile Aetius' troops; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 306-8 (cuius quo tutius ille (sc. Valentinian III) magna palatinis coniungeret agmina turmis, evocat hunc precibus). If Valentinian now gave him a post, he perhaps made him *comes domesticorum* (see below), although it seems unlikely that Majorian would have been retained in the post by both Petronius Maximus and Avitus.

After the murder of Valentinian III in 455, Majorian was regarded as a possible successor; the empress Eudoxia favoured him; Joh. Ant. fr. 201.6, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 312-14.

COMES DOMESTICORVM (West) a. (454?-)456: comes domesticorum; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 628 (in 456). Perhaps appointed by Valentinian III (see above). In 456 he and Ricimer 2 rebelled against the emperor Avitus, and defeated and deposed him at the battle of Placentia (Oct. 17); *Chron. Gall.* 511, no. 6-8, Joh. Ant. fr. 202.

MALCHVS

MVM (West) a. 457: magister militum; appointed on Feb. 28, 457; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 457 (the appointment must have been made by the emperor in the East, whether Marcian or Leo, since there had been no western emperor since the overthrow of Avitus).

He was acclaimed as emperor on April 1, 457, probably by the army and with the approval of the emperor Leo; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 457 (levatus est imp. d.n. Maiorianus kald. April. in miliario vi in campo ad columellas). He seems however not to have been formally installed until Dec. 28, 457 (see below) and meanwhile to have continued to use the title 'magister militum', apparently because he was unwilling to accept the imperial office; cf. Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 9-12 (trepidaverat orbis dum non vis vicisse tibi nimioque pudore quod regnum mereare doles tristisque repulsa non moderanda subis quae defendenda putasti). On this problem, see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* 1 596 n. 49.

He sent a small force under Burco in 457 against the Alamanni who were invading Italy from Raetia, and defeated them; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 373-9 (cf. 378 iamque magister eras, 384-5 certatum est iure magistri, Augusti fato). 'Magister' must here mean MVM; normally it seems to mean *magister officiorum*.

AVGVSTVS (West) a. 457 Dec. 28-461 Aug. 2: proclaimed emperor at Ravenna on Dec. 28, 457; *Auct. Prosp.* ad ed. a. 455, 8 = *Chron. Min.* 1, p. 492 (levatur Leo et Ravennae Maiorianus v kal. Ian.), Marcell. com. s.a. 457 (Maiorianus apud Ravennam Caesar est ordinatus). He is mentioned as the successor of Avitus; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 11. He had Ricimer's backing; Joh. Mal. 375 (John Malalas has muddled the sequence of emperors and placed Majorian after Olybrius).

Majorian was still a 'iuvenis' in 458; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 524.

In 461 after his expedition against the Vandals failed, he was deposed by Ricimer at Dertona on August 2 and executed five days later; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 461, Hyd. Lem. 210 (a. 461), Marcell. com. s.a. 461, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 635, Joh. Ant. fr. 203, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Joh. Mal. 375, Theoph. AM 5955, Mich. Syr. IX 1.

Malchus

sophist and historian I. V/E VI

Native of Philadelphia (perhaps in Syria, since the name 'Malchus' was of Aramaic origin); a sophist by profession and a highly accomplished rhetorician; a Christian; author of a Byzantine history (*Βυζαντικά*) in seven books from the death of Leo I to the death of Iulius Nepos (a. 474-480); he had already written several earlier books of his history, which Photius did not see, and promised further books;

Phot. *Bibl.* 78. The notice in Suidas says that he was a native of Byzantium and a sophist who wrote a history of the period from Constantine to Anastasius with details of the reigns of Zeno and Basiliscus; Suid. M 120. Perhaps he taught at Byzantium.

The extant fragments from his work (in *FHG* IV, pp. 111 ff.) all fall in the years 474-480. See *P-W* XIV 851.

Maldras ruler of the Sueves 456-460

Maldras (*nom.*); Hyd. Lem. 195, 198. Maldras or Maldarem (*acc.*); Hyd. Lem. 181, 188. Maldere or Maldare (*abl.*); Hyd. Lem. 190, 193. On the name, see Schonfeld, p. 159.

Son of Massilia; Hyd. Lem. 181. He had a brother, whom he murdered in 459; Hyd. Lem. 195 (a. 459).

King of the Sueves a. 456-460: made king (rex) by a section of the Sueves in Gallaecia in 456; Hyd. Lem. 181 (a. 456), 188 (a. 457). Entered Olisipo (Lisbon) after killing and plundering Romans; Hyd. Lem. 188 (a. 457). Waged war in Gallaecia, Lusitania, and at 'Portumcale castrum' (= Oporto); Hyd. Lem. 190 (a. 457), 193 (a. 459), 195 (a. 459). Murdered in February 460; Hyd. Lem. 198 (a. 460).

Mama Hun 438/440

He and Atakam were related to Attila (τοῦ βασιλείου γένους); they fled to the Romans for refuge but were surrendered to Attila under the terms of the treaty of Horreum Margi and promptly executed; Prisc. fr. 1. For the date of this treaty, see Epigenes. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 417-18.

MAMAS 1 v.sp., comes et proximus sacri scrinii libellorum et sacrarum cognitionum 449

Ὁ περιβλεπτος κόμης καὶ πρόξimos τοῦ θείου σκρινίου τῶν λιβέλλων καὶ τῶν θείων κογιτιόνων; present at the enquiry into Eutyches' complaints held at Constantinople on April 13, 449; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 149 (Latin version, II iii.i, p. 133).

Mamas 2 PSC (East) E VI

Cousin or nephew (ἐξάδελφος) of the monk Sophronius who became head of the monastery of St Theodosius near Jerusalem; he was an Armenian from the village of Zomeri near Sebasteia; in his youth he had an accident and had to be castrated for medical reasons; later he went to Constantinople and entered the service of the emperor Anastasius as a *cubicularius*, rising in the course of time to

praepositus (γίνεται κουβικουλάριος Ἀναστασίου τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ διὰ τοῦ χρόνου προκόψας γίνεται πρεπόσιτος); while his brother was head of the monastery, he was very generous towards it; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Theod.*, p. 240.

Mamertinus tribunus; (later) bishop M V

While 'tribunus' at Favianis in Noricum he led a successful attack on local barbarian marauders; subsequently he became a bishop; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 4.2.

MAMMIANVS I (v.c.) (East) M/I V

Of humble birth, he rose in the world and became a member of the senate (Μαμμιανὸν ἐξ ἐπιδιφρίων ἐπίσημον ἄνδρα γενέσθαι καὶ τῆς συγκλήτου βουλῆς μετασχεῖν); he built the 'Antiforum' at Daphne as well as two stoas and a tetrapylum at Antioch in the reign of Zeno; a bronze statue was raised to him at Daphne; Evagr. *HE* III 28, cf. Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 103 (called 'patricius'). He was a native of Antioch; Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 103. He owned a house there which later belonged to Hierius 7; Just. *Nov.* 159 (τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν ἐν Ἀντιωχίᾳ τὴν κατὰ Μαμμιανόν).

Mamianus 2 patricius (East) L V/E VI

A rich man and of noble birth, he was a *patricius*; he named the church at Emesa as his heir; he was dead by the reign of Justinian; Proc. *Anecd.* 28.2-3 (ἄνθρωπος πατρικίος μὲν τὸ ἀξίωμα, Μαμμιανὸς δὲ ὄνομα, γένει λαμπρὸς καὶ περιουσία χρημάτων), Suid. II 2303. He was perhaps a native of Emesa. Because he was of noble family, he is not to be identified with Mamianus 1.

MAMMO dux Gothorum 509

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 160.

Mammo dux Gothorum partem Galliae depraedavit; Mar. Avent. s.a. 509. He presumably commanded Ostrogothic forces engaged in reconquering southern Gaul for Theoderic.

Manlia Daedalia

Flavius Nar. Manlius Boethius

Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius iunior

Mannila saio 523/526

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 160.

MANNILA

Instructed by Theoderic to impose severe penalties for misuse of the *cursus publicus*; Cass. *Var.* v 5 (a. 523/526; addressed 'Mannilae saioni').

MANSVETVS comes Hispaniarum 452

Comes Hispaniarum; envoy for peace with Fronto to the Sueves in 452; Hyd. Lem. 155 (a. 452).

MAR. . . (v.c.) ?476/483

Name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; the seat also has the following traces: . . . PVS EC. . . and . . . I EX COM. . . ; vi 1796d 21 (on p. 858) = 32225. The seats were inscribed with the names of senators under Odovacer, mostly before 483; cf. Aggerius. The other letters may have no connection with Mar. . . , being of different sizes.

Marabadus v.i., comes (Italy) 508/511

On the name, see Schonfeld, p. 161.

Comes; noted for his fairness (*aequitate compertus*); sent by Theoderic in 508/511 to Gaul to govern Massilia (*ad ordinationem vestram defensionemque*); Cass. *Var.* III 34. A lawsuit involving Arcotamia, Aetheria 2 and Liberius 2 was entrusted to Gemellus and Marabadus; Cass. *Var.* IV 12 (a. 508/511; addressed 'Marabado v.i. comiti'). Instructed to allow an enquiry after Liberius complained that the sentence he passed on Aetheria was unjust; Cass. *Var.* IV 46 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Marabado v.i.'). Perhaps *comes Massiliae*.

Maranas scholasticus (East) 430-449

Addressee of three letters from Theodoret; Theod. *Ep.* 67 (date unknown but perhaps before 431; addressed *Μαρανᾶ*), 124 (a. 449 Oct./450 Aug.; addressed *Μαρανᾶ σχολαστικῶ* (sic)), *Ep.* XXXIV (before 430; addressed *Μαρανᾶ σχολαστικῶ*).

Native of Cyrrhus; *Ep.* XXXIV. Gave help towards building a church there; *Ep.* 67. Reproached by Theodoret for remaining on his country estate and failing to attend festivals at Cyrrhus; *Ep.* XXXIV.

Maras ?philosopher (at Laodicea) M/I V

Native of Beroea in Syria; extremely rich, but he used his wealth as a tool for justice and generosity; free from arrogance and conceit and famous for his love of justice; Dam. fr. 226 = Suid. M 181. A philosopher (?; not actually styled 'φιλόσοφος') at Laodicea in Syria; known as 'The Just'; Dam. fr. 221 = Suid. M 815.

Fl. Marcaridus: tribunus militum Ioviorum iuniorum (West) I. IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

MARCELLA 1: correspondent of St Jerome, died 410; *PLRE* 1.

Marcella 2 mother of the philosopher Proclus E. V
Native of Xanthus in Lycia; wife of Patricius 3; mother of Proclus 4 (born in 410); Marin. I. *Procli* 6.

MARCELLA 3 cubicularia (East) 431

Cubicularia; one of the influential persons at the eastern court bribed by Cyril of Alexandria to support his interest at Ephesus in 431; *ACOec.* i iv, pp. 223–4. Cf. *Droseria* and *Olympias* 2.

Marcellianus 1 (*PSI* 1424); *PLRE* 1.

MARCELLIANVS 2 notarius (West) 409

Marcellianus and his brother Salonius were imperial notaries at Ravenna (*ἐν τῷ τάγματι τῶν βασιλικῶν ὑπογραφέων ἀναφερόμενοι*); they were accused by Olympius 2 in 409 of having supported Stilicho (*PLRE* 1) but neither admitted anything even under torture; *Zos.* v 44.2.

MARCELLIANVS 3 ?in office at Ravenna 504

Addressee of two letters from Ennodius in 504; *Ennod. Ep.* III 9, 23. Styled 'magnitudo tua'; *Ep.* III 9. One of the 'honore pollentes' invited by Ennodius to help the *vir sublimis* Virgilius at Ravenna; *Ep.* III 23. He was evidently a person of influence at Ravenna and perhaps held high office there under Theoderic.

MARCELLINVS 1 (?v.c.) (East) 404/407

Brother of Marcianus 5 and joint addressee with him of several letters from John Chrysostom in exile; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 19, 65, 100, 129, 224, 226. They are addressed as *κυριοὶ μου τιμιώτατοι καὶ εὐγενέστατοι*; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 65.

MARCELLINVS 2 dux Libyarum 412

Styled *ἡγεμῶν* and *λαμπρότατος*; he was appointed to Libya when the province was suffering from barbarian raids and there was indiscipline among the army and a lack of leadership from their officers; he was able to restore order, and he defeated the enemy in a single battle; his conduct was free from avarice and was marked by fairness

and a sense of justice; Synesius wrote a public letter in his praise from the people of Ptolemais on the occasion of his retirement; *Syn. Ep.* 62. Since Synesius was already a bishop, the date is not before 411; Marcellinus probably succeeded Innocentius 2 (appointed 411), about whose conduct of the war Synesius was scathing (cf. *Catast.* 1).

MARCELLINVS 3 praeses (?Thebaidis) E/MV

'Marcellinos the hēgemōn'; acquaintance of Senuthis of Athribis whom he and the *comes* Chrysippus visited; Senuthis of Athribis, *Ep.* 13 (in *CSCO, Scr. Copt.*, ser. II 4, p. 31). Athribis was in the Thebaid, and Marcellinus was presumably *praeses Thebaidis*.

Marcellinus 4 CRP (East) 438; CSL, agens vicem CRP (East) 439
CRP (East) a. 438 May 9, *Nov. Theod.* 5.1^a.

V.I., CSL, AGENS VICEM CRP (East) a. 439 Oct. 20: suggestionem viri illustris comitis sacrarum largitionum Marcellini, vicem agentis viri illustris c(omit)is r(erum) p(ri)uatarum); *Nov. Theod.* 17.1 (issued to Florentius 7 PPO on Oct. 20, 439). His successor as CRP, Aurelianus 4, held office on Nov. 4, 438 and presumably was either dead or dismissed or incapacitated by illness on Oct. 20, 439, when Marcellinus deputized as CRP; the next known CRP was Eudoxius 6, in office on May 17, 440.

Marcellinus 5 advocate (at Narbo) MV

He lived at Narbo; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* XXIII 37, 436, 464-5. A friend of Sidonius Apollinaris, he was a lawyer; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* XXIII 465 (Marcelline meus, perite legum), *Ep.* II 13.1 (Marcellinus togatus . . . homo peritus virque amicorum). He was frank and outspoken (*verax nimis et nimis severus*); *Sid. Ap. Carm.* XXIII 466.

Marcellinus 6 patricius (West) 468

He was of good birth and character and had a good education; *Dam. fr.* 158 = *Suid. M* 202. Uncle of Iulius Nepos 3 who was his sister's son; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 474, *Jord. Get.* 239. See stemma 11.

?COMES REI MILITARIS (in Dalmatia) a. 454: he was a friend of Aetius 7, on whose murder in 454 he rebelled against Valentinian III; he was powerful enough to seize control of Dalmatia for himself (*αὐτός εἶχε τὸ Δαλματίας κράτος*); *Proc. BV* 16.7. Presumably he was able to do this because he was commander of the troops in Dalmatia; if so, he was perhaps *comes rei militaris* (cf. *Fasti*).

He seems to have remained as ruler of Dalmatia down to 468 and

to have preserved his independence except for briefly accepting the authority of Majorian and Anthemius (see below). He ruled justly and well and kept Dalmatia independent of the emperor and of barbarian rulers; Dam. fr. 155, 158 = Suid. M 202. Ὁ δὲ Μαρκελλῖνος τῆς Δαλμάτων ἦν χώρας αὐτοδέσποτος ἡγεμῶν; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 91 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242.

He may have been the person concerned in the so-called 'coniuratio Marcelliana' in 457; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 111.6 (this was perhaps a movement in Gaul after the death of Avitus (late 456/early 457) to put Marcellinus on the throne; cf. Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, 41 ff. Nothing suggests that he himself favoured the idea).

Under Majorian he apparently returned to his allegiance; he was sent to guard Sicily against the Vandals (perhaps with the title of MVM, see below) while the emperor attacked Africa via Spain (in 460); Majorian failed and was murdered in 461 by Ricimer 2, who then, wishing to reduce Marcellinus' power, tried to bribe his troops, mostly Huns, away from him; Marcellinus was forced to leave Sicily (in 461); Prisc. fr. 29. He presumably then returned to Dalmatia (cf. below). It was either on this occasion that he defeated and expelled the Vandals from Sicily, or else in 465; Hyd. Lem. 227 (s.a. 465). If the latter date is correct (cf. Courtois, *Byz.* 21 (1951), 54), Marcellinus was presumably acting for the eastern emperor, Leo.

?MAGISTER MILITVM a. 461-468: he will have held a post under Majorian in Sicily and the most likely one is that of *magister militum*; he may have retained the title until 468 and been recognized as MVM by Leo in the East but not by Libius Severus in the West; hence the latter's appeal to the eastern court (see below). The form of title was perhaps *magister militum Dalmatiae* (cf. Iulius Nepos).

His power in Dalmatia grew and it was thought possible that he would attack Italy; at the request of the Italians, the eastern court sent an envoy to him and he agreed not to attack Romans; Prisc. fr. 30 (the date is not after 465, since Aegidius and the emperor Libius Severus were still alive).

Possibly in 465 he drove the Vandals out of Sicily; see above.

In spring 467 he was one of the 'comites' who accompanied the new emperor of the West, Anthemius 3, to Italy with a large army; Hyd. Lem. 234 (s.a. 466).

PATRICIVS: he was *patricius* in 468; Marcell. *com.* s.a. 468 (*Occidentis patricius*), s.a. 474, Jord. *Get.* 239. Ricimer was at this time still *MVM et patricius* in Italy (see *Fasti*), and Marcellinus was perhaps given a similar office by Anthemius to counterbalance his power.

MARCELLINVS 6

In 468 when the great expedition against the Vandals was sent, Marcellinus was given command of the forces of the western empire; Hyd. Lem. 247 (a. 469), Marcell. com. s.a. 468, *Cons. Const.* s.a. 464. He easily recovered Sardinia from Vandal occupation; Proc. *BI* 1 6.8. He then went to Sicily, where he was treacherously murdered in August 468; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 468, *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 468, *Cass. chron.* s.a. 468, Marcell. com. s.a. 468, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 91 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242, Proc. *BI* 1 6.25.

His troops are said to have been always well-equipped; *Dam. fr.* 156 = *Suid.* E 3748.

He was a devout pagan; Marcell. com. s.a. 468, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 91 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242, *Dam. fr.* 157, *Suid.* Π 1652. He is alleged to have been a skilled soothsayer; *Dam. fr.* 158 = *Suid.* M 202.

He was a patron of culture and a friend of the philosopher Sallustius 7; *Dam. fr.* 158, 159 = *Suid.* M 202.

Marcellinus 7 supporter of Theoderic Strabo 478

He lived in Constantinople and was a supporter of Theodericus Strabo 5; he was arrested in 478 with Anthimus 2 and Stephanus 4 and accused of sending information to Theoderic; condemned and sent into exile; *Malch. fr.* 11.

Marcellinus 8 rhetor ?V

Author of a commentary on the *Στάσεις* of Hermogenes (*P-W* VIII 865-77); Walz, *Rhet. Gr.* IV passim. For discussion, see *P-W* XIV 1487 n. 50.

MARCELLINVS 9 v.c., comes (East); author E/MVI

Native of Illyricum; he served as *cancellarius* under Justinian *patri-cius* (a. 521/527; cf. Iustinianus 7, and also Marcianus 16), then wrote a historical work as a continuation of St Jerome from Theodosius I down to the start of Justinian's reign, and by so doing won favour from the emperor; *Cass. Inst. Div. Litt.* XVII 2 (hunc (= Hieronymum) subsecutus est supradictus Marcellinus Illyricianus, qui adhuc patricii Iustiniani fertur egisse cancellos, sed meliore conditione devotus a tempore Theodosii principis usque ad fores imperii triumphalis Augusti Iustiniani opus suum Domino iuvante perduxit, ut qui ante fuit in obsequio suscepto gratus, postea ipsius imperio copiose amantissimus appareret). The historical work was the extant chronicle (in *MGH(AA)* XI, pp. 60-104) which he first compiled

down to 518 (ad fores imperii . . . Iustiniani, presumably), and later continued down to 534 (the later additions from 535 to 548 were not by Marcellinus).

V.C., COMES: he is styled 'v.c., comes' in MSS of the Chronicle; in the *praefatio* he calls himself 'vir clarissimus Marcellinus comes'. The title of *comes* was probably given him by Justinian after the first edition of the Chronicle was published (cf. above).

He also wrote a geographical description, apparently of a journey from Constantinople to Jerusalem, in four books; Cass. *Inst. Div. Litt.* xvii 1 (Marcellinus etiam, quattuor libros de temporum qualitatibus et positionibus locorum pulcherrima proprietate conficiens, itineris sui tramitem laudabiliter percurrit), xxv 1 (Marcellinus quoque, de quo iam dixi, pari cura legendus est; qui Constantino-politanam civitatem et urbem Hierosolimorum quattuor libellis minutissima ratione descripsit).

His native tongue was Latin, not Greek; Marcell. com. *praef.* (noster Hieronymus), s.a. 496 (Plautus poeta noster).

See Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 110-12.

FL. MARCELLINVS 10 v.c. et sp., tribunus et notarius (West)
410-413

Full name; Mansi iv, pp. 51, 53, 263. Marcellinus; *elsewhere*.

His brother was Apringius 1; Aug. *Ep.* 133-4. His wife was Anapychia; Jer. *Ep.* 126 = Aug. *Ep.* 165.

TRIBVNVS ET NOTARIVS (West) a. 410-413: he perhaps already held this title when he received *CTh* xvi 11.3 = Mansi iv, pp. 53, 186, dated a. 410 Oct. 14, addressed 'Marcellino suo'. V.c. et spectabilis, tribunus et notarius; Aug. *Ep.* 128 (= Aug. *Gesta cum Emerito* 5) and *Ep.* 129 (both a. 411). V.c., tribunus et notarius; Mansi iv, pp. 51-265 *passim* (a. 411 June 1-26), Aug. *Brev. Coll.* praef. Tribunus; Oros. vii 42.16 (a. 413). He presided over the Council of Carthage, 411 June 1-26, at which the catholic and Donatist bishops of Africa met to discuss their differences; *Gesta Conc. Carth.* (in Mansi iv, pp. 19-265), Aug. *Brev. Coll.* praef. He restored order to the African church, Oros. vii 42.16; both by his decisions at the Council in favour of the catholics, Mansi iv, pp. 263-5, and also by subsequent disciplinary measures against recalcitrant Donatists, Aug. *Ep.* 133 (late 411). His measures against the Donatists were confirmed after his death by *CTh* xvi 5.55 (to the *proconsul Africae* in 414).

He was executed together with his brother Apringius on Sept. 13, 413, at Carthage by Marinus 1, on suspicion of having favoured the usurper Heraclianus 3; Aug. *Ep.* 151.4-6, Oros. vii 42.16-17 (both

writers maintain his innocence and accuse his executioners of precipitate haste). His death is mentioned in *CTh* XVI 5.55 (a. 414 Aug. 30) (*spectabilis memoriae vir*) and *Aug. Ep.* 166 = *Jer. Ep.* 131 (a. 415) (*religiosae memoriae vir*). He had evidently been officially rehabilitated.

He showed an interest in theological topics, and sent an enquiry about the soul to Jerome whose reply, addressed to him and his wife Anapsychia, is extant; *Jer. Ep.* 126 (= *Aug. Ep.* 165) (a. 411; the query was sent from Africa). This letter is mentioned three times later by Augustine, in *Aug. Ep.* 166 (= *Jer. Ep.* 131) (in 415), *Ep.* 169 (late 415), and *Ep.* 190 (in 418); he had consulted Augustine on the same theme, *Aug. Ep.* 190. He also consulted Augustine about Pelagius' teachings, *Aug. de gestis Pelagii* 25; and in reply to a question on Grace received the dedication of Augustine's three books *De Peccatorum meritis et remissionibus* (*CSEL* 60, pp. 3, 71, 128, cf. *Aug. De natura et gratia* 14.15, 23.25, *Prosp. Aquit. c. Coll.* 21.3). He received the dedication of Books I and II of the *Civitas Dei* (*CSEL* 40, pp. 3, 60) and of Augustine's treatise *De Spiritu et Littera* (*CSEL* 60, p. 155).

He received *Aug. Ep.* 128-9 (both being from Aurelius bishop of Carthage and other catholic bishops, before the Council of 411), *Aug. Ep.* 133 (late 411), *Ep.* 138 (which answers a letter from him to Augustine, *Aug. Ep.* 136), *Ep.* 139 (early 412) and *Ep.* 143 (in 412, answering two letters from him); he is mentioned but not named in *Aug. Ep.* 141 (in 412; the 'cognitor' and 'iudex' at the Council in 411), and in *Ep.* 151 (in late 413; the letter details the circumstances of his death).

He is described by Orosius as 'vir inprimis prudens et industrius, omniumque bonorum studiorum appetentissimus'; *Oros.* VII 42.16.

Petrus Marcellinus Felix Liberius

Marcellus 1: Mag. Off. (East) 394-395, medical writer; *PLRE* I.

Marcellus 2

PPO Galliarum ?441-443

Gall(iarum) pr(a)ef(ectus), D(e)i cultor; he persuaded bishop Rusticus to rebuild a church at Narbo damaged by fire and provided him with the necessary funds during his two years in office (*inpendia necessar(ia) repromittens, quae per bienn(ium) administ(rationis) suae pr(a)ebu(it) artifi(ci)b(us) merced(em) sol(idos) DC, ad oper(a) et ceter(a) sol(idos) ID*); XII 5336 = *ILCV* 1806 Narbo. The work is recorded on the inscription as beginning on October 13, 441, and Marcellus may have been in office for the next two years.

Marcellus 3 ?sophist (at Emesa) M/I. V

Fellow-citizen of Damascius 2 (therefore native of Damascus); companion of the sophist Eunoios (of Emesa); he learnt by heart all of Thucydides, but was unable to compose a worthwhile speech (*ἀξιὸν ἀκοῆς*); Dam. fr. 138 = Suid. Σ 62. Perhaps a sophist.

MARCELLVS 4 v.sp., advocatus fiscali (Italy) 507/511

A lawyer, promoted 'advocatus fiscali' by Theoderic (*meruisti ut dignus existeres ad publicas causas qui gessisti hactenus sub integritate privatas. Sume igitur fiscali nostri tuenda negotia*); Cass. *Var.* 1 22 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Marcello v.s. advocato fiscali').

MARCELLVS 5 (?v.c.) 509

Son of Stephanus 19; Ennod. *Ep.* vii 24 (a. 509). Student at Rome in 509 with Beatus and others of noble family; Ennod. *Ep.* vii 24, 29.

Tullius Marcellus 6 writer on logic ?IV/VI

Tullius Marcellus Carthaginensis de categoricis et hypotheticis syllogismis, quod a diversis philosophis latissime dictum est, septem libris breviter subtiliterque tractavit; Cass. *Inst. Saec. Litt.* iii 13. Native of Carthage and author of a treatise on syllogisms in seven books, he evidently lived before Cassiodorus but neither he nor his work are otherwise known.

Anysius Marcellus Maximus

Marcharidus proscribed (in Africa) L IV

He was proscribed and in 401 a law of Honorius, addressed to the *comes Africae*, ordered that persons still in possession of property of his should declare it; *CTh* ix 42.18 (a. 401 July 13). Possibly he had been proscribed as a supporter of the rebellion of Gildo (*PLRE* 1) in Africa.

Aelia Marcia Euphemia

MARCIANA (Symm. *Ep.* vi 2, 22): *PLRE* 1.

Marcianus 1: vicarius 384, proconsul (Africae) 393/394, PVR 409; *PLRE* 1.

MARCIANVS 2 (?v.c.) 396

Mutual friend of Symmachus and Protadius (both in *PLRE* 1);

styled 'frater noster' (and so probably a member of the senate); Symm. *Ep.* iv 21 (a. 396).

MARCIANVS 3 governor (corrector) of Paphlagonia L IV/EV

Philosopher; formerly a governor of Paphlagonia; resident in Constantinople in c. 402/411; Syn. *Ep.* 101 (learned and eloquent), 119 (τὸν φιλόσοφον τὸν ἄρξαντα Παφλαγόνων). Both letters, written after Synesius had returned from Constantinople to Libya, are to friends at Constantinople and ask them to remember him to Marcianus.

Marcianus 4 tribunus (East) 404/407

John Chrysostom wrote a letter τῷ κυρίῳ μου τῷ τιμιωτάτῳ τριβούνῳ Μαρκιανῷ while in exile; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 211. Perhaps he was a *tribunus et notarius*.

Perhaps identical with the Marcianus, correspondent of John Chrysostom and a man of much wealth, whom John congratulated on the great extent of his charitable activities to the poor; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 122.

MARCIANVS 5 (?v.c.) (East) 404/407

Brother of Marcellinus 1; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 129. They jointly received several letters from John Chrysostom in exile; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 19, 65, 100, 129, 224, 226. They are addressed as κύριοι μου τιμιώτατοι καὶ εὐγενέστατοι; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 65.

Marcianus 6 CSL (East) 414 April 9

CTh xi 28.9 dat. Cpli (addressed to Anthemius 1 the PPO, a copy being sent also 'ad Marcianum com.s.l.').

Marcianus 7 agens in rebus (West) 440

Agens in rebus; told to restore to Auxiliaris 1 property at Rome seized by Apollodorus 4; *Not. Val.* 8.1 (a. 440 June 9).

Marcianus 8 Augustus 450-457

A Thracian or Illyrian; Evagr. *HE* ii 1 (a Thracian; the source was Priscus), Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 354 (Illyrian). Born in 392; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 457 (see below).

The son of a soldier, he became a soldier himself and enrolled in a unit stationed at Philippopolis; Evagr. *HE* ii 1. A soldier; Theoph. AM 5931, 5943, Cedr. 1603, Zon. xiii 24.4. He was sent to the East during a war with Persia with his own unit (μετὰ τοῦ ἰδίου νουμέρου), but fell ill on the journey while in Lycia and was cared for by

Tatianus 1 and Iulius 4, whom he was to reward after becoming emperor; Theoph. AM 5943, Cedr. I 603, Zon. XIII 24.5ff. The war will have been that of 421–422; Marcian was perhaps *tribunus* by now, if, as Theophanes apparently means, he commanded his own unit. When he became emperor in 450 he was either tribune or ex tribune; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 354 (τριβούνος), Joh. Mal. 367, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450 (ὁ ἀπὸ τριβούνων).

After returning to Constantinople from Lycia he served under Ardabur 1 and Aspar for fifteen years as *domesticus*; Theoph. AM 5943. *Domesticus* of Aspar; Proc. *BV* I 4.7 (τῶν ἀπορρήτων Ἀσπαρι ἔφη κοινῶνός εἶναι· δομέστικον δὲ τοῦτον τῇ σφετέρᾳ γλώσσει καλοῦσι Ῥωμαῖοι), cf. Theoph. AM 5931 (δουλεύων τῷ Ἀσπαρι). He served under Aspar in Africa (a. 431/434) and was captured by the Vandals; according to later legend, he met Geiseric who, having learnt from an omen that he was destined to become emperor, made him swear never to attack the Vandals; Evagr. *HE* II 1, Proc. *BV* I 4.2ff., Theoph. AM 5931, 5943, Zon. XIII 24.12–16, Cedr. I 604.

AVGVSTVS a. 450–457: proclaimed emperor at Constantinople a. 450 Aug. 25; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450. Successor of Theodosius II; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 354, Proc. *BV* I 4.2.10, Evagr. *HE* I 22, Joh. Mal. 367, Theoph. AM 5931, 5942, 5943, Cedr. I 602, Zon. XIII 24.1–3. He was the choice of the empress Pulcheria, whom he married; Evagr. *HE* II 1, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450, Joh. Mal. 367, Theoph. AM 5942, Mich. Syr. VIII 9, Zon. XII 24.1. He had an only daughter, Aelia Marcia Euphemia 6, whom he married to Anthemius 3 (the future emperor); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 194–7, 216, 481–2, Jord. *Rom.* 336, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Joh. Mal. 368, Theoph. AM 5957. See stemmata 1 and 5.

He died a. 457 Jan. 27; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 367 (Theophanes, AM 5949, gives the date as April 30). He was aged 65; Joh. Mal. 368, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 457. His death is mentioned in Evagr. *HE* II 8, Suid. A 3803, Cedr. I 607, Zon. XIII 25.31. He was buried with Pulcheria in the Church of the Holy Apostles; see P. Grierson, *DOP* XVI (1962), 44.

Marcianus 9

MVM (East) 474/491

CJ XII 35.17 (a law of Zeno, addressed 'Marciano magistro militum'). If he is identical with Fl. Marcianus 17, the law must have been issued in 474/479.

MARCIANVS 10

v.c., notarius (of Odovacer) 489

V.c., notarius regni ipsius (sc. Odovacris); (also) notarius regiae

MARCIANVS 10

sedis; Marini, *P. Dip.* 82 = *P. Ital.* 10. V.c., not(arius); Marini, *P. Dip.* 83 = *P. Ital.* 11. Both documents belong to 489.

Marcianus 11 V/VI

Husband of Maria 7 (cousin of Ioannes 83); *BCII* 1889, p. 309 n. 17 Sinope (Helenopontus).

Marcianus 12 ?domesticus (of the MVM or *dux*) LV/EVI

Addressee of a letter from Aeneas of Gaza asking him to see that the *στρατηγός* fulfilled his promise to reimburse a victim of theft (*στήσατε τοῖς μὲν τὴν ληστείαν, τῷ δὲ τὴν ἀπορίαν· προσφθέγγομαι τὸν μεγαλοπρεπέστατον καὶ θεοφιλέστατον στρατηγόν*); Aen. Gaz. *Ep.* 24. Marcian was not himself the *στρατηγός*, whom Aeneas refers to in the third person, but was evidently intimate with him; perhaps a member of his staff, and if so possibly his *domesticus*. The general may have been either MVM *per Orientem* or *dux Palaestinae*.

Marcianus 13 advocate 506

Son of Asterius 9 (dead by 506); wealthy and learned (*venit ad te cum censu patris eruditio*); an advocate (*causidicus*); encouraged in his career by Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* v 2 (a. 506; to Marcianus). See stemma 23.

MARCIANVS 14 v.c. 510/511

Son of Volusianus 5, brother of Maximus 17; their father having died, he and his brother, 'clarissimi adulti', subsequently alleged that officials of the PVR Argolicus had illegally seized the places at the circus and amphitheatre owned by their father; Theoderic ordered Argolicus to restore the places to the sons if the father's title had been good; Cass. *Var.* iv 42 (a. 510/511). Argolicus became PVR in Sept. 510, and so Volusianus presumably died at Easter in 511.

MARCIANVS 15 v.sp. 523/526

Vir spectabilis; praised by Theoderic for his industry in organizing supplies of corn in Spain for Rome; Cass. *Var.* v 35 (a. 523/526).

MARCIANVS 16 tribunus et notarius (East) E/MVI

He served as *cancellarius* under Justinian when the future emperor was still *magister militum* (from 520 to 527), and then became a *tribunus et notarius*; *Epistula Theodori Episcopi* (in *Anal. Boll.* 1

194ff.) (ὁ φιλόχριστος τριβούνος ὁ νοτάριος, καγκελλάριος γενομένος Ἰουστινιανοῦ τοῦ βασιλέως, ἡνίκα ἦρχε τῆς στρατοπαιδικῆς ἀρχῆς). Cf. *Marcellinus* 9.

Fl. Marcianus 17 cos. 469, cos. II 472; son of Anthemius Aug.

Full name; *Not. Scav.* 1893, p. 422, *P. Oxy.* 2724. Marcianus; *elsewhere*.

Son of the emperor Anthemius 3 and of Marcian's daughter Aelia Marcia Euphemia 6; brother of Procopius Anthemius 9 and Romulus 3; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, *V. Dan. Styl.* 69, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 420, Eustath. fr. 3 = Evagr. *HE* III 26, Joh. Mal. 375, Joh. Ant. fr. 211.3, Theoph. AM 5971, Zon. XIV 1.13. He married Leontia 1, the younger daughter of the emperor Leo, and was therefore brother-in-law of Fl. Zeno 7 (the future emperor); *V. Dan. Styl.* 69, Eustath. fr. 3 = Evagr. *HE* III 26, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 419, Joh. Mal. 375 (their children were all girls), Joh. Ant. fr. 211.3, Theoph. AM 5971, 5972, Zon. XIV 1.13. Possibly father of Procopius 5 (if so, it was by an earlier marriage; see above); Joh. Ant. fr. 212. See stemmata 5 and 7.

CONSVL (West) a. 469 with Fl. Zeno 7 (East): *Fasti, Not. Scav.* 1893, p. 422, *P. Oxy.* 2724.

CONSVL (II) (East) a. 472 with Fl. Rufius Postumius Festus 5 (West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 840-1, *CIL* XII 1724. The iteration number is nowhere recorded. This consulship could celebrate his marriage to Leontia, the date of which is unknown, but was hardly before the death of Aspar in 471.

MVM PRAESENTALIS and PATRICIVS c. 471/474: after his marriage Leo made him *magister militum praesentalis* (στρατηλάτης πραισέντου) and *patricius*; Joh. Mal. 375. Πατρικίος; Zon. XIV 1.13.

He supported Basiliscus 2 in 475 and 476 when the latter ousted Zeno; *V. Dan. Styl.* 68-9. Presumably he was one of those who turned against Basiliscus and supported Zeno's return, since he was still active after 476 (see below).

In 479 he himself led a revolt against Zeno, supported by his brothers Procopius Anthemius and Romulus; it is narrated in several sources, viz. Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Joh. Ant. fr. 211.3, Evagr. *HE* III 26 = Eustathius fr. 3, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 419-20, Theoph. AM 5971, 5972, and more briefly in Malch. fr. 19 and 20 (= Suid. II 137). He resented Zeno's treatment of their mother-in-law Verina, and claimed to have a better right to the throne than Zeno since his own wife Leontia was born in the purple while Zeno's wife Ariadne had been born before Leo became emperor. In late 479 he gathered a force of barbarians and Romans near the House of Caesarius in

Constantinople and led them to attack the palace which was defended by troops under the *magister officiorum* Illus 1. The allies of Marcianus included Theodericus Strabo 5, Busalbus and Nicetas. He had already succeeded in seizing the boats which plied between Constantinople and Chalcedon. At first the rising went well and Zeno himself narrowly escaped capture, but when he had the chance to occupy the palace and proclaim himself emperor Marcian hesitated until it was too late. Support for him began to slip away, and when Illus brought up reinforcements the revolt soon collapsed. Marcian was taken prisoner and sent to Caesarea in Cappadocia after submitting to ordination as a priest. Quickly escaping from Caesarea, he gathered a band of farmers and peasants and attempted to seize Ancyra in Galatia, but the general Trocundes defeated and captured him. This time he was sent (with his wife Leontia, according to Theophanes) to the Fort of Papius in Isauria (Evagrius, based on Eustathius, says to Tarsus in Cilicia). During the revolt of Illus and Leontius, Illus freed Marcian and sent him to Italy to seek the help of Odovacer; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2. Nothing further is known of Marcian's fate.

He may be identical with Marcianus 9.

Fl. Marcianus 18 memorialis (West) V/VI

Inscr. 1-2) Salona: *Inscr.* 1) III 9532 = *ILCV* 328A; *Inscr.* 2) III 9533 = *ILCV* 328B.

Full name; *Inscr.* 2. Marcianus; *Inscr.* 1.

MEMORIALIS: *Inscr.* 1-2.

Husband of Benigna *honesta femina*; *Inscr.* 1-2. Son-in-law of Dextra *honesta femina*; *Inscr.* 1.

FL. CL. SPVD. MARCIANVS 19 v.c., praeses (Lyciae) ?V

Ὁ λαμπρότατος καὶ θαυμάσιώτατος ἡγεμῶν Φλ. Κλαύδιος Σπουδ(άσιος?) Μαρκεϊανός; *CIG* 4241 = *T.A.M.* II, n. 553 Tlos (Lycia).

Iulius Agrius Tarrutenius Marcianus 20 PVR ?E/MV

His career is given on VI 1735, which records the voting of a statue to him in his old age (*vetustate praelucet*) after he had been a senator for thirty years: *v.c. et inl(ustris), nobilitate iustitia eloquentia et auctoritate conspicuus et a primo aetatis flore probatus; QVAEST(OR) KANDIDATVS;^(a) PR(AETOR) TVTELARIS?;^(b) CONSVL(ARIS) SICILIAE;^(c) PROCONS(VL) ORIENTIS;^(d) LEGATVS AMPLISSIMI ORDINIS TERTIVM;^(e) PRAEF(ECTVS) VRBI, IVDEX SACRARVM COGNITIONVM ITERVM.^(f)*

He was probably a son of Tarrutenius Maximilianus 3 and grandson of Marinianus (*PLRE* I, pp. 559-60), and will therefore have flourished in the mid fifth century. The flowery language of the inscription is consistent with such a date, and note further (d) and (e) below. Probably he was brother-in-law of Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus 8. See stemma 24.

(a)-(b) This was still the normal start to a Roman aristocrat's career. He could have been *praetor tutelaris* or *urbanus*.

(c) A normal post to begin a senator's active administrative career; cf. *Fasti* for *PLRE* I and II.

(d) Possibly soon after 437; this post is otherwise unrecorded, but it was presumably the same as the *comitiva Orientis*; the date is uncertain, but the unusual title and the appointment of a western senator to this eastern office may indicate either that Africa was no longer available for senators to be appointed to the proconsulate (i.e. after the Vandal occupation of Carthage in 439) or else that Marcianus had attracted favourable attention at Constantinople, perhaps while on an embassy (see (e) below). He had the right of hearing appeals in this office; cf. (f) below.

(e) i.e. three times senatorial envoy to the emperor; none of the occasions is known, but possibly he was in Constantinople for the wedding of Valentinian III and Eudoxia in October 437 and was then honoured with the post of *proconsul Orientis*.

(f) *PVR*, probably in the mid fifth century (see above); this was his second post carrying the right to hear appeals.

Marcus Caelianus

Marcus Novatus Renatus

Marcus 1 senior exceptor (of the PPO Or.) 399/402

Head of a *συνμορία* of *ταχύγραφοι* (*schola exceptorum*) at Constantinople under the PPO; *Syn. Ep.* 61 (a. 399/402). He was probably head of one of the fifteen *scholae exceptorum* of the praetorian prefecture (cf. Jones, *LRE* II 588 with n. 60). Cf. Asterius 2.

Marcus 2 Augustus (in Britain) 406-407

In 406 the troops in Britain rebelled and proclaimed Marcus emperor; he was quickly assassinated and replaced by Gratianus 3; *Olymp. fr.* 12 (who gives the date as *πρὶν ἢ Ὀνώριον τὸ ἑβδομὸν ὑπαρῆσαι*, perhaps meaning late 406), *Zos.* VI 2.1 (the troops killed

him ὡς οὐχ ὁμολογοῦντα τοῖς αὐτῶν ἡθεσιν; Zosimus puts his elevation in 407), Soz. IX 11.2. The elevation of Gratianus was in 407; Oros. VII 40.4.

Marcus 3 silentiarius (East) 451-460

Σελεντιάριος (sic); friend of Daniel the Stylite at Constantinople (his friend ἐξ ἀρχῆς, presumably from Daniel's arrival in Constantinople, which was in 451, *V. Dan. Styl.* 13, 97, 101); he erected the Stylite's first column for him in 460; *V. Dan. Styl.* 23-5.

Marcus 4 Augustus 476

Son of Basiliscus 2 and Zenonis; made *Caesar* by his father in 475 and later *Augustus*; he suffered death with his father after their overthrow by Zeno in 476; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 402, Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, Marcell. com. s.a. 476, Jord. *Rom.* 342, Anon. Val. 9.43, Zach. *HE* IV 12 *ad fin.*, v prol., v 2, Evagr. *HE* III 3, 4, 5, 7, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 475, Joh. Mal. 378, 380, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 477, Theoph. AM 5967, Zon. XIV 2.6.17-18, Cedr. I 615-16. On his coins, cf. J. Kent, in *Num. Chron.* 1959, 94 ff. See stemma 8.

Maria 1 wife of Honorius 398-c. 407

Daughter of Stilicho and Serena (both in *PLRE* I) and the wife of the emperor Honorius; Zos. v 4.1, 12.1, Claud. *Fesc. de nupt. Hon. Aug.* I 40, II 27, III 9, IV *passim*, *Epith. de nupt. Hon. Aug.* 29-30, 119, 228ff., Marcell. com. s.a. 408, Jord. *Get.* 154, *Rom.* 322. Her sister was Aemilia Materna Thermantia and her brother Eucherius I. Her name appears on a *bullā* with those of Honorius, Stilicho, Serena, Thermantia and Eucherius; D 800 (Rome). See stemma 1.

Her marriage to Honorius was c. Feb. 398; cf. Cameron, *Claudian*, 95, 98-101, 109.

She died childless in 407 or early 408; Zos. v 28.1.

Maria 2 daughter of Eudaemon E/M V

Daughter of Eudaemon 3; of noble family, she lived in Africa until the Vandal conquest, when she was sold into slavery together with a slave-girl from among her attendants; they were purchased by a family living near Cyrrhus (in Euphratensis) who, remarking the solicitude shown by the former attendant for her companion, made enquiries which uncovered the story; Maria was ransomed and regained her freedom; subsequently news arrived that her father was

MARIA 10

alive and well in the West, and Theodoret wrote to the bishop of Aegae, Eustathius, asking him to try and arrange passage for her back to the West; Theod. *Ep.* 70 (c. a. 443/448).

Maria 3 attendant on Zenonis 476/477

A nurse (*μαία*) attending Basiliscus' wife Zenonis; she connived at Zenonis' affair with Armatius; Malch. fr. 8 = Suid. A 3970.

MARIA 4 spectabilis femina 491

Spectabilis femina; she lived at Ravenna with her husband (who was presumably a *vir spectabilis*) and as she could not write got Fl. Castorius 4 to sign a deed of gift for her; Marini, *P. Dip.* 84 = *P. Ital.* 12 (a. 491).

Maria 5 sister of John the Hesychast L V

Daughter of Encratius and Euphemia 2; sister of John the Hesychast (= Ioannes 26); wife of Pasinicus; *V. Ioann. Hesych.* 4.

MARIA 6 (?c.f.) V/VI

Of noble birth, she became a nun (*vv.* 3-4 of inscription: *claram sublimis fudit quam partus in auras, sed placitura deo generis superavit honorem*); died aged 13; *v.* 6734 = Rossi II, p. 173 n. 35 = *ILCV* 1732 Vercellae.

Maria 7 V/VI

Cousin of Ioannes 83, wife of Marcianus 11; *BCH* 1889, p. 309 n. 17 Sinope (Helenopontus).

Maria 8 E/M VI

Ἡ ἐνδοξοτάτη; wife of Hierius 9 and mother of Constantinus 18, still alive in 555; Just. *Nov.* 159 (a. 555). See stemma 30.

MARIA 9 wife of Hypatius 532

She was the wife of Hypatius 6; during the Nika riot at Constantinople in 532 she tried to rescue him when the populace proclaimed him emperor and took him away to crown him; she is described as *ξυνητή τε οὐσα καὶ δόξαν ἐπὶ σωφροσύνην μεγίστην ἔχουσα*; Proc. *BP* I 24.23. See stemma 9.

Maria 10 M VI

Wife of Constantinus 18 and mother of a daughter who died in infancy by 555; Just. *Nov.* 159 (a. 555). See stemma 30.

Maria Sicula

Mariana mother of bishop Fulgentius MV

Christiana et honesta femina; wife of Claudius 2 and mother of Fulgentius 2 (bishop of Ruspe); early left a widow; Ferrandus, *V. Fulg.* 4.

Flavius Pius Maximus signo Marianus

MARIANVS 1 (?v.c.) 401

He and Auxentius (cf. Auxentius 6) are called by Symmachus 'filii mei pudentissimi iuvenes'; they visited Stabiae (in Campania) for health reasons and took a letter of commendation from Symmachus to Nicomachus Flavianus (= Flavianus 14, in *PLRE* 1); Symm. *Ep.* vi 17 (a. 401). Probably senators; they may have been brothers.

Marianus 2 PPO Illyrici ?M/L V

Ἄνηρ ἐν γένει καὶ πλούτῳ λαμπρῶν, καὶ εἰς τῶν τῆς συγκλήτου βουλῆς παρὰ βασιλεῦσι ὑπάρχων, ἐκελεύσθη παρ' αὐτῶν καὶ τοὺς τῶν ὑπάρχων θρόνους κατὰ τὸ Ἰλλυριῶν ἔθνος διέπειν; he was miraculously cured in the basilica of St Demetrius at Thessalonica; *Miracula S. Demetrii* 1 (in *PG* 116, 1203). He became PPO Illyrici some time after the cult of Demetrius was established at Thessalonica, and may be identical with Marianus 3; for this and the date, see M. Vickers, 'Sirmium or Thessaloniki? A Critical Examination of the St Demetrius Legend', in *BZ* 67 (1974), 337ff.

Marianus 3 ex con.; ex PPO; patricius (East) L V/E VI

Son of Marsus 1; they were of Roman origin but his father left Rome to live at Eleutheropolis in Palaestina Prima; Marianus was ex consul, ex PPO and *patricius* in the time of Anastasius (ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ ὑπάρχων καὶ πατρικίος γεγονώς, τὸ ἐπιφανέστερον, κατὰ τὸν βασιλέα Ἀναστάσιον); he translated many poetic works from hexameters into iambs, including Theocritus, the *Argonautica* of Apollonius, works by Callimachus and Aratus, and the *Theriaca* of Nicander; Suid. M 194.

His titles could have been all honorary and there is no evidence in Suidas that he held any actual administrative post. He may however be identical with Marianus 2. He is not to be confused with Marinus 7.

FL. MARIANVS 4: v.p., praefectus classis IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Marina 1 sister of Theodosius II 403–449

Daughter of the emperor Arcadius and Aelia Eudoxia 1; sister of Theodosius II, Flaccilla 1, Pulcheria and Arcadia 1; *Soz.* IX 1, *Philost.* XI 6, *John of Nikiu* 87.23, *Theoph.* AM 5901, *Suid.* II 2143. She was born on Feb. 10 (or 11), 403; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 403 (Feb. 10), *Marcell. com.* s.a. 403 (Feb. 11). She is styled ἐπιφανεστάτη in *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 403 and Ἀὔγουστα in *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 449, but the latter is probably an error; the same passage describes her wrongly as the wife of Valentinian III. See stemma 1.

She followed the example of her sister Pulcheria and never married, spending her life on religious devotions; *Soz.* IX 1, 3, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 353, *Suid.* II 2145, *Theoph.* AM 5901.

She built a palace at Constantinople; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 396, cf. *Theoph.* AM 6053, 6054, 6057, 6099 (allusions to it).

She died in 449 on Aug. 3; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 449. Her death is also recorded in *Marcell. com.* s.a. 449, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 353, *John of Nikiu* 87.23.

MARINA 2 (?c.f.) V/VI

Domna fidelissima fem(ina) Marina; probably sister or wife of Theodulus 3; buried at Syracuse; *ILCV* 227 Syracuse.

MARINIANVS 1 (?v.c.) (East) 404/407

Addressee of a letter from John Chrysostom in exile; John alludes to τὴν ὑμετέραν εὐγένειαν and styles him δέσποτά μου θαυμασιώτατε; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 128.

Marinianus 2 ex cos. (East) L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Aeneas of Gaza commending Ponton to him; *Aen. Gaz. Ep.* 11 (addressed Μαρινιανῶ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων). He does not appear in the list of *consules ordinarii* and will have held the honorary consulship.

Fl. Avitus Marinianus 3 PPO (? of Italy) 422; cos. 423; ?patricius

Full name; *Rossi* I 635. Marinianus; *elsewhere*.

PPO (ITALIAE) a. 422 Nov. 3, *CTh* III 5.12^a + 13.3^a + *CJ* V 9.4^a.

CONSVL (West) a. 423 with Asclepiodotus 1 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi 634-7, *CIL* III 3104.

?PATRICIVS: called 'patricius' in Mansi V 1167 (see below). Since he is not called *patricius* in the inscription of his son Postumianus (for the date, see below), this title must be suspect.

His wife was Anastasia 1; *ILCV* 1758 = D 8989 Rome (Marinianus vir inl(ustris) ex pf. *praet.* et cons. ord. cum Anastasia inl(ustris) fem(in) *eius* debita vota beatissimo Petro apostolo persoluit; the date is not before 440, since Leo I was already pope). His son was Rufius Praetextatus Postumianus 4 (*cos.* 448); *VI* 1761 = D 1285 (filius magnifici viri Mariniani praefecti praetorio et consulis ordinarii; dated not before 448, since the son's consulship is mentioned; Marinianus was apparently still alive). He probably had another son, called Gallus; *ILCV* 1759 (perhaps Rufius Viventius Gallus 3; cf. *ILCV* 94 which, like *ILCV* 1758 and 1759, mentions the apostle Peter). Probably grandfather of Fl. Avitus Marinianus 4 v.c.; *VI* 32176 Flavian amphitheatre. See stemma 20.

He was one of the aristocratic laymen said to have attended an enquiry into charges against Pope Sixtus; he appears to have owned estates in Sicily; Mansi V 1162ff. This document, probably a forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus, used the names of real persons; cf. Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* I, pp. cxxvi-cxxvii.

FL. AVITVS MARINIANVS 4 v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; *VI* 32176. For his rank and date, see Aggerius. He was evidently a descendant of Fl. Avitus Marinianus 3, presumably a grandson. See stemma 20.

MARINVS 1 comes (rei militaris) (West) 413

COMES (in Italy and Africa) a. 413: comes; in summer 413 he met Heraclianus 3 when the latter landed in Italy with his army, and forced him to flee back to Africa; Oros. VII 42.14, Jord. *Rom.* 325. He followed him to Africa (perhaps as *comes Africae*) and after his death took reprisals on supposed followers of his, among them Fl. Marcellinus 10 and Apringius 1, whom he caused to be executed at Carthage on Sept. 13, 413; Oros. VII 42.17 (incertum zelo stimulatus an auro corruptus), Aug. *Ep.* 151.5. For this act of overzealousness, he was recalled immediately from Africa and dismissed; Oros. VII 42.17 (continuo revocatus ex Africa factusque privatus vel ad poenam vel ad paenitentiam conscientiae suae dimissus est). He is presumably therefore not identical with Maurianus 1.

MARINVS 2

(2v.c.) M V

One of the citizens of Narbo praised for his hospitality by Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiii 37, 436, 478-81.

Marinus 3

Neo-Platonist philosopher (at Athens) I. V

Native of Neapolis in Palaestina Prima; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 141, Suid. M 198, Suid. Π 2473, Marin. V. *Procli*, title (cited below).

Originally a Samaritan, he became a pagan; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 141.

Pupil of the philosopher Proclus 4; Marin. V. *Procli* 1, 27, Suid. M 198, Π 2473.

A philosopher at Athens; Dam. fr. 90 = Suid. M 199, fr. 261 = Suid. Θ 78, Suid. M 198. Also called a rhetor; Suid. M 198. Author of a commentary (not extant) on the *Parmenides* of Plato, concerning which he exchanged letters with Isidorus 5 (at Alexandria, in c. 481/482); Dam. fr. 245 = Suid. M 199. Said to have followed Castricius Firmus (*PLRE* 1) and Galen in his approach to the *Parmenides*; Dam. fr. 244 = *Epit. Phot.* 275. Isidorus studied Aristotle's teachings under him (before c. 481/482); Dam. fr. 90 = Suid. M 199, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 42. Marinus also taught mathematics, geometry and other scientific subjects to Damascius 2; Phot. *Bibl.* 181.

On Proclus' death (in 485) Marinus succeeded him as head of the Neo-Platonist school at Athens; Dam. fr. 90 = Suid. M 199, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 42, 141, Suid. M 198, Π 1794, 2473, *Anth. Gr.* ix 197 lemma.

After Proclus died, Marinus showed his own commentary on Plato's *Philebus* to Isidorus but destroyed it when he saw that Isidorus judged it a poor work; Dam. fr. 90 = Suid. M 199, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 42. He taught Agapius 3 at Athens after the death of Proclus; Dam. fr. 277 = Suid. A 157. He is said to have left Athens for Epidaurus once during a period of strife (*διὰ τὴν στάσιν*); Dam. fr. 266 = *Epit. Phot.* 277.

He was hardworking and industrious; Dam. fr. 240 = *Epit. Phot.* 142. He wrote little and was not a very profound thinker; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 144. He lost favour with Theagenes, whom he refused to flatter and insisted on honouring only according to his true worth; Dam. fr. 261 = Suid. Θ 78.

He died in spring (the year is unknown); Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 229. He had persuaded Isidorus to be his successor; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 226.

Author of a biography of Proclus, in prose and verse; Suid. M 198, *Anth. Gr.* ix 196-7. The prose version is extant; Marin. V. *Procli* (title: *Μαρίνου Νεαπολίτου Πρόκλος ἢ Περί Εὐδαμονίας*). He also wrote an

(extant) introduction to Euclid's *Elements*; cf. Euclid, ed. J. L. Heiberg and H. Menge, vol. vi, 234-569. See also *P-W* XIV 1759-67.

MARINVS 4 (v.c.) 507/511

Author of a *relatio* to Theoderic concerning property formerly owned by Tufa and apparently illegally detained after Tufa's proscription; Cass. *Var.* IV 32 (a. 507/511). Probably not the *consularis Campaniae* (before whom the matter was to be heard) but an agent of Theoderic commissioned to investigate such matters.

MARINVS 5 v.c. (East) V/VI

Ἐπί τοῦ λαμπ(ροτάτου) Μαρίνου +; *SEG* XVIII 763 Ptolemais (Cyrenaica). Probably a senator with local connections at Ptolemais. The use of ἐπί implies that he held office – perhaps as *pater civitatis*.

MARINVS 6 v.sp. V/VI

V(ir) s(pectabilis); vi 32012 = *ILCV* 247 adn. The inscription, in the floor of the basilica Ostiensis, was on his tombstone.

Marinus 7 PPO (Orientis) ?512/515; PPO (II) 519

Native of Apamea; Zach. *HE* VII 9, VIII 1, Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* VII 6, Mich. Syr. IX 7. Called a Syrian; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 49, Evagr. *HE* III 42, 43, Joh. Mal. 400, 407, John of Nikiu 89.61, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* II, p. 7.

TRACTATOR, later CHARTVLARIVS (East) c. 498–c. 512: he served at Constantinople in the *Scrinium Orientis* (the financial subdepartment of the praetorian prefecture responsible for the Oriental diocese), holding the posts firstly of *tractator* of Syria (by 498, see Ioannes 'the Paphlagonian' 45) and subsequently of *chartularius* (cf. Jones, *LRE* I 449–50 with n. 96, also p. 589), and came to be the chief financial adviser of Anastasius; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 36 (εἰς τῶν τῆς Συρίας σκρινιαρίων ἐτύγχανε), 46 (ἐκ τῶν λεγομένων σκρινιαρίων τῆς ἐώρας διοικήσεως), Joh. Mal. 400 (appointed τρακτευτῆς καὶ λογοθέτης in succession to Ioannes 45), Zach. *HE* VII 9 ('fide constans fuit, et regis amicus ac familiaris et chartularius et consiliarius eius'; a. 511/518), VIII 1. He was responsible for the creation of the *vindices*; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 49, Joh. Mal. 400, Evagr. *HE* III 42 (wrongly dated to his prefecture). He exercised a dominating influence over matters of taxation; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 46 (διαψηφίσας τοὺς φόρους), 49 (ἐκλαβὼν τοῖνυν Σύρος ἀνὴρ καὶ ποιητὴς ὡς ἐπιεικῆς τοὺς φόρους), Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 54 (in late 511 he made Anastasius drop his plan to relieve the burden of taxes in Jerusalem and Palestine – Μαρίνος τις ἀδικώτατος καὶ κατὰ συγχώρησιν Θεοῦ τῶν τῆς πολι-

τείας πραγμάτων κρατων καὶ κατὰ τὸ δοκοῦν αὐτῷ ἄγων καὶ φέρων τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως εὐρίπιστον γνώμην). He acquired great wealth; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 49. His practice was to jot down ideas as they occurred to him; Zach. *HE* VII 9 ('cum in vico ambularet aut alicubi sederet quidquid cogitabat notariis imperabat ut capitulatim adnotarent: necnon noctibus καλαμάριον ad lectum eius pendebat, et lucerna ad pulvinum eius accensa cogitationes suas ipse in charta scribebat, et die regem instruebat eique ut exsequeretur suadebat').

PRO (?ORIENTIS) ?512/515: he held office after Zoticus (a. 511–512), Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 54; but was already ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων in 515, Joh. Mal. 403–5. His office is mentioned in Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 36 (τὴν ὅλην ἀναξωσαμένου τῶν πραγμάτων διοίκησιν), III 46 (παρεισδύς ἐντέχως τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀναπείθει πᾶσαν αὐτῷ τὴν πολιτείαν, διαψηφίσαντι τοὺς φόρους, καταπιστεῦσαι, ὁμολογήσας χρυσίον τῷ βασιλεῖ περιποιεῖν), Evagr. *HE* III 42 (τὴν κορυφαίαν διέποντας τῶν ἀρχῶν, ὃν οἱ πάλαι ὑπαρχον τῆς αὐλῆς ἐκάλουν), and Just. *Ed.* 13.15 (ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων Ἀναστασίου τοῦ τῆς εὐσεβοῦς λήξεως, ἠνίκα Μαριανός (sic) ὁ τῆς ἐνδόξου (μνήμης) ἐπ' αὐτῷ τὰ πράγματα ἔπραττε; the edict mentions his financial arrangements concerning Alexandria).

He was a monophysite and on Nov. 6, 512, his house at Constantinople was burnt down by an enraged Chalcedonian mob; Marcell. com. s.a. 512, Joh. Mal. 407, Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 54, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 513, Evagr. *HE* III 44, Zach. *HE* VII 9, John of Nikiu 89.62–4, Mich. Syr. IX 7, Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* II, p. 7. He was active in matters concerning Severus of Antioch; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* VII 6 (a. 513/517).

In 515 he was given command by Anastasius over the imperial troops opposing Vitalianus 2, who was then besieging Constantinople; on advice from the Athenian Proclus 8, he attacked Vitalian's ships with sulphur and set them alight, and so forced him to retreat; Joh. Mal. 403–5, Evagr. *HE* III 43, John of Nikiu 89.78–86, Zon. XIV 3.28.

He is said to have joined Amantius 4 in causing disorders in St Sophia (perhaps in a plot against Justin); Joh. Mal. fr. 43 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 170).

PRO (II) (?ORIENTIS) a. 519 Nov. 9–Dec. 1: 519 Nov. 9, *CJ* V 27.7^a; Dec. 1, *CJ* II 7.25^a. Dismissed by Justin I; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 51.

He was dead by 539; Just. *Ed.* 13.15 (cited above).

His character is described as 'vigilans et sagax et rebus versatus et sapiens et exercitatus'; Zach. *HE* VII 9. He was alleged to have had the story of Justin's arrival at Constantinople and his subsequent career painted on the walls of a public baths after Justin became emperor; Zach. *HE* VIII 1.

A relative of his was recommended for the priesthood by Severus of Antioch to Stephen, bishop of Apamea; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* vii 6. He had a daughter whose son (= Anonymus 83) was a notoriously rapacious governor of Libya under Anastasius; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 216 = *Suid. A* 2077.

Flavius Paulus Leontius Marinous Petronius Hesachus

Marius Proculus Aemilianus

Decius Marius Venantius Basilius

C. Marius Eventius

Claudius Marius Victor(inus?)

Marius Vindicius

MARON comes (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 152 (addressed Μάρωνι κόμητι).

Perhaps identical with the Maron to whom John Chrysostom wrote from exile (a. 404/407); *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 36.

MARSA (c.f.) (East) 404

Formerly the wife of Promotus (see *PLRE* 1); in 404 she was a rich widow and a leading opponent of John Chrysostom at Constantinople; *Pall. Dial.*, p. 25. Her confederates were Castricia and Eugraphia.

Marsus 1 advocate (at Rome) MV

Native of Rome; father of Marianus 3; an advocate of the PVR (*δικηγόρος τῶν ὑπάρχων Ῥώμης*); he went to live at Eleutheropolis in Palaestina Prima; *Suid. M* 194. His son flourished under Anastasius.

Marsus 2 ex consul (East) LV

Native of Isauria; he accompanied Heraclius † against the Vandals (in 468); *Theoph. AM* 5963 (they were *ἄνδρες δραστήριοι*).

He helped Leo against Aspar (in 471); *Theoph. AM* 5963.

He introduced Pamprepicus to Illus 1; Candidus = *Phot. Bibl.* 79, *Dam. fr.* 178 = *Suid. II* 137 (for the date, in 476 or 477, see Pamprepicus).

EX CONSVL a. 484: styled ὁ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων in 484; *Joh. Mal. fr.* 35

MARTIALIS

(= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 165). It is not clear whether he received the honorary consulship from Zeno or from Leontius.

In 484 he joined the revolt of Illus and Leontius 17, having accompanied Illus to the East in 481/2; *Dam. fr.* 303 = *Epit. Phot.* 290, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 35, *Eustath. fr.* 4 = *Evagr. HE* III 27, John of Nikiu 88.76, *Theoph. AM* 5972. He was among those besieged in the fort of Papyrius, but soon fell ill and died; *Dam. fr.* 303, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214.6.

A remark made by him to the emperor Zeno is recorded; *Suid. T* 514. He was evidently at Zeno's court.

SENTIVS MARSVS 3: v.c., comes divinatorum (West) IV/V;
PLRE I.

Fl. Areobindas Martialis

Mag. Off. (East) 449

Full name; *ACOec.* II i.i, pp. 177-9. Fl. Martialis; *AGWG* (see below). Martialis (*Μαρτιάλιος*); *elsewhere*.

The German name Areobindas suggests that he was related to Fl. Areobindus 2; perhaps his mother was sister of Areobindus and married a Roman. Cf. stemma 4.

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 449: τὴν τοῦ μαγίστρου διέπων ἀρχὴν; informed by Theodosius II of Chrysaphius' plan to murder Attila; *Prisc. fr.* 7 (a. 449). Ὁ μάγιστρος; he arranged with Theodosius II details of Maximinus II's embassy to Attila; *Prisc. fr.* 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 77) (a. 449). Comes et magister officiorum; addressee of a letter from Chaereas governor of Osrhoene in April 449, concerning charges against bishop Ibas of Edessa; *AGWG*, NF XV 1, p. 33. Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμης καὶ μάγιστρος τῶν θείων ὀφφικίων; present in Constantinople on 449 April 27 at the inquiry into the complaints of Eutyches; *ACOec.* II i.i, pp. 177-9.

In 451 he attended four sessions of the Council of Chalcedon; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8; ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος μάγιστρος (sic), but he had certainly left office by this date, see Ioannes Vincomalus), II i.ii, p. 69 (Oct. 10; ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος μάγιστρος), p. 84 (Oct. 17; similar), p. 138 (Oct. 25; ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ μαγίστρων).

He is presumably identical with Martialis ὁ μάγιστρος present at the accession of Leo I (a. 457); *Const. Porph. de cer.* 91. It is not possible to be certain whether he had in fact been reappointed *magister officiorum* for a second time or whether ὁ μάγιστρος is used loosely of him as a former holder of the post.

Martianus v.ill. (in Gaul) E VI

Illustris vir; his son was miraculously healed at Arles by bishop Caesarius; *V. Caes.* II 41.

Martianus Minneius Felix Capella

Fl. Martidius; praepositus equitum ?L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Martinianus 1: CSL (East) 396; *PLRE* I.

Martinianus 2 ex protectoribus ?L IV/E V

Native of Dacia (germen Dacisqus (sic)); ex protectoribus; he died aged 60 after forty-five years in official service (anus (sic) militavit XLV); buried at Milan; v 62+4 Milan. The inscription is similar in style to other funerary texts from cemeteries in North Italy in use in the late fourth and early fifth centuries. As Milan was a seat of government, Martinianus had presumably served there, in one of the departments of state, and retired with the honorary dignity of 'ex protectoribus'.

Martinianus 3 MVM (East) 478

MVM (?PRAESENTALIS) a. 478: Zeno made him *magister militum* to command the army against Theodericus Strabo 5 in 478; Malch. fr. 15 (*Μαρτιριανὸν προβαλόμενος στρατηγόν*). Later, after Zeno delayed marching out and the troops grew dangerously restive, Martinianus advised that the army be broken up and dispersed; Malch. fr. 16. He was probably *magister militum praesentalis*.

Not to be identified with Matronianus 1, the brother-in-law of Illus (as Bury, *LRE*² I 414); cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 13 n.1.

MARTINVS 1 sophist (East); comes ordinis primi 425

Sofista; taught at Constantinople in 425 when he was granted the codicils of the *comitiva primi ordinis* so that he might rank among the *ex vicariis*; *CTh* VI 21.1 (a. 425 March 15). Similarly honoured at the same time were Helladius 2, Syrianus 2, Theophilus 4, Maximus 8 and Leontius 7.

Martinus 2 cancellarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 316 (addressed *Μαρτίνῳ καγκελλαρίῳ*), 317-18 (*τῷ αὐτῷ*).

MARTYRIUS 2

nostrae clementiae fidus interpres; named as one of the compilers of the *Codex Theodosianus*; *Nov. Theod.* 1.

Martyrius 3

QSP (East) 477

He was quaestor ('qw'stwr') when the monophysite patriarch of Alexandria, Timothy Aelurus, died (in July 477, see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 22 n. 1); *V. Petr. Iber.*, p. 78.

MARTYRIUS 4

scholasticus (East); v.c. V/VI

+ Μαρτύριος ὁ ἐλλογιμώτατος σχολαστικός καὶ λαμπρότατος ἀπὸ ληγατον (sic) εὐχαριστῶν τῷ εὐκτηρίῳ τοῦ ἁγίου Θεοδώρου ἐκαλιέργησεν (sic) τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο+; *IGC* 124, 4 Hyraera (Proconsular Asia). The position of λαμπρότατος suggests that Martyrius became *vir clarissimus* after his career as an advocate (if that is the sense of σχολαστικός) had begun. The sense of the phrase ἀπὸ ληγατον is uncertain. Possibly it means 'former envoy'; if so, Martyrius had perhaps once been sent by the provincial assembly on a delegation to the imperial court. It may have been on that occasion that he obtained the clarissimate. Less likely is the interpretation of ἀπὸ ληγατον as meaning former *legatus proconsulis Asiae*; in Greek inscriptions the word πρεσβευτης is normal for this office.

MARTYRIUS 5

vir spectabilis L V/E VI

He and his wife Catella were 'spp.', i.e. *spectabiles*; their son Rusticus 8 v.c. was born in 503, and they were both dead by 552 when Rusticus died aged 49; x 4502 = *ILCV* 140 Capua (dated a. 552).

Martyrius 6

Latin grammaticus (at Sardis) ?L V/E VI

Son of Adamantius 3; he was 'Sardianus grammaticus'; he and his father wrote works on Latin grammar; *Gramm. Lat.* VII 165ff., *Cass. Inst. Div. Litt.* xxx 2. See Adamantius 3 for details. Since they were cited in the *De Orthographia* of Cassiodorus, they probably lived no later than the early sixth century. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 219-21.

Martyrius 7

envoy to Vitalian 513/514

Former envoy to the Huns with Polychronius 3; in 513/514 they accompanied Vranius 6 on an embassy from the emperor Anastasius to Vitalianus 2; all three were taken prisoner by Vitalian at the fall of Sozopolis; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e (= *Exc. de ins.*, fr. 103, p. 145). For the date, see Vitalianus.

Martyrius 8

poet E VI

A poet, formerly living at Antioch, then at Anazarbus; he decided to abandon poetry and to try and enter the church at Antioch when Severus was bishop; the *vindices* Alexander 16 and Musonius 3 wrote to Severus on his behalf, but Severus, though welcoming his abandonment of poetry, advised him to remain at Anazarbus; Martyrius was a monophysite; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* 127 (a. 513/516).

Martyrius 9

vindex ?E VI

Addressee of a letter apparently from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 282 (addressed *Μαρτυρίῳ βιβδίκι*). Since Nilus lived in the early to mid fifth century and the *vindices* were not created until the early sixth, something must be wrong here. Probably the letter is not by Nilus but was interpolated at a later date into the collection of his letters. Cf. also Dracontius 1.

FL. MARTYRIUS 10

v.c. (et sp.), notarius c. 500

Called 'Aur. Martyrius' in 487 (*P. Oxy.* 1961), and 'Fl. Martyrius' in 500 (*P. Oxy.* 1962).

Son of Fl. Eulogius 10 and brother of Fl. Apphous; *P. Oxy.* 1961-2 (and cf. *P. Oxy.* 1891, 1959-60). A land-owner and citizen of Oxyrhynchus; *P. Oxy.* 1961-2.

V.C.(ET SP.), NOTARIUS c. 500: in 500 he and his brother were described as *τοῖς λαμπροτάτοις [?ἀπὸ τῶν καθ]ορισμ[έν]ων(?) νοταρίων*; *P. Oxy.* 1962. They were therefore *tribuni et notarii*, and as such were of *spectabilis* rank. Like his brother, Martyrius had no title yet in 487; cf. *P. Oxy.* 1961.

Mascator

?palatinus (in Italy) 511

Addressee of two letters from Ennodius; *Ennod. Ep.* III 24 (a. 504), IX 20 (a. 511). In 511 he held some post in the palace (*homo palatii*), where he was asked by Ennodius to secure the release of persons wrongly detained; *Ennod. Ep.* IX 20.

Perhaps ancestor of Mascator (*PLRE* III); *Greg. Dial.* II 16.

Masgiven

military praefectus (Africa) 508

In 508 under Masuna a fort was built at Altava 'a Masgivini pr(a)ef(ecto) de Safar.'; VIII 9835 = *ILCV* 42 = D 859 Altava (Mauretania Caesariensis) (dated to year 469 of the province). Masgiven (for the form of the name, cf. *Coripp. Ioh.* IV 954, 'Masguen') was presumably a Moor. Cf. Iugmena.

Masigama (*IRT 886d*): *PLRE I*.

Fl. Masinthan (*IRT 886j*): *PLRE I*.

Massilia ?Suevian noble MV
 Father of Maldras; Hyd. Lem. 181 (s.a. 456). On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 164.

Mastallo v.inl., CSL (Italy) 494/495
 Filius noster vir illustris Mastallo comes sacrarum largitionum; mentioned in a letter of Pope Gelasius; Gelas. *Ep.* 12 (Loew.) (a. 494/495).

Iulius Masthalul (*IRT 886b*): *PLRE I*.

Masties ruler of the Moors and Romans (in Numidia) c. 476-516

D. m. s. ego Masties dux ann(is) LXVII et imp(e)r(ator) ann(is) XL qui nunquam periuravi neque fide(m) fregi neque de Romanos neque de Mauros, et in bellu parui et in pace, et adversus facta mea sic mecu(m) Deus egit bene; *REA* 46 (1944), 95 = *AE* 1945, 97 Arris (in the Aurès mountains, in Numidia). For dates and interpretation, cf. Carcopino, in *REA* 46, 94-120, esp. pp. 116-17; Masties was made *dux* not before 449, was proclaimed *imperator* not before 476, and died not before 516. The dates may be slightly later; he was presumably not proclaimed *imperator* until it became clear that the line of emperors in Italy was not to continue (after Romulus Augustulus was deposed in 476). It was probably done in connection with the revolt against the Vandals which began in the Aurès mountains in 477; Masties apparently established an independent kingdom in that area, numbering Romans and Moors among his subjects, and ruled it for forty years.

Masuna rex Maurorum et Romanorum (in Maur. Caes.) 508(-535)

Pro sal(ute) et incol(umitate) reg(is) Masunae gent(ium) Maur(or)um et Romanor(um); a fort was built at Altava by Masgiven in 508 under Masuna's rule; viii 9835 = *ILCV* 42 = D 859 Altava (Mauretania Caesariensis) (dated to year 469 of the provincial era).

Perhaps identical with Massonas (Μασσωνάς), one of the Moorish leaders allied to the Romans in 535 who urged Solomon to attack Iaudas (both in *PLRE III*) in Southern Numidia; Massonas' father was called Mephanias and was murdered by Iaudas, his son-in-law; Proc. *BV* II 13.19-20.

MATRONIANVS 1

He had perhaps newly become king in 508 after his father's murder and died shortly after 535; cf. Carcopino, *REA* 46 (1944), 110ff.

MATERNVS ?provincial governor (East) L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Dionysius of Antioch, who wrote: *καὶ βραχέα τῷ μεγέθει σου γράφων ὅτι φιλῶ καὶ μέμνημαι δείκνυμι*; Dion. Ant. *Ep.* 38. Maternus was evidently an old acquaintance of Dionysius and now held a position of influence or authority; perhaps governor of a province.

MAT(RONA?) 1 (?c.f.) deaconess (East) ?V

Named on a mosaic in the cathedral at Stobi; a lady *Ματ[ρώνα]*, who was a *εὐλαβ[εσάτη] διακ[όνισσα]*, adorned the exedra with mosaic; *AJA* 1973, 397 with plate 67, and cf. J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epigr.* 1974, no. 336 Stobi (Macedonia). The title of deaconess was often conferred on ladies of noble family and wealth who devoted themselves to a religious life; cf. Anastasia 2.

MATRONA 2 c.f. c. 429–452

C.f.; daughter of Porphyrius 1 *primicerius monetariorum*, wife of Cornelius 2 *primicerius cenariorum*; she died aged about 23 and was buried in the old basilica of St Paul at Rome on May 15, 452; vi 8460 = *ILCV* 701 = Rossi I 754.

(M?)ATRONA 3 ?c.f. M V or E VI

Described as 'magnis quondam orta parentibus'; she died on Feb. 24 in either 454 or 525; *ILG* 302 = *ILCV* 180 Vienne (dated 'p.c. Opilionis'). Her name was presumably 'Matrona' and she was perhaps of senatorial descent.

Matronianus 1 v.inl. (East) I. V

Native of Antioch; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 15. His sister (Asteria) was married to Illus 1; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.2. Father of Ioannes 61; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 15. See stemma 32.

In 478 he was entrusted by Illus with the care of the empress Verina; he kept her under guard at Dalisandus in Isauria; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.2.

VIR ILLUSTRIS a. 484: *ὁ ἀπὸ ἰλλουστρίων* in 484; Joh. Mal. fr. 35 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 165). Later called 'of illustrious memory'; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 15 (a. 514/518).

In 484 he accompanied the rebels Illus 1 and Leontius 17 when they occupied Antioch; Joh. Mal. fr. 35. They later sent him with

MATRONIANVS 1

500 cavalry to seize Edessa, but the gates were shut against him; Josh. Styl. 16.

He was certainly dead by 518; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 15 (see above).

Matronianus 2 PPO (?Orientis) 491

PPO (?ORIENTIS) a. 491 July 1-30: (? 491) July 1, *CJ* I 22.6^a (the year is not preserved); 491 July 30, *CJ* VII 39.4^a + X 27.1^a + XI 62.14^a. All are laws of Anastasius, and call Matronianus 'p.po'.

Maturius officialis of the MVM *per Orientem* 431

He and Adelphius 2 were sent 'ex officio' to the bishops in Cyprus by Fl. Dionysius 13 in 431; *ACOec.* II.vii, p. 120 = I v, p. 358 (a letter of Dionysius dated May 21, 431, from Antioch to the bishops).

Mavia ?Saracen princess 426

She built a shrine of St. Thomas at Ḥanaṣer on the Syrian frontier in 426; *IE* 1947, 193 Ḥanaṣer (Syria) (dated in Seleucid year 737 = 425/426 A.D. and indiction 10 = Sept. 426/Aug. 427). To judge by her name she could be a descendant of the Saracen queen Mavia (*PLRE* 1); she was probably her granddaughter in view of the relative chronology and so presumably daughter of Victor (= *PLRE* 1, Victor 4).

MAVORTIVS 1 military commander (in Africa) 427

Joint-commander with Gallio and Sanoeces of the expedition sent to Africa by Felix 14 against Bonifatius 3 in 427; they besieged Bonifatius but Sanoeces betrayed them and Gallio and Mavortius lost their lives; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 427. Perhaps they were *comites rei militaris*. On the expedition, see de Lepper, pp. 57-63 (where he argues for the date 426).

Vettius Agorius Basilius Mavortius 2 cos. 527

Full name; Subscription to the *Epodes* of Horace (ed. F. Klingner (1950), p. 160) (cited below). . . . tius Agorius Basilius; Subscription to the *Cathemerinon* of Prudentius. Fl. Mavortius; Rossi 1012-13. Mavortius; *elsewhere*.

COMES DOMESTICORVM: Subscription to Horace, *Epodes* (see below). This title was by this date conferred as an honorary title to raise aristocrats to the grade of *illustris*; cf. Cass. *Var.* VI 11.

CONSVL (West) a. 527 with no colleague (East or West): *Fasti*, Rossi 1943, 1011-17, *CIL* III 13640, V 5208, 5219, 6212, 6742, X

178, 1349, XII 934, 2061, 2193, 2326, 2584, 5340, *IGC* 314, Subscription to Horace (cited below), Subscription to Priscian, *Inst.* 8, 12, 17 (consular dates only).

He subsequently read and corrected some poems of Horace, in collaboration with Securus Memor Felix (*PLRE* III); Subscription to Horace, *Epodes* (Vettius Agorius Basilius Mavortius v.c. et inl(ustris), ex com(ite) dom(esticorum), ex cons(ule) ord(inario), legi et ut potui emendavi, conferente mihi magistro Felice oratore urbis Romae), cf. Schanz-Hosius II, pp. 154–5 (= para. 264). He was evidently a Roman aristocrat, to judge by his names a descendant of Vettius Agorius Praetextatus (*PLRE* I) and a relative of the Decii (cf. Decius 2, *cos.* 486). The latter was perhaps his father; cf. stemma 26.

Perhaps identical with the poet Mavortius, whose Vergilian cento, the *Iudicium Paridis*, is preserved in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* 110. Possibly mentioned also in the poem *De Ecclesia*; *Anth. Lat.* x 16, after verse 110 (cumque Mavortio clamaretur 'Maro junior', ad praesens hoc recitavit: . . etc.).

Possibly named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; see Basilius Anastasius 12. Cf. also Anonymus 4.

Caecina Mavortius Basilius Decius

Maurianus 1 comes domesticorum and deputy MVM 414 May 20

CTh xv 11.1 (addressed 'Mauriano com(iti) domestic(orum) et vices ag(enti) mag(istri) mil(itum)'). There is no evidence to show whether he held office in the East or the West. The law gives a general permission for the killing of lions, in the interests of safety. He is probably not identical with Marinus 1, who had almost certainly been disgraced by this date.

MAVRIANVS 2 comes (East); astrologer I. V

Κόμης; an astrologer (μυστικά τινα εἰδώς) and a friend of the emperor Zeno, to whom he prophesied that the next emperor would be a *silentarius*; Joh. Mal. 390, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 490, Theoph. AM 5982, John of Nikiu 88.92, Cedr. 1 620. Cf. Pelagius 2.

MAVRIANVS 3 v.sp. E. VI

Hic requiescit Maurianus vir spect(abilis), quem tellus Ge/. . . na]tus Picens; died aged 58, buried at Rome in St Stephen's church on the Via Latina in Sept., 531/533; VI 32014 = Rossi I 1044 = *ILCV* 2139. The date is a post-consulate, 'p. c. Lampadii et Orestes

vv. cc.' (with the iteration number lost). He was presumably a native of Picenum.

Mauricellus ?advocatus fisci (at Milan) ?503

Ennodius, writing to Faustus 4 in 503 about the pending appointment of a new *advocatus fisci*, complained that the death of Mauricellus had not ended the misfortunes of Liguria; some of the candidates were already making their intentions plain; Ennod. *Ep.* 126 (summer 503). Possibly Mauricellus was the former *advocatus fisci*, the cause of much suffering in Liguria, whose death created a vacancy.

SALONIUS MAVRICVS ex comite ?V

Vir laudabilis ex comete (sic); died aged 52, buried at Vicenza; *AE* 1909, 51 = *ILCV* 254 Vicenza (= Vicetia, in Venetia). For the *nomen* 'Salonius' at Vicetia, cf. v 3117 = D 968 (of first-century date).

MAVROCELLVS vicarius (Hispaniarum) 420

Vicarius, in Spain; apparently in command of Roman troops at Bracara, where the Vandals, forced to retreat by Asterius 4, suffered heavy losses; Hyd. Lem. 74 (a. 420).

MAVRVSIVS (?v.c.) MV

Friend and contemporary of Sidonius Apollinaris 6; owner of a fruitful estate near Clermont in the Pagus Vialoscensis, where Sidonius promised to visit him; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 14 (to Maurusius, ?a. 461/467). He was perhaps a senator.

MAXENTIVS dux Moesiae (Secundae) 513

He was *dux Moesiae* (i.e. *Secundae*) when Vitalianus 2 rebelled in 513; Vitalian succeeded in winning his support; Joh. Ant. fr. 214c (Μαξέντιον τὸν τοῦ καλουμένου δουκὸς τῆν Μυσιῶν ἐπιτετραμμένον ἀρχήν).

Maxima 1 correspondent of Augustine L IV/E V

A nun, perhaps of noble birth, addressee of a letter from Augustine; Aug. *Ep.* 264 (styled 'honorabilis et eximia atque in membris Christi laudabilis famula Dei').

Maxima 2 incl. fem. 494/495

Illustris et magnifica femina; owner of property in Apulia, probably at Luceria; Gelas. *Ep.* 22 (Thiel) (a. 494/495).

Maximianus 1 (Syn. *Ep.* 118): = *PLRE* 1, Maximianus 3.

MAXIMIANVS 2 Roman senator 409

Son of Marcianus (*PVR* 409; = *PLRE* 1, Marcianus 14); Symm. *Ep.* viii 23-4 (a. 396). Addressee of Symm. *Ep.* viii 24.

Envoy of the senate of Rome, sent to Honorius with Caecilianus 1 and Attalus 2 in early 409 after Alaric's first siege of Rome; Zos. v 44.1.

Maximianus 3 v.d., protector domesticus (West) 411

One of three 'viri devotissimi protectores domestici' present at the three sessions of the *Collatio* of Carthage in June 411; Mansi iv 51c, 167b, 181b. Cf. Petrus 3 and Sebastianus 1.

MAXIMIANVS 4 ?senator M V

He was a refugee from Africa for whom Theodoret, who calls him *ὁ εὐγενέστατος*, asked the help of Aerius in 439/43; Theod. *Ep.* xxiii. He was of noble birth and could have been of senatorial family.

Maximianus 5 domesticus (of Aetius) M V

Son of Dominus 3 (therefore of Egyptian origin); served as *domesticus* of Aetius 7; after Valentinian III was murdered in 455 he was put forward as a candidate to succeed to the throne by some of the troops at Rome; Joh. Ant. fr. 201.6. Probably not to be identified with (the future emperor) Majorian, as in e.g. P-W s.v. Maiorianus.

Maximianus 6 v.inl. 507/511

Maximianus 'v(ir) i(n)lustris' and Andreas 9 'v(ir) s(pectabilis)' were ordered by Theoderic in 507/11 to hold an enquiry into the fate of public money allocated for building repairs at Rome and to report their findings; Cass. *Var.* i 21. In 510/11 Maximianus was named with Symmachus 9, Decius 2, Volusianus 5 and Caelianus as member of a tribunal to hear charges of magic made against Basilius 9 and Praetextatus 4; Cass. *Var.* iv 22 (he is styled 'illustris vir'), cf. 23 (*iudicium quinquevirale*).

MAXIMIANVS 7 poet; (?v.c.) E/M VI

Author of five *elegiae*; Baehrens, *PLM* v. See Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 76-8.

Native of Etruria; *Eleg.* v 5 (me . . . Etruscae gentis alumnum),

40 (succubui Tusca simplicitate senex). Possibly a younger contemporary of Boethius 5; *Eleg.* III 48. He lived in Rome, where he was in his earlier years famous as an orator, a poet and an advocate; *Eleg.* I 9ff. (dum iuvenile decus, dum mens sensusque maneret, orator toto clarus in orbe fui. Saepe poetarum mendacia dulcia finxi et veros titulos res mihi ficta dabat. Saepe perorata percepi lite coronam et merui linguae praemia grata meae), 63 (ibam per mediam venali corpore Romam). He once visited Constantinople on an official embassy; *Eleg.* V 1-3 (missus ad eas legati munere partes tranquillum cunctis nectere pacis opus. Dum studeo gemini componere foedera regni, . . .).

FL. MACROBIVS MAXIMIANVS 8: vicarius Africae 383/408;
PLRE I.

SP(VRIVS?) MAXIMIANVS 9 v.p., princeps (?) at Salona
IV/V

Sp. Maxi ✱ mianus v.p., prin(ceps?) col(oniae); III 9540 = *ILCV* 372 Salona. He was either *princeps* or *principalis* at Salona.

MAXIMILIANVS 1 in office at court (West) 396

?PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, late IV/early V: asked to help the manager of Symmachus' Sicilian estates, who was on his journey back to Sicily; *Symm. Ep.* IX 52 (de te postulo, quod spontanea benignitate fecisses, ut conductorem rei meae Siciensis ad provinciam revertentem celeri transcursu ad destinata dimittas). It is not clear whether Maximilianus was to help in an official capacity, but if so he will have been governor of a province between Rome and Sicily, i.e. either *consularis Campaniae*, *corrector Lucaniae et Bruttiorum* or *consularis Siciliae*. The date is uncertain and could be either before or after his appointment at court (see below).

In office at court in 396, when he was still young (iuuenis); *Symm. Ep.* VIII 48 (a. 396) (postquam te honor aulicus in procinctum vocavit, tu quoque verba succingis et tanquam levis armaturae miles rorarios aemularis).

In addition to the above letters he also received *Symm. Ep.* VIII 51 and 55 (both undated).

Maximilianus 2 agens in rebus (West) 401/417

Filius noster agens in rebus; he complained to Pope Innocent of misconduct by a number of priests; *Innocentius, Ep.* 38 (a. 401/417).

TARRVTENIVS MAXIMILIANVS 3 v.c., vicarius urbis
Romae c. 398/438

Tarrutenii; Tarrutenio Maximiliano, v.c. eloquentissimoque; consulari Piceni anno aetatis nonodecimo;^(a) vicario urbis Romae;^(b) legato amplissimi senatus secundo;^(c) socero exoptatissimo Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus v.c. consul dicavit; VI 1767 = D 1282.

(a) Presumably after c. 398, when *Picenum suburbicarium* was separated off from *Flaminia et Picenum annonarium* as a new province (cf. Chastagnol, *Historia* IV (1955), 176–8).

(b) Date unknown, but before 438, when the inscription was set up.

(c) i.e. on two occasions he was sent as envoy by the senate to the emperor; the occasions are not known.

His son-in-law Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus 8 erected this inscription during his consulship in 438, when Maximilianus was evidently still alive.

He seems rather too young to be readily identified with any of the correspondents of Symmachus, but he could be the Maximillianus son of Marinianus (*PLRE* I) who in 409 was captured by Alaric's Goths near Rome and was ransomed by his father for 30,000 solidi; Zos. V 45.4. He was possibly father of Iulius Agrius Tarrutenius Marcianus 20. See stemma 24.

MAXIMINVS 1 (III 6403 = *ILCV* 296 adn.): *PLRE* I.

Maximinus 2 ?MVM per Orientem 420

Murdered in 420 by his troops in a military riot; Marcell. com. s. a. 420 (in Oriente tumultum milites excitarunt ductoremque suum Maximinum nomine extinxerunt). He was probably the *magister militum per Orientem* (cf. *Fasti*).

Maximinus 3 assessor of the MVM per Orientem 422

He was the *assessor* of Fl. Ardabur 3 MVM per Orientem; in 422 he was sent by the Roman envoy Helion 1 to negotiate peace with the Persians; Soc. VII 20.3 (ἄνδρα ἐλλόγιμον, ὃς τοῦ στρατηγοῦ Ἀρδαβουρίου συγκάθεδρος ἦν), Ps. Dion. *Chron.* I, p. 207 = 154 ('Maximus').

Maximinus 4 CSL (East) 423–425

CSL (East) a. 423 Aug. 23–425 May 24: 422 April 29/423 Aug. 23, *CJ* IV 63.6^a; 424 Jan. 16, *CTh* X 21.3^a dat. Cpli; 424 July 11, *CTh* X 19.15^a dat. Cpli; 424 Oct. 16, *CTh* X 20.14^a dat. Cpli; 424

Dec. 9, *CTh* XI 21.3^a dat. Cpli; 425 May 24, *CTh* X 20.15^a; a. 424 Oct./425 Oct., *CJ* XII 23.12^a.

Maximinus 5 v.inl.; honorary QSP (East) 435

V(ir) i(n)lustris insignibus quaestoriae dignitatis ornatus; a member of the second commission working on the *Codex Theodosianus*; *CTh* I 1.6 (a. 435 Dec. 20).

Possibly identical with Maximinus 7.

MAXIMINVS 6 v.sp., comes et magister scrinii (East) 435

He was the senior of the four 'spectabiles comites et magistri sacrorum scriniorum' appointed members of the second commission working on the *Codex Theodosianus*; *CTh* I 1.6 (a. 435 Dec. 20).

As the senior *magister scrinii*, he was possibly *magister memoriae*. For the other *magistri*, see Diodorus 2.

Possibly identical with Maximinus 7.

Maximinus 7 v.inl.; former QSP (East) 438

V(ir) inl(ustris), ex quaestore nostri palatii, eminens omni genere litterarum; named as one of the compilers of the *Codex Theodosianus*; *Nov. Theod.* 1 (a. 438 Feb. 15). He will be identical with either Maximinus 5 or 6.

Maximinus 8 envoy from Numidia and Mauretania 445

V(ir) l(audabilis) sacerdotalis; member of an embassy from Numidia and Mauretania Sitifensis to Valentinian III in 445; *Nov. Val.* 13 (a. 445 June 21). Cf. Palladius 7 and Tribunus.

Maximinus 9 comes et PSC (East) 450

PSC (East) a. 450 late (after Oct. 11), *Nov. Marc.* 2 (addressed to Palladius 9 PPO Orientis; a copy was sent 'Maximino v.inl. comiti et praeposito sacri cubiculi').

MAXIMINVS 10 comes (?East or West) 450

Pope Leo sent a letter to the clergy at Constantinople 'per filium nostrum Maximinum comitem'; Leo, *Ep.* 75 = *ACOec.* II iv. n. 33 (a. 450 Nov. 9).

The Easterner Maximinus 11 was probably in Rome in late 450 and may be the same man; Leo's letter-carrier however was a Christian (*filius noster*) and the Easterner probably was not, so the identification is not certain.

MAXIMINVS 11

?comes rei militaris (East) 453

Chosen by Theodosius II, Chrysaphius and Martialis in 449 to go as ambassador to Attila; Prisc. fr. 7, 8 (for the date, cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 219-21). He was of higher rank than his fellow-envoy Vigilas (who was only an interpreter from the staff of the *magister officiorum*); he was of good family, and close to the emperor (*μείζονος ἤπερ ὁ Βιγίλας ἀξίας, γένους τε περιφανοῦς καὶ ἐπιτήδειος ἐς τὰ μάλιστα βασιλεῖ*); Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 77). He invited Priscus I (the historian) to accompany him; Prisc. fr. 8 (p. 78). He had two audiences with Attila; Prisc. fr. 8 (pp. 81, 91). He returned to Constantinople (in late 449 or early 450) with Attila's request for satisfaction for Constantius 7; Prisc. fr. 8 (pp. 94-5), fr. 12.

In summer 450 he was sent by Theodosius with an army against Zeno 6 in Isauria; Joh. Ant. fr. 199. Later in 450 he was probably with Priscus in Rome; Prisc. fr. 16 (and cf. Maximinus 10).

In 453 he went to the East as *στρατηγός*, meeting Ardabur I at Damascus; Prisc. fr. 20. From there presumably, he went to the Thebaid, where the Nobades and Blemmyes are said to have come to him after a defeat and offered not to make war while he remained in the Thebaid; he negotiated a peace for one hundred years and an exchange of hostages and prisoners, but his sudden death brought a renewal of fighting; Prisc. fr. 21 (this was in 453, cf. fr. 22). He was apparently military commander in the Thebaid, either the *dux Thebaidis* or more probably a *comes rei militaris*, since his earlier movements suit better a commander in the field army.

Maximinus 12

pagan M/L.V

A pagan, able to see visions invisible to others and to call up destructive demons; convicted of impiety at Constantinople and executed (*πλήν δυσσεβῶν ἀλοῖς κατὰ τὸ Βυζάντιον τὴν διὰ ξίφους οὐκ ἐξέφυγε δίκην*); Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 204. He was perhaps convicted of sorcery; cf. *CTh* IX 16.4 = *CJ* IX 18.5.

MAXIMINVS 13

v.c., tribunus (West) V/VI

V.c., tr[i]b(unus); *CIL* XI 1707 = *ILCV* 108 Florence. He was perhaps a *tribunus et notarius*, but if so should be a *vir spectabilis*.

Maximinus 14

scholasticus (perhaps at Apamea) 514/518

Severus of Antioch wrote to the bishop of Apamea in 514/518 stating his intention to ordain as priests Petrus 26 and Maximinus

'σχολαστικοί'; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 15. The two men were evidently monophysites. Maximinus may have been identical with Maximinus 15.

Maximinus 15 scholasticus (perhaps at Cyrrhus) 522/527

Possibly identical with Maximinus 14.

In 522/527 Severus of Antioch wrote to the bishops of Cyrrhus and Sura (both in Euphratensis) conveying his greetings to Maximinus 'σχολαστικός' and offering prayers of thanksgiving for his safety ('for the safety of the learned and Christ-loving scholastic Maximin'); Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* v 15. He was evidently of the same religious persuasion as Severus of Antioch, i.e. a monophysite.

Fl. Maximinus 16

L IV/E V

Fl. Maximinus iacit, cuius fama super ethera notus, dignitate et honore perfunctus; brother of Maximus; died aged 46, buried in the military cemetery at Concordia; *Not. Scav.* 1892, p. 4 = *ILCV* 822 Concordia. This cemetery was in use in the late fourth and early fifth centuries. He probably held only minor posts, perhaps even municipal ones, or else served as a military NCO.

Maximus 1

agens in rebus (West) 397

A friend of Symmachus (*PLRE* 1); he had recently enrolled among the *agentes in rebus* in 397 although he was already elderly; he took letters from the PVR to Flavianus iunior (= Flavianus 14, in *PLRE* 1) in that year; *Symm. Ep.* vi 53 (summer 397) (Maximum veterem amicum sed novum agentem in rebus accipite inter tirones cum canitie militantem). On account of his age he cannot safely be identified with Maximus 3.

Maximus 2: praepositus de via Flaminia L IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

Maximus 3

agens in rebus (West) 407

Three *agentes in rebus*, Maximus, Iulianus 5 and Eutychus 1, were sent to Africa in 407 to enforce laws against heretics and pagans as part of the government's measures to suppress Donatism; *Sirm.* 12 (dated 407 Nov. 25).

Maximus 4

usurper (in Spain) 409-411

DOMESTICVS and dependent of Gerontius 5; *Soz.* ix 13.1 (ὁ αὐτοῦ οἰκείος), *Olymp. fr.* 16 (ὁ ἑαυτοῦ παῖς, εἰς τὴν τῶν δομestikῶν τάξιν τελῶν), *Greg. Tur. HF* ii 9 (cliens).

AVGVSTVS a. 409–411: in 409 Gerontius rebelled against Constantine III and proclaimed Maximus emperor at Tarraco in Spain; Olymp. fr. 16, Oros. vii 42.4 (who places the event in 411 after the death of Constans), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 411, Soz. ix 13.1–2, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9.

After the death of Gerontius (in 411) Maximus was deposed by Gallic troops; Oros. vii 42.5. He escaped to live in exile among the barbarians in Spain; Oros. vii 42.5 (nunc inter barbaros in Hispania egens exulat; he was therefore still alive so far as Orosius knew when he wrote in 417), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 412 (Maximo in Hispania regno ablato vita concessa eo quod modestia humilitasque hominis affectati imperii invidiam non merebatur), Olymp. fr. 16 (πρὸς τοὺς ὑποσπόνδους φεύγει βαρβάρους); Sozomen ix 15.3 is presumably wrong in reporting his execution, but cf. Maximus 7.

Maximus 5 doctor (at Thaenae) after 414

Doctor at Thaenae (in Byzacena); Aug. *Ep.* 170 subscription (ad Maximum medicum Thenitanum Eunomianistam). Congratulated by Alypius and Augustine on his conversion from Arianism to catholicism; Aug. *Ep.* 170, 171A (both to Maximus), 171 (to the bishop Peregrinus). For the date, cf. *CSEL* 58, pp. 44–5.

Maximus 6 CRP (East) 415 July 25

CTh x 10.26^a. There is no evidence to show whether the law was issued in the East or the West, but the CRP in the West on that date was Vrsacius I.

Maximus 7 usurper (in Spain) c. 420–422

He seized power in Spain in c. 420; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 85 (c. a. 420) (Maximus tyrannus Hispaniarum dominatum vi optinet). He was captured with Iovinus 3 and they were executed at Ravenna in 422 at public games held to celebrate Honorius' *tricennalia*; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 89 (s.a. 422), *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 422, Marcell. com. s.a. 422, Jord. *Rom.* 326, Joh. Mal. 350.

Possibly identical with Maximus 4, the former usurper. If so, it will be to his execution in 422 that Sozomen refers in ix 15.3.

MAXIMVS 8 sophist (East); comes ordinis primi 425

Sofista; he taught at Constantinople and received in 425 the codicils of the *comitiva primi ordinis* so that he might rank among

the *ex vicariis*; *CTh* vi 21.1 (a. 425 March 15). Similarly honoured at the same time were Helladius 2, Syrianus 2, Theophilus 4, Martinus 1 and Leontius 7.

Maximus 9 agens in rebus (East) 432

Μαγιστριανός; he accompanied bishop Paul of Emesa to Beroea to meet the patriarch Cyril of Alexandria in late 432; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 139 (for the date, cf. Hefele-Leclercq, 2 i, p. 389). Magistrrianus; in the East with Aristolaus in 432; *ACOec.* i iv, pp. 93, 102, 113, 177.

Maximus 10 philosopher E/MV

Pagan philosopher; addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* i 96 (addressed *Μαξίμω φιλοσόφω Ἑλληνι*).

MAXIMVS 11 vicarius (East) E/MV

Ὁ βικάριος; mentioned with his brother by Nilus as persons who had planned misfortune for others and had been caught in their own trap; *Nil. Ep.* ii 220. He was presumably *vicarius* of a diocese, but might have been a lower ranking person acting as deputy, e.g. *vicarius tribuni*.

Maximus 12 palatinus; then a priest MV

Formerly a 'palatinus'; he was ordained a priest although reluctantly (*impacto sacerdotio fungi, quo recusantem factiose ligasset civicus amor*); he lived in a country villa somewhere between Clermont and Toulouse and was an old friend and acquaintance of Sidonius; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* iv 24. Cf. Turpio.

Maximus 13 ?praefectus (East) V/VI

+θήκη/Μαξίμου/Παπίου/πριφ(έκτου?); *M.A.M.A.* III 45 Meriamlik (near Seleucia in Isauria). The meaning of *πριφ* is uncertain, and if 'praefectus' is correct it is not clear what sort of *praefectus* Maximus may have been; possibly a military officer, since troops were often stationed in Isauria (cf. e.g. *Amm. Marc.* xiv 2.14).

Maximus 14 ?consiliarius of the CSL (West); bishop of Ticinum
495–c. 514

Before entering the church, he pursued a secular career and probably became *consiliarius* of the CSL; *Ennod. Dictio* III (= *MGH(A.A)* VII, p. 171), p. 434, 11–12 (*te olim saecularibus inhaerentem titulis castrensium sudor excoluit*), 14–15 (*te sacrarum iudex et consilii comitem meruit et laboris*) (for his department, cf. *Hosius* 2).

He was bishop of Ticinum from the death of Epiphanius (in 495) to his own death in 513/514; cf. Ennod. *Dictio* III and *Acta Synhod. Habit. Rom.* ad a. 501 (= *MGH(AA)* XII, p. 433).

Maximus 15 procurator Altavae 508

Proc(urator) Alt(avae); he helped construct a fort at Altava in Mauretania Caesariensis in 508 under king Masuna; VIII 9835 = *ILCV* 42 = D 859 Altava (dated to year 469 of the province). See Iidir, and also Iugmena.

MAXIMVS 16 v.sp. 510

Of noble family; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 21, VIII 11, *Carm.* I 4 v. 17. Related to Ennodius 3; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 20 (parentem fratremque meum). He was the only one left to continue the line (generis spes unica summi); Ennod. *Carm.* I 4 v. 87. He possessed great wealth; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 11 (abundantia facultatum), *Carm.* I 4 v. 17. His marriage took place in spring 510; Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 10, 11, *Carm.* I 4 (title: *Epithalamium dictum Maximo v.s.*). He had been betrothed in 508; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 20.

V(IR)S(PECTABILIS) a. 510: he was 'v.s.' when he was married; Ennod. *Carm.* I 4 (title, cited above), *Ep.* VIII 10 (addressed 'Maximo v.s.'). He already occupied a distinguished position in 508; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 20 (summatem virum), 22 (sublimitas tua).

Addressee of several letters from Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 20-2 (a. 508), 23 (a. 509), VIII 10 (a. 510). Mentioned in *Ep.* VIII 11 (a. 510).

MAXIMVS 17 v.c. 510/511

Son of Volusianus 5, brother of Marcianus 14; in 510/511 he and his brother, 'clarissimi adulti', claimed back theatre and circus places formerly owned by their father (the date was perhaps 511; see Marcianus); Cass. *Var.* IV 42 (a. 510/511).

Nonius Atticus Maximus 18: PPO (Italiae) 384, cos. 397; *PLRE* I.

FL. DEMETRIANVS MAXIMVS 19 v.c., praeses Arcadiae
427

Full name; *both papyri*.

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀρχὼν τῆς χώρας; *P. Oxy.* 1880. Ὁ λαμπρότατος ἡγεμῶν ἐπαρχίας Ἀρκαδίας; *P. Oxy.* 1881. Both papyri are dated in 427.

Fl. Maximus 20

consul 523; patricius;
primicerius domesticus 535

Full name; Rossi 1989, *CIL* x 1348, *SB* 8264. Maximus; *elsewhere*.

He was a member of the Anician family; Cass. *Var.* x 11-12. The emperor Petronius Maximus 22 was an ancestor (*προπάτωρ*); Proc. *BG* I 25.15. Maximus married an Ostrogothic princess in 535; Cass. *Var.* x 11.3, 12.3 (both a. 535).

CONSVL (West) a. 523 with no colleague (East or West); *Fasti*, Rossi 1976, 989-90, *SB* 8264, *CIL* v 5737, 6264, x 1348, xi 308, xii 1781, xiii 2378, *AE* 1947, 68, Cass. *Var.* v 42 (addressed 'Maximo v.i. consuli' and instructing him to present the consular games and gifts in the usual way). Former consul; Cass. *Var.* x 11-12.

PATRICIVS a. 523/535-552: already *patricius* in 535; Cass. *Var.* x 12 (cited below). Presumably not *patricius* in 523, since Cass. *Var.* v 42 does not mention the title. Styled *πατρικιος*; Proc. *BG* III 20.19 (a. 546), IV 34.6 (a. 552).

V.I., PRIMICERIVS DOMESTICVS a. 535: appointed by Theodahad from the fourteenth indiction (i.e. from Sept. 1, 535); Cass. *Var.* x 11 (addressed 'Maximo v.i. domestico'; *primiceriatus qui et domesticatus nominatur ab indictione quarta decima tibi conferimus dignitatem*), 12 (to the senate; *illustri viro atque magnifico patricio Maximo primiceriatus qui et domesticatus nominatur a quarta decima indictione gerendam tribuimus dignitatem, ut mediocritas honoris merito cresceret praesidentis*). The nature of this office is uncertain, but it may be the *primiceriatus* sometimes associated with the post of *comes sacrarum largitionum*; cf. Cass. *Var.* v 17.4.9.

In summer 537 he was expelled from Rome with other senators by Belisarius (*PLRE* III) on suspicion of planning treachery with the Goths, who were besieging the city; when the siege was raised (in 538) he was allowed to return; Proc. *BG* I 25.14-15.

He was in Rome when Totila captured it on Dec. 17, 546; with other *patricii* he sought refuge in St Peter's; Proc. *BG* III 20.18-19.

In 552 he was in Campania with other senators, all sent there by Totila; on learning that Narses (*PLRE* III) had recovered Rome from the Goths, they set out to return there, but were waylaid en route by the Goths and killed; Maximus was among the dead; Proc. *BG* IV 34.6.

Probably in 535 Theodahad gave him the estates of a certain Marcianus (perhaps as dowry with his Gothic wife); Justinian subsequently gave half to Liberius 3, the other half to be retained by Maximus (styled 'vir magnificus'); Just. *Nov.*, *App.* 7 (554 Aug. 13).

Since he was already dead by 554, the property was perhaps intended to remain in the possession of his heirs.

...ANYSIVS MARCELLVS MAX(IMVS?) 21 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32184. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Petronius Maximus 22 PVR 420-421; PVR II and PPO 421/439; consul 433, 443; PPO 439-441; Augustus 455

Full name; Rossi I 679-80, *CIL* VI 1197, 1198, 1660, 1749, 36956, 36966, 37109, 37110, IX 1368. Flavius Maximus; *P. Oxy.* 1037, *P. Harris* 86, *JOeAI* 44 (1959), Beibl. 283/284 = *AE* 1961, 190 (all eastern documents). Maximus; *elsewhere*.

His noble origins and early career are set out on VI 1749 = D 809 (dated Feb./Sept. 421, since Constantius was Augustus); cuius a proavis atabisq(ue) nobilitas parib(us) titulorum insignib(us) ornatur^(a); qui primaevus in consistorio sacro tribunus et notarius meruit nono decim(o) aetatis anno^(b); sacrarum remunerationum per triennium comes^(c); post praef(ectus) urbis anno et sex mensib(us)^(d); hasque omnes dignitates intra vicesimum quintum adsecutus aetatis annum publicum in se testimonium et aeternorum principum iudicium provocavit.

(a) Nothing is known of his ancestors, but if *Olymp. fr. 44* (Μάξιμος δέ, εἰς τῶν εὐπόρων, εἰς τὴν τοῦ υἱοῦ πραιτοῦραν μ'κατεβάλετο κεντηνάρια) refers to his family, then the Maximus named must be his father (Olympiodorus' history ended in 425, when no son of Petronius Maximus could have been old enough for the praetorship). The statement in *Proc. BI* I 4.16, *Nic. Call.* xv 11, *Cedr.* I 605, and *Theoph. AM* 5947 that he was descended from the usurper Magnus Maximus (see *PLRE* I) is untrustworthy and improbable. He must have been born in c. 396 (see below). His son was Palladius 10; *Hyd. Lem.* 162 (s.a. 455). Perhaps Petronius Perpenna Magnus Quadratianus 2 was a relative. A descendant was Fl. Maximus 20; *Proc. BG* I 25.15.

?PRAETOR: if *Olymp. fr. 44* refers to his family (see above), he will have given lavish praetorian games in c. 411 (when he was about 15).

(b) TRIBVNVS ET NOTARIVS c. a. 415. He was only 18 when appointed (for an alternative dating, based on a different punctuation of the inscription, see *Seeck, Untergang* VI 322 and *Chastagnol, Fastes*, 282).

(c) CSL (West) for three years, perhaps 416-419.

(d) PVR a. 420–421: 420 Sept. 27, *CTh* v 1.6^a; 421 Feb./Sept., vi 1749 = D 809. V.c., praef. urb.; vi 1660. His last known predecessor, Aurelius Anicius Symmachus 6, was still in office in Jan. 420, and so Maximus must have been aged 24 or 25 in 420. Since his office ended before Sept. 421, his 18 months must have been from Jan./Feb. 420 to Aug./Sept. 421.

PVR II a. 421/439: v.c., iterum praef. urb.; vi 36956 = D 8948, vi 37109, 37110. He presumably held this post before his second praetorian prefecture (a post of higher rank) in 439. The absence of the consulship from the inscriptions does not prove a date before 433, cf. e.g. vi 1654 (Fabius Titianus, in *PLRE* I). During one of the urban prefectures he carried out repairs to the Basilica of St Peter's; cf. Chastagnol, *Fastes*, 286 n. 200.

PPO (West) a. 421/439: he was PPO before 439, since the iteration number for the praetorian prefecture of 439–441 is clearly marked in the sources (see below); see also vi 1197–8 (cited below).

Either his first praetorian prefecture or his second urban prefecture probably coincided with the consulship of 433.

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 433 with Theodosius Aug. XIV: *Fasti*, Rossi I 679–80, *ILCV* 2608, *AE* 1969/70, 83a.

PPO II (ITALIAE) a. 439 Aug. 28–441 Feb. 20: 439 Aug. 28, *Nov. Val.* 3^a; 440 Jan. 24, *Nov. Val.* 4^a; 440 June 4, *Nov. Val.* 7.1^a; plate 440, *Nov. Val.* 1.2^a (the law mentions Sicily); 441 Feb. 20, *Nov. Val.* 10^a acc. Ravennae; all addressed 'ad Maximum II PPO'. Called Φλ. Μάξιμος τ(δ) β'; *JOeAI* 44 (1959), Beibl. 283–4 Ephesus (he is named second in a college of three PPOs, his colleagues being Cyrus 7 and Hippasias).

CONSVL II (West) prior a. 443 with Fl. Paterius 3: *Fasti*, Rossi I 711–712, 714, *ILCV* 2971A adn., *CIL* III 2659 = *ILCV* 245, *CIL* III 9521 = *ILCV* 1245a, *CIL* IX 1368, *P. Oxy.* 1037, *P. Harris* 86. The law *Nov. Val.* 11 (a. 443 March 13) which gives a man with a double consulship precedence over men with one consulship, even though *patricii*, was probably concerned with the case of Maximus, although it also affected Aetius 7.

In 443/445 he built a forum at Rome; vi 1198 = D 807–8 (v.c., fori conditor, post quattuor praefecturas et duos ordinarios consulatus), vi 1197 (III praefectus et bis consul ord.). The date must be before he became *patricius*. The site was on Mons Caelius near the Via Labicana and the Church of S. Clemente; see Platner–Ashby, p. 229.

PATRICIVS: he was *patricius* by 445 Dec. 10; *Nov. Val.* 19 (addressed 'Maximo v(iro) inl(ustri) patricio'). *Vir gemini consulatus et*

patriciae dignitatis; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 455, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 455, *Patricius*; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 455, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 455, *Theoph. AM* 5947, *Jord. Get.* 235, *Rom.* 334, *Nic. Call. HE* xv 11, *Cedr.* 1 605, *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 13.3.

Alleged to have plotted the murder of Aetius 7 in 454; *Proc. BV* I 4.24-8, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 200-1, *Nic. Call. HE* xv 11, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 455. Said to have asked Valentinian for the consulship and the patriciate (i.e. Aetius' post) but been refused; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 201.

AVGVSTVS a. 455 March 17-May 31: he murdered Valentinian III on March 16, 455, and assumed the throne on the following day; *Fast. Vind. Prior. et Post.* s.a. 455, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 455, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 455, *Hyd. Lem.* 162 (s.a. 455), *Marcell. com.* s.a. 455, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 455, *Joh. Mal.* 360, 365, *Theoph. AM* 5947, *Evagr. HE* II 7, *Jord. Get.* 235, *Rom.* 334, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 200-1, *Proc. BV* I 4.36, *Nic. Call. HE* xv 11, *Cedr.* 1 605. He took as his wife Valentinian's widow Eudoxia; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 455, *Hyd. Lem.* 162 (s.a. 455), *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 455, *Theoph. AM* 5947, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 200-1, *Evagr. HE* II 7, *Proc. BV* I 4.36, *Nic. Call.* xv 11, *Cedr.* 1 605. He gave a daughter of Valentinian (unnamed, perhaps Eudocia) in marriage to his own son Palladius 10 whom he made Caesar; *Hyd. Lem.* 162 (s.a. 455). When the Vandals attacked Rome soon afterwards he was killed while in flight; *Fast. Vind. Prior. et Post.* s.a. 455, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 455, *Hyd. Lem.* 162 (s.a. 455), *Marcell. com.* s.a. 455, *Cass. chron.* s.a. 455, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 455, *Joh. Mal.* 366, *Theoph. AM* 5947, *Jord. Get.* 235, *Rom.* 334, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 200-1, *Proc. BV* I 5.2, *Nic. Call. HE* xv 11, *Cedr.* 1 605.

Cf. Anonymus 3.

FL. PIVS MAXIMVS signo MARIAN(I)VS 23 v.sp., governor
of Samnium I. V/E VI

V(ir) sp(ectabilis), rec(tor) prov(inciae), at Venafrum (in Samnium); x 4859 Venafrum. The inscription is undated but the province will not have been under a *vir spectabilis* before the late fifth century; cf. Chastagnol, *Historia* XII (1963), 373-4.

VAL. MAXIMVS 24 c.a. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32122. For his date, see Aggerius. He evidently belonged to the family of the Valerii.

VALERIVS MA(XIMVS?) 25 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32210. For his

rank and date, see Aggerius. Presumably he also belonged to the family of the Valerii.

Flavius Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius iunior

. . .sius Maximus Planesius

Q. THERSIVS CRISPINVS MEGETHIVS v.c., legatus
Numidiae 407-408

Inscr. 1-3 Africa Proconsularis: 1) *ILALg.* I 263 = VIII 5341 = D 5907 Calama; 2-3 Madaurus, 2) *ILALg.* I 2108 (= *AE* 1908, 68), 3) *ILALg.* I 2109.

Full name; *Inscr.* 2. Praenomen omitted; *Inscr.* 1. *Crispinus Megethius*; *Inscr.* 3.

V.C., LEGATVS (NUMIDIAE) a. 407-408: v.c., leg. (or similar), *Inscr.* 1-2; office to be restored, *Inscr.* 3. He served as legate under C. Aelius Pompeius Porphyrius 3 Proculus (*proc. Afr.* 407-408) and since both Calama and Madaurus were in the west of the proconsular province, he was *legatus Numidiae*.

MEGETIA 1 (c.f.) EV

Daughter of Pontius and Vitula, wife of Adventius; miraculously cured by St Stephen after a long and unpleasant illness during which she lost the baby she was carrying; *Evod. de mirac.* II 2 (nobilis genere, nobilior Christi fide).

MEGETIA (MSS Magetia) 2 sp.f. 495/496

Spectabilis femina; owner of property near Sora in Campania; *Gelas. Ep.* 33 (Thiel) (a. 495/496).

Megistus gloriosissimus comes (East) V/VI

+ Έκ προσφοράς Μεγίστου ένδοξ(οτάτου) κό(μητος) +; *Wadd.* 2328 Soada Dionysias (Arabia).

MELANIA 1 (the elder): *PLRE* I.

MELANIA 2 (the younger): *PLRE* I.

MELANTHIA (c.f.) LV/EVI

Wife of Eudomius; they received a letter of condolence from the bishop of Limoges, Ruricius, when their young son died; *Ruric. Ep.* II 39 (c. a. 485/507).

MEMNON

Meletius cancellarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 59 (addressed Μελετίω καγκελλαρίω), 60-1 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Melissus candidatus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 207 (addressed Μελίσσω κανδιδάτῳ).

Melitius PPO (Italiae) 410 Nov. 16-412 March 19

410 Nov. 16, *CTh* VI 26.15^a; 411 June 24, *Sirm.* 11^a = *CTh* XVI 2.40^a (MSS 412 May 25); 411^S (MSS 412) Dec. 11, *Sirm.* 15 (ad Melitium virum inlustrem praefectum praetorii) = *CTh* XVI 2.41^a; 412 Feb. 15, *CTh* XI 16.23^a + 18.1^a; 412 March 19, *CTh* V 9.2^a.

Mellessa incl. fem. 508

Of noble family; wife of Severus 14 and mother of children who married well; she died in 508; Ennod. *Carm.* II 117 (Epitaphium domnae Mellesae inlustris feminae).

(M)ELLITA (?c.f.) ?V

Named in a fragmentary inscription, apparently her epitaph, in the Church of St Agnes at Rome; called 'Mellita', she was 'mat(er) Rufi Acili. . .'; VI 32017. The names of her son indicate that she was of aristocratic origins.

Melminius Cassianus

Memmius Sallustius Salvinus Diannius

Memmius Aemilius Probus

Q. Aurelius Memmius Symmachus iunior

Q. Fabius Memmius Symmachus

Memmius Aemilius Trygetius

Memnon grammaticus E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 326 (addressed Μέμνονι γραμματοδιδασκάλῳ).

MEMNONIUS

MEMNONIUS 1 governor of Syria before 433

GOVERNOR OF SYRIA (?COMES ORIENTIS or CONSVLARIS SYRIAE) before 433: he was one of those sent by Theodosius II 'to govern' (*ἀρξοντες*) at Antioch; he erected a building there called the Psephium which still stood in Evagrius' day; Evagr. *HE* I 18 (he held office before the appointment of Anatolius 10 as *MVM per Orientem*; Anatolius is first attested in 433).

He was an orthodox (anti-Nestorian) Christian; Evagr. *HE* I 18.

Memnonius 2 v.inl. E/MVI

Inlustris memoriae; an acquaintance of Cassiodorus Senator †, who calls him 'omnis facundiae iudex' and cites him on a point of orthography; Cass. *de orthogr.* (in *Gramm. Lat.* VII 175).

Menander 1 domesticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; he was a pagan who refused to abandon his ancestral faith; Nil. *Ep.* II 32 (addressed *Μενάνδρω δομεστικῷ*).

Menander 2 *fisci patronus* (East) 524

Fisci patronus; allowed exceptionally to enjoy the privileges of his rank although he had reached it irregularly (*permutationum saltibus superiore gradu captato*); *CJ* II 7.27 (a. 524 Aug. 21). The law is addressed to the PPO *Orientis*: presumably Menander served at his bar.

Menas 1 scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. *Pel. Ep.* I 46 (addressed *Μηνᾶ σχολαστικῷ*).

Menas 2 ex QSP (East) 451

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ κνεστόρων; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 139 (Latin version II iii.ii, p. 149). He is named with Apollodorus 5 and Theodorus 24 in the list of former administrators, and his office was probably therefore genuine, not titular (*vacans*).

MENAS 3 praefectus vigilum (at Constantinople) 465

Νυκτέπαρχος; accused by the senate in the Circus at Constantinople of depravity; he was dragged away by the crowd and murdered; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 465.

MENAS 4 praefectus vigilum (at Antioch) 507

Native of Constantinople; sent as *υκτέπαρχος* to Antioch in 507 with Procopius 6 (*comes Orientis*) to restore order after factional disturbances; his brutality caused the Greens to turn on him and he was murdered; Joh. Mal. 396–7, John of Nikiu 89.25–7.

Menas 5 PPO (East) II 528–529; ex PVC; patricius 529

His titles are given in the heading of the constitution 'Summa', dated April 7, 529: *vir illustris, praefectus praetorio II^(a), ex praefecto huius almae urbis^(b) ac patricius^(c)*.

(a) PPO I: the date of the first prefecture is not known, and he could have been PPO of Illyricum or of Oriens.

PPO II (?ORIENTIS) a. 528 June 1–529 April 7: 528 June 1, *CJ* I 4.21^a + IV 2.17^a + IV 20.18^a + IV 21.17^a + IV 30.14^a + 15^a + V 15.3^a + X 22.4^a, *CJ* III 28.30^a + VI 23.24^a + VI 41.1^a, *CJ* IV 20.17^a, *CJ* V 27.8^a + 9^a + X 35.3^a + X 44.4^a, *CJ* VI 20.19^a, *CJ* VI 55.12^a + VI 56.7^a + VIII 58.2^a, *CJ* VII 3.1^a, *CJ* VII 33.11^a, *CJ* VII 70.1^a, *CJ* VIII 13.27^a, *CJ* VIII 53.33^a; 528 Dec. 11, *CJ* I 53.1^a, *CJ* III 28.31^a + VI 23.26^a, *CJ* IV 32.26^a + VII 39.8 (which styles him 'pp.II'), *CJ* V 9.8^a + V 12.29^a, *CJ* V 16.25, *CJ* V 17.10^a, *CJ* VI 23.25^a + VIII 37.11^a, *CJ* VI 26.9^a, *CJ* VI 37.22^a, *CJ* VII 17.1^a, *CJ* VIII 16.9^a; 528 (day and month unknown), *CJ* I 2.19^a; 529 Jan. 18, *CJ* I 3.43^a, *CJ* I 4.22^a + 23^a + IX 4.6^a + IX 5.2^a + IX 47.26^a; 529 March 31, *CJ* III 28.32^a; 529 April 1, *CJ* I 20.2^a, *CJ* IV 32.27^a, *CJ* V 9.9^a, *CJ* VIII 21.1^a, *CJ* IX 44.3^a; 529 April 6, *CJ* II 44.3^a + V 74.3^a, *CJ* II 50.8^a + VI 21.17^a + VII 35.8^a, *CJ* IV 21.18^a, *CJ* V 14.10^a, *CJ* V 16.26^a, *CJ* V 60.3^a, *CJ* VI 20.20^a, *CJ* VI 24.13^a, *CJ* VII 54.2^a + X 8.3^a, *CJ* VII 62.37^a + VII 64.10^a, *CJ* VIII 37.12^a, *CJ* XII 33.6^a; 529 April 7, *Const.* 'Summa'; 528/529 Aug. 3, *CJ* III 22.6^a; undated, *CJ* XII 34.1^a (a law of Justinian); this office is also mentioned in Theoph. AM 6025 (cited below).

(b) This title may be honorary (cf. Demosthenes 4).

(c) Also Theoph. AM 6025 (*ὁ πατρικίος Μηνᾶς ὁ ἑπαρχος*).

In summer 529 he was one of the high-ranking persons who escorted the empress Theodora on her visit to the hot springs of Pythia (in Bithynia); Theoph. AM 6025. For the date, cf. Joh. Mal. 441.

Perhaps identical with the Menas who built a golden archway at Constantinople; *Anth. Gr.* IX 785 (*Μηνᾶς χρύσεον ἔργον ἐδείματο πᾶσιν ὁδίταις, κυδαίνων πολιέθρον ἐριχρύσων βασιλῆων*) (the lemma alluding to this poem reads: *Εἰς καμάραν τοῦ φόρου πρὸς τὴν δύσιν*, i.e. on an arch at the west of the forum, viz. of Constantine).

Menas 6 patricius (East) V/VI

A *patricius*, he is named as a character in a dialogue, *Περὶ Πολιτικῆς*, with the *referendarius* Thomas 6; Phot. *Bibl.* 37. The two men may be fictional characters, but if they represent real people, then Menas could be identical with Menas 5 (PPO 528-9).

MENAS 7 v.c. (East) V/VI

Heraclius ὁ *comes* was asked to write τῷ λαμπροστάτῳ κυρίῳ Μηρᾷ τῷ διαδόχῳ. ἐν τῇ Ἀφροδιτῷ ἰ. . . λ. . . σιν (?); *P. Harris* 155 provenance unknown.

Fl. Menas 8 praefectianus and defensor (of Oxyrhynchus) V/VI

A petition of fifth- or sixth-century date was addressed Φλα(ουίῳ) Μηρᾷ τῷ αἰδεσιμ(ωτάτῳ) ἐπαρχ(ικῷ) καὶ ἐκδικῷ τῆς Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλεως; *PSI* VIII 872 Oxyrhynchus.

Fl. Menas 9 officialis of the MVM (East) V/VI

Στρατηλατιανός; son of Dorotheus; *PSI* III 176 Oxyrhynchus; date fifth or sixth century.

Menstruanus ?Gallic noble MV

Commended by Pegasus 2 to Sidonius Apollinaris, who wrote back a letter in his praise to Pegasus; described as 'opportunos elegans, verecundus sobrius, parcus religiosus' and as a welcome addition to good society (*boni quique*) at Clermont; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 6 (a. 461/467). Not otherwise known, but to judge by the circles in which he moved possibly a Gallic noble.

MERIBAUDUS (?v.c.) (Italy) 511

On the name (= Merobaudes), see Schönfeld, pp. 167, 284.

Addressee of a letter from Ennodius commending to him Ambrosius (a student at Rome); *Ennod. Ep.* IX 3 (a. 511). Ambrosius was also commended to Faustus 9 and Probinus, both aristocrats; Meribaudeus was perhaps also an aristocrat or else a high-ranking Goth (his name perhaps indicates Frankish ancestry, cf. Merobaudes).

Fl. Merobaudes MVM (West) 443; ?patricius; orator and poet

Inscr. 1) VI 1724 = D 2950; *Inscr.* 2) VI 31983 = *ILCV* 105a-b.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-2. Merobaudes; *elsewhere*. On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 167, 284.

A native of Baetica in Spain; *Sid. Ap. C. r. m.* IX 297. He came of

noble family; Hyd. Lem. 128 (*natu nobilis*). His name suggests that he was descended from the Fl. Merobaudes who was *mag. mil.* under Gratian (see *PLRE* I, Merobaudes 2); if so, he was presumably of Germanic descent. Son-in-law of Fl. Astyrius; Hyd. Lem. 128. He apparently outlived his wife; *Inscr.* 2.

In 435 when he was honoured with a statue (see below) he was praised for his unusual combination of literary and military skills, in both of which he achieved distinction (*aeque fortis et doctus vir, tam facere laudanda quam aliorum facta laudare praecipuus*); *Inscr.* 1. Described as 'orator', *Inscr.* 2; and 'rhetor', *Boeth. Comm. in Topica Ciceronis* IV-V (= *PL* 64, 1109, 1147). Praised for his eloquence and poetic abilities; Hyd. Lem. 128 (*eloquentiae merito vel maxime in poematis studio veteribus comparandus*), *Sid. Ap. Carm.* IX 277-8, 296-301 (Sidonius does not name him but the poet about whom he writes in this passage is to be identified with Merobaudes). Extant fragments of his works, consisting of panegyrics and occasional pieces, are published in *MGH(AA)* XIV, pp. 7ff. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 41-3.

He may perhaps be identical with Merobaudes 'Hispanus scholasticus', author of the poem *De Christo*; *Anth. Lat.* 1878. The word 'scholasticus' probably means here 'a man of learning'.

He left Baetica to live in Ravenna; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* IX 297-8.

He delivered a panegyric on Fl. Aetius 7, probably on the consulship of 432, and appears afterwards to have been adlected into the senate; *Merobaud. Pan.* I, fr. IIA (in collegium togae senatus adscivit) (and see below).

By 435 he had already won a reputation as a soldier (*castrensi experientia clarus*) and had served in the Alps with distinction (*inter arma litteris militabat et in Alpibus acuebat eloquium*); *Inscr.* 1 (the occasion might have been Aetius' campaigns in 430 and 431 against the Alamanni and the Nori).

V(IR) S(PECTABILIS), COM(ES) S(ACRI) C(ONSISTORII) a. 435 July 30: this was his title when he was honoured by the emperor and senate with a statue in the Forum of Trajan at Rome; *Inscr.* 1 (a. 435 July 30), cf. *Sid. Ap. Carm.* IX 299-301 (*plosores cui fulgidam Quirites et carus popularitate princeps Traiano statuam foro locarunt*). He claimed to owe the statue to the panegyric he delivered on Aetius; *Merobaud. Pan.* I, fr. IIA (*pro his me laudibus tuis Roma cum principe victuro aere formavit*). Hydatius implies that other statues were erected to honour his literary talents; Hyd. Lem. 128 (a. 443) (*testimonio etiam provehitur statuarum*).

?PATRICIVS: pro his (sc. laudibus tuis) denique nuper ad honoris

MEROBAUDES

maximi nomen ille nascenti soli proximus imperator evexit (sc. me); Merobaud. *Pan.* 1, fr. IIA. This probably refers to the patriciate (cf. Vollmer in *MGH(AA)* XIV, p. 9 note) and since it was conferred by the emperor of the East (i.e. Theodosius II), Merobaudes must have visited Constantinople some time between 435 (when he was certainly not *patricius*, since the title is not given on *Inscr.* 1) and 439 (when he probably delivered Panegyric I; see below). The visit of Valentinian III to Constantinople in October 437 to marry Licinia Eudoxia is the likely occasion for this; cf. Clover, *TAPS* 61 (1971), 36ff. (where the objections brought against so early a date are not conclusive). For a contrary view on his title, see Barnes (cited below), who interprets the 'maximus honor' as the honorary consulate; if correct, this would be much the earliest instance.

Possibly in late 438 or early 439, Merobaudes visited Salona in Dalmatia where he learnt of Aetius' recent victory at Mons Colubarius; Merobaud. *Pan.* 1, fr. IIB (he had perhaps stayed in Constantinople after the court departed and visited Salona on his way back to Italy later). For the date of Aetius' victory, probably 438, see Fl. Aetius 7.

Very probably in 439 he delivered the partially extant prose panegyric celebrating Aetius' military victories; Merobaud. *Pan.* 1 (see Fl. Aetius for the date).

MVM (West) a. 443: in 443 Merobaudes was sent to Spain to succeed his father-in-law Fl. Astyrius as *magister utriusque militiae*; he defeated the Bacaudae but was soon recalled to Rome by Valentinian III following intrigues against him; Hyd. Lem. 128 (a. 443).

Whether the name 'Merobaudes' which occurs on a plate of uncertain origin (xv 1702) refers to him or to a homonym is not certain.

Possibly identical with 'Merobaudes patricius' who gave estates to a monastery at Mantaniacum (Mantenay-sur-Seine) some time before the reign of Clovis; Nicolas Camuzat, *Promptuarium* (1610), p. 358B (citing a lost work of hagiography), and cf. Lot, *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 17 (1938), 906-11 and Clover, *TAPS* 61 (1971), 35-6. See however Barnes, *Phoenix* 29 (1975), 159-63 (who identifies the *patricius* with Merobaudes 2 in *PLRE* 1).

MEROLA

c.f. IV/VI

Clarissima femina; a Christian; styled 'mater honorum'; XIII 2419 = *ILCV* 182 Lugdunum.

Merovechus (Meroveus)

king of the Franks MV

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 168.

Descendant of Chlogio, according to an uncertain late sixth-century tradition; father of Childericus I (and so grandfather of Clovis); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9. Cf. stemma 43. As the eponymous forerunner of the Merovingian kings, he was later surrounded by legends, among which was one claiming Trojan ancestry for him; see Zöllner, *Gesch. d. Franken*, 6, 38.

MERVLVS v.c. et spect., consularis Siciliae L V/E VI

Merulus v.c. et spectabilis consularis provinciae Siciliae; he restored to the theatre at Catania statues of the Fratres Pii removed by enemies; *IE* 1956, 259 Catania. The enemies were presumably the Vandals.

Mesrop Armenian scholar 361-441

On his name, see Justi, p. 200, s. n. Mašthots.

Native of Armenia; after an education in Greek literature he served at the court of the Arsacid kings of Armenia, attaining high office and distinction by virtue of his learning; later he took up a religious life and became a monk; he was responsible for a revival of Armenian literature and scholarship, inventing an alphabet for the Armenian language, translating works from Greek and Syriac, including the Bible, and establishing schools throughout Armenia; he also devised alphabets for nations bordering on Armenia, including the Georgians (Iberians); he died on Feb. 19, 441, at a very advanced age; Koriun, *Life of Mesrop*, Mos. Chor. III 47, 52-4, 57-8, 60-1, 66-7, Lazarus of Pharbi, 9-11.

Messalla I curiosus (at Tripolis in Phoenice) 436

Ὁ κουρισσός; at first he refused to release the public animals for Melania the younger (*PLRE* I) and her party to leave Tripolis en route to Constantinople in 436 since they had no travel warrants; after a visitation from St Leontius he relented; *V. Mel. Gr.* (ed. Gorce) 52. The *curiosi* were *agentes in rebus* stationed in the provinces in charge of the *cursus publicus*; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 578 with n. 34.

Fl. Ennodius Messala 2 cos. 506

Ennodius Messala; Ennod. *Carm.* II 32 title (De eo quod Messala consul Ennodius in cognomine dictus est), *Carm.* II 144-6. Fl. Messala; Rossi 1931. Messala; *elsewhere*.

Son of Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus 9 (*cos.* 490); Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 3,

9, IX 12, 26. Brother of Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus 2 (*cos.*502); Ennod. *Ep.* IX 12, 26. See stemma 23.

CONSVL (West) a. 506 with Fl. Areobindus Dagalaifus Areobindus I (East); *Fasti*, Rossi I 931, *AE* 1921, 89, XI 8137, XII 631, Ennod. *Carm.* II 32.

His impending marriage is mentioned in Ennod. *Ep.* IX 26 (early 512), 35 (a. 513).

His literary interests are referred to in Ennod. *Carm.* II 145 (site, Messala, studiis mihi pandere velles, non deerant libri quos tibi, dulce, darem); and he sent some writings of his for Ennodius' approval, Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 3, IX 12. He received several letters from Ennodius between 510 and 513, *Ep.* VIII 3, 9, 43, IX 12, 26, 35.

(Valerius) Messalla Avienus 3 PPO (Italiae et Africae) 399-400

Messalla Avienus; Macr. *Sat.* I 6.26 (Praetextatus, speaking on the derivation of names – sic Messala tuus. Aviene, dictus a cognomento Valerii Maximi qui, postquam Messanam urbem Siciliae nobilissimam cepit, Messala cognominatus est). For the name 'Valerius' see below.

He was a member of the ancient family of the Valerii; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* I 271-2 (hic est qui primo seriem de consule ducit, usque ad Publicolas si redeamus avos), Macr. *Sat.* I 6.26 (cited above). His grandson was perhaps Rufius Valerius Messala 4.

LEGATUS SENATUS a. 396/398: res admonet ut profectum Messalam nocte ea quam consecutae sunt nonae Martiae, noveritis, legati ceteri mox sequentur; Symm. *Ep.* VI 49.

PPO ITALIAE ET AFRICAE a. 399-400: hic et praefecti nutu praetoria rexit; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* I 273. In office 399 Feb. 16, *CTh* XIII 5.28^a + 6.8^a; 399 April 5, *CTh* XIII 11.10^a (the law mentions *terrae laeticae*, known in Gaul and Italy, see Jones, *LRE* II, 620); 399 April 11, *CTh* XVI 8.14^a; 399 April 29, *CTh* XV 3.4^a; 399 May 17, *CTh* XII 9.3^a; 399^S (MSS 396) May 19, *CTh* XI 30.55^a; 399 July 20, *CTh* VII 19.1^a; 399 Aug. 21, *CTh* II 7.3^a (MSS Nov. 20) + *CTh* III 1.8^a + *CTh* IX 35.6^a + *CTh* XII 1.161^a (MSS Aug. 10); 399^S (MSS 388) Aug. 21. *CJ* I 54.6^a; 399 Sept. 4, *CTh* XIV 15.5^a (the law refers to Rome); 399 Oct. 11, *CTh* I 5.12^a (the law refers to Africa); 399 Dec. 22, *CTh* VI 30.16^a; 399^S (MSS 403) Dec. 27, *CJ* I 51.3^a; 399 Dec. 28, *CTh* XV 2.8^a (the law refers to Campania); 400^S (MSS 399) Sept. 28, *CTh* I 12.7^a (the law refers to the *officium proconsulare*, in Africa) + *CTh* I 15.17^a (MSS 401) (refers to Africa) + *CTh* XI 7.15^a (MSS 399) + *CTh* XIV 15.6^a (MSS 399) + *CTh* XIV 23.1^a (MSS March 27) (refers to the granaries of Portus); 400 Sept. 29, *CTh* VI 19.1^a; 400 Nov. 17,

MESSIANVS I

CTh viii 5.59^a; 400 Nov. 26, *CTh* x 3.5^a; 400 Nov. 27, *CTh* i 5.13^a + *CTh* ii 14.1^a + *CTh* viii 5.60^a + *CTh* xi 26.2^a. While in office he received several letters from Symmachus, asking him to remit a case to the court of one of his *vicarii* (cf. Anonymus 47), *Ep.* vii 81, 83, 89 (a. 399); to enrol Anonymus 84, the son of (Proculus) Gregorius (see *PLRE* 1), at his bar, *Ep.* vii 88 (a. 399/400); and to assist Symmachus' agents buying horses in Spain, *Ep.* vii 82, 90 (a. 399). Addressee of other letters of Symmachus also; *Ep.* vii 84-7, 92 (date unknown).

Messalla is one of the characters in the *Saturnalia* of Macrobius (he was therefore a pagan); *Macr. Sat.* i 2.16, i 6.26, vi 7.1, vii 3.23 (described as 'adulescens' at the dramatic date of c. 383). He was noted for his eloquence and literary interests; *Symm. Ep.* vii 88 (splendor dicendi), 91 (honores quidem semper vitae ac litterarum splendore praecessisti), *Rut. Nam. de red. suo* i 267-8 (haec quoque Pieriis spiracula (sc. Thermae Tauri, near Centumcellae) comparat antris carmine Messalae nobilitatus ager), 274-6 (sed menti et linguae gloria maior inest. Hic docuit qualem poscat facundia sedem; ut bonus esse velit quisque disertus erit), *Sid. Ap. Carm.* ix 305 (Messalam ingenii satis profundi).

Rufius Valerius Messala 4

PVR before 483(?)

... *Rufius* Val. Messala v.c. praefectus urbis; vi 1775 (undated). Perhaps to be identified with Rufius Valerius Messala 'v.c. et inl(ustris) . . .'; vi 32202 (= vi 1796d 99, p. 860) Flavian amphitheatre. The latter was contemporary with and probably a relative of Rufius Postumius Festus 5 *cos.* 472. The seats in the amphitheatre were mostly inscribed under Odovacer before 483 (see Aggerius), and so Messala may have been PVR before that year.

He was no doubt descended from Valerius Messala Avienus 3, possibly his grandson.

MESSALINVS: proconsul of Asia IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Messianus I

patricius (West) 456

He served under the MVM Eparchius Avitus 5 against the Visigoths in 455 and helped to pacify them; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* vii 426-7 (insuper et Geticas praemissus continet iras Messianus).

PATRICIVS a. 456: he was *patricius* of the emperor Avitus and was killed in the battle of Placentia on Oct. 17, 456; *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 456 (*patricius* Aviti), *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 456 (*patricius eius*). He was doubtless MVM et *patricius* under Avitus and

MESSIANVS 1

was probably appointed after the death on Sept. 17, 456, of Remistus; cf. *Fasti*.

Messianus 2 vir illustrissimus (in Gaul) L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Avitus (bishop of Vienne); he is praised for his piety; Avit. *Ep.* 56 (addressed 'viro illustrissimo Messiano').

Possibly a descendant (son or grandson) of Messianus 1.

ARVSIANVS MESSIVS: writer L IV; PLRE I.

Flavius Messius Phoebus Severus

Methodius cubicularius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 289 (addressed Μεθοδίω κουβουκλαρίω).

Metrodorus grammaticus (at Constantinople) ?V/VI

Author of verses in the *Anthologia Graeca* about a lawyer, Ioannes 78; *Anth. Gr.* IX 712 (Μητροδώρου γραμματικου; the lemma in *Codex Palatinus* 23 adds ἐν Βυζαντίω). Perhaps author also of *Anth. Gr.* IX 360 (Μητροδώρου).

Metrophanes sophist (?at Athens) L V

Son of Lachares 2 (therefore a native of Athens); a sophist (σοφιστής); an infant prodigy; attacked in a speech by Superianus; Dam. fr. 141 = Suid. M 1011, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 86.

Micce inlustris femina E/M V

On the name, cf. Schönfeld, pp. 168, 284 (s.n. Micca, a Germanic masculine name).

Inlustris femina; she left a holograph will naming Pelagia 2 as her heir and entrusted it to her nephew Caesarius 3, son of her brother; he carried out her wishes on her death but Pelagia sought confirmation of the validity of the will from Valentinian III; Nov. Val. 21.2 (dated a. 446 Dec. 26).

MICHAEL 1 cubicularius (East) 470

He and Cosmas 2, τῶν βασιλείων ὄντες θαλαμηπόλοι, allowed Iordanes 3 to examine the private apartments of the emperor Leo in the palace; Joh. Ant. fr. 208.

MISAEEL

Michael 2 (?proto-)spatharius (East) V/VI

Ζών Μηχαήλ πρῶτιστος ἐν σπαθαρίοις; M.A.M.A VIII 323 Iconium (Lycaonia), undated, perhaps fifth or sixth century; he is perhaps identical with Michael 1.

Minervius 1: ?Mag. Epist. c. 395, CRP 397-398, CSL 398/399 (all West); *PLRE I*.

MINERVIVS 2 (v.c.) L IV/E V

Son of Florentinus (= *PLRE I*, Florentinus 2); his marriage is mentioned in 398/402; *Symm. Ep.* IV 55. He was therefore of noble family from Gaul.

Martianus Minneius Felix Capella

MINVICIANVS v.c. 396/398

V.c.; he refused to pay extortionate taxes and sought an enquiry into the matter; *Symm. Ep.* v 63 (a. 396/398).

MISAEEL cubicularius (East) 518

His name is always given as 'Misahel' or 'Misael'.

He was a monophysite; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* III 3-4, XI 1, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 519.

CVBICVLARIVS (East) a. 518: cubicularius; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 519, *Jord. Rom.* 360, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 43, *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* I 17, XI 1 ('qwbwqlr'). He received in office two letters from Severus of Antioch; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* I 17 (a. 513/518; asked to explain to Eleutherius 4 that Severus had to refuse his request for a client owing to his church's lack of means), XI 1 (a. 513/518; thanked for helping to restore the fortunes of the church of Antioch and urged not to give up the world to pursue a religious life). Zacharias Rhetor addressed to Misael his biographies of Peter the Iberian, Isaias and Theodorus; *Zach. V. Isaias*, p. 10 ('precibus et supplicationibus eorum sit tibi, Misael Christum amans et magnificentissime, ut cum cubicularum regionum gubernatione vita tua bene dirigatur'). In 518 at the start of Justin's reign, Misael conspired against him with Amantius 4, Theocritus, Andreas 10 and Ardabur 2, and was exiled to Serdica; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 519, *Jord. Rom.* 360, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 43.

He seems then to have entered the church, since two letters of Severus were addressed to him as deacon, *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* I 63 (a. 537), III 3 (a. 519/534), while a third, *Ep. Sel.* III 4 (a. 521/536), mentions 'the religious deacon Misael'. He lived in Constantinople;

Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* III 3. He had considered entering the church earlier; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* XI 1 (urged not to do so as he was required to oppose the heretics, i.e. supporters of Chalcedon; and cf. above). Still alive in 537; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* I 63.

Fl. Moco (III 14207, 15 = *ILCV* 478): *PLRE* I.

Moderatus conductor of the *domus regia* (in Apulia) 493/494

Conductor *domus regiae*; accused of using violence against a monastery 'in fundo Luciano' near Luceria (in Apulia); Gelas. *Ep.* 3 (Loew.) (a. 493/494).

Modestinus poet ?V/E VI

Author of an epigram preserved in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* I 273. Many poets in this collection were Africans of the fifth and early sixth centuries; cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 71-4. The date of Modestinus may however have been in the early empire; cf. Schanz-Hosius III, para. 527a.

Modestus agens in rebus (East) 472

Μαγιστριανός; bearer of a letter to the emperor Anthemius in Rome from the emperor Leo in 472; Joh. Mal. 374, Joh. Mal. fr. 32 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 162).

C. Sollius Modestus Apollinaris Sidonius

Fl. Monaxius PVC 408-409; PPO (Orientis) 414; PPO (Orientis) (II) 416-420; *cos.* 419

Fl. Monaxius; Rossi I, p. 260, *CIL* III 14207⁵, *P. Oxy.* 1973, *PSI* 1340. Monaxius; *elsewhere*.

He is described as well-educated and three times prefect; Callinicus, V. *Hypatii* 21.11 = 79 (πεπαιδευμένος και τρις ἑπαρχος γενόμενος). PVC a. 408 Jan. 17-409 April 26: 408 Jan. 17, *CTh* VI 30.19 (MSS ppo); 408 Feb. 15, *CTh* XIV 17.15^a; 409 (early), *CJ* V 34.13^a; 409 Feb. 21, *CTh* XV 1.47^a (the law concerns Constantinople); 409 April 26, *CTh* XIV 16.1^a. This last law is concerned with a shortage of bread at Constantinople. During the shortage, the populace demonstrated and the *praetorium* of Monaxius ἑπαρχος πόλεως was destroyed by fire and his official carriage hauled through the city; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 412 (for the correct date, 409, see the law above and Marcell. com. s.a. 409 apud Constantinopolim magna populi exarsit seditio, panis videlicet penuria sibimet ingruente; the wrong

MONTANARIUS

date in the *Chronicon Paschale* is due to confusion of similar consular dates).

PPO (Orientis) 414 May 10–Nov. 30: 414 May 10, *CTh* vi 2.23 dat. Cpli (MSS pu); 414 Nov. 30, *CTh* xiii 3.16^a.

PPO (Orientis) (II) a. 416 Aug. 26–420 May 27: 416 Aug. 26, *CTh* xii 1.182^a; 416 Aug. 27, *CJ* i 46.2^a; 416 Aug. 30, *CTh* ix 40.23^a; 416 Sept. 9, *CTh* xi 28.11^a (mentions the quarries of Docimium, the Troad and Proconnesus); 416 Sept. 29, *CTh* xvi 2.42^a (concerns Alexandria in Egypt); 416 Oct. 5, *CTh* xii 12.15^a (mentions the *praefectus augustalis*); 416 Nov. 11, *CTh* vi 25.1^a; 416 Nov. 17, *CTh* vi 24.8^a; 416 Dec. 18, *CTh* vi 24.9^a; 417 March 14, *CTh* viii 12.9^a; 417 April 10, *CTh* xvi 9.4^a; 417 July 28, *CTh* vii 11.2^a (concerns Euphratensis); 417 Sept. 27, *CTh* xv 11.2^a (mentions Hierapolis and Euphratensis); 418 Feb. 3, *CTh* xvi 2.43^a (concerns Alexandria in Egypt); 418 April 17, *CTh* xii 1.183^a; 418 Aug. 21, *CTh* xiii 1.21^a; 419 March 8, *CTh* xi 30.66^a; 419 Sept. 24, *CTh* ix 40.24^a (mentions the city of Chersonesus); 420 May 5, *CJ* viii 10.10^a (mentions many provinces of Pontica and Oriens); 420 May 27^s (MSS 412 Dec. 27), *CJ* i 40.12^a. All p.po. In the summer of 418 his name appears in the college of PPOs who issued a prefectorial edict on the Pelagians; Haenel, *Corpus legum*, p. 239 = *PL* 48, 392 (for date and text, see Fl. Iunius Quartus Palladius 19). Vir inl(ustris) praef(ectus) praet(orio) II; *CIL* III 14207⁵ Perinthus (Thrace).

CONSVL (East) prior a. 419 with Fl. Plinta (East): *Fasti*, Rossi 1 608–10, *P. Oxy.* 1973, *PSI* 1340, cf. Callinicus, *V. Hypatii* 21.1 = 78 (*Μονάξιος ὁ ἀπὸ ὑπάρτων*).

He had four servants who went to St Hypatius' monastery and became monks against his wishes; Callinicus, *V. Hypatii* 21.1–16 = 78 (presumably after 419, since he is called a former consul).

At Perinthus during his second praetorian prefecture he dedicated a building, probably a church; *CIL* III 14207⁵ Perinthus (Thrace) (a marble block in the Church of St George).

Georgius Monos

Montanarius

agent of Theoderic 508

Sent by Theoderic with 1,500 *solidi* to a bishop Severus for distribution among persons claiming to have suffered losses during the passage of Theoderic's army in the current year; Cass. *Var.* II 8 (a. 508). The occasion was doubtless the invasion of Gaul in 508.

Perhaps identical with Montanarius who travelled from Milan to Ravenna and back in early 506; Ennod. *Ep.* IV 32.

MONTIUS 1

MONTIUS 1 (v.c.) (East) 404/407

Addressee of a letter of friendship from John Chrysostom in exile, which alludes to his *εὐγένεια*; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 171 (a. 404/407).

Montius 2 correspondent of Sidonius Apollinaris 461

Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris in 461 answering a request for a satire; Montius, styled 'vir disertissime', was on the point of departing for the Sequani, among whom he lived (Sequanos tuos); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 111.

MOSCHIANVS 1 ?MVM per Illyricum or comes rei militaris 482

In 482 he and Iohannes Scythia 34, στρατηγοί, were sent to Illyricum against Theodericus 7; Joh. Ant. fr. 213 (they replaced Sabianus Magnus 4, and one of them will have been *magister militum per Illyricum*, the other *comes rei militaris*).

Probably identical with Moschianus 2.

Fl. Moschianus 2 cos. 512

Full name: *Papyri from consulship.*

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 512 with Fl. Paulus 34 (East): *Fasti, SB* 5174, 5175, 7369, *P. Colt. Nessana* 16.1.

Perhaps owner of property at Constantinople later known by his name; Joh. Mal. 490.

He is possibly to be identified with Moschianus 1. The name is unusual and reappears in the names of the consul of 518, Fl. Anastasius Paulus Probus Moschianus Probus Magnus 5, who was certainly related to the emperor Anastasius; Moschianus himself was perhaps related to the emperor (see stemma of Anastasius' family for a suggestion that he was brother of the consul of the previous year, Secundinus, who was the emperor's brother-in-law).

Flavius Anastasius Paulus Probus Moschianus Probus Magnus

Moschus rhetor (at Antioch) M/L V

A *ῥήτωρ* at Antioch, where he committed adultery with the wife of Hilarius 5, a decurion and his benefactor; Hilarius made over to him his wife, his property and his curial obligations; Dam. fr. 222 = Suid. I 291.

Mucianus translator of a work on music E/M VI

Vir disertissimus; a friend of Cassiodorus Senator 4; he translated

into Latin a book on music by Gaudentius (*PLRE* I); Cass. *Inst. Saec. Litt.* II 5.

Probably identical with the 'Mutianus' who translated homilies by John Chrysostom for Cassiodorus; Cass. *Inst. Div. Litt.* I 9.

Mundericus Frankish rebel ?524/533

On the name, cf. Schönfeld, p. 169.

He claimed kinship with the Frankish king Theoderic (511-533) and set himself up as a king; Theoderic killed him after besieging him in Victoriacum Castrum (Vitry); Greg. Tur. *III* III 14. The date was late in Theoderic's reign probably some years after the death of Chlodomer (in 524).

Mundilo senator of the *gentiles* (West) V/VI

On the name, cf. Schönfeld, p. 169.

Hic ia(cet) Mundilo sen(ator) sco(lae) gent(iliu)m; he died aged about 40 and was buried at Florence; xi 1708 = *ILCV* 562 Florence. For the schola gentilium (seniorum) in the West, cf. *Not. Dig. Occ.* xi.

Mundiuch father of Attila E V

Μουνδίουχος; Prisc. Μούνδιος; Theoph. Mundzucus; Jord.

Brother of Rua and Octar; father of Attila and Bleda; possibly joint ruler with his brothers over the Huns; Jord. *Get.* 180, 257, Prisc. fr. 12, Theoph. AM 5942. For the view that Mundiuch was not a ruler, see Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 81-2. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 409-11 (preferring the form 'Mundzuc'), Schönfeld, p. 278. See stemma 47.

Mundo ally of Theoderic E VI

All three sources (Ennodius, Marcellinus, Jordanes) spell his name 'Mundo'. On the name, cf. Schönfeld, p. 169.

Descended from the family of Attila (de Attilanis quondam origine descendens) (therefore a Hun); Jord. *Get.* 301. Called a 'Geta'; Marcell. com. s.a. 505. If it is correct that this Mundo was a Hun, then he can not be identified with Mundus, the *magister militum* of Justinian (in *PLRE* III).

After fleeing from the Gepids and wandering in the waste lands north of the Danube, he gathered a motley band of robbers and outlaws, seized a tower by the Danube called 'Herta' and established himself as ruler (rex) of the district; Jord. *Get.* 301. He became an ally (foederatus) of Theoderic 7; Ennod. *Pan. Theod.* 12 (= p. 278 ed. Hartel). The Roman general Sabinianus 5 made war on him and

Mundo asked for Ostrogothic help; Theoderic's general Pitzias arrived when he had almost abandoned hope (*pene desperatum et iam de traditione sua deliberantem*) and they inflicted on the Romans a crushing defeat at *Horreum Margi* in 505; *Jord. Get.* 300-1, *Rom.* 387, *Ennod. Pan. Theod.* 12 (= p. 278), *Marcell. com. s.a.* 505. He then became subject to Theoderic (*hunc . . . suo regi Theoderico cum gratiarum actione fecit (Pitzias) subjectum*); *Jord. Get.* 301.

Musaeus grammaticus and poet L V/M VI

Author of the poem *Hero and Leander*, in several MSS of which he is called: *Μουσαίου γραμματικοῦ*. His work was influenced by the poet Nonnus of Panopolis (?M V) and was already familiar to Agathias and Paul the Silentiary (M VI); cf. *P-W* xvi, 767-9. His dates therefore make it possible that he is identical with the Musaeus to whom Procopius of Gaza addressed two letters; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 147, 165.

Musellius 1 PSC (East) 414 April 9

CTh xi 28.9 (subscript), a copy was sent 'Musellio praeposito sacri cubiculi de titulis ad domum sacram pertinentibus' (a reference to the fact that the *domus divina per Cappadociam* was now under the PSC, see Jones, *LRE* i 426 with n. 38).

Possibly identical with the Muselius, a Christian, who repaired and extended a museum at Constantinople and had a portrait of the emperor (unnamed) placed inside; *Anth. Gr.* ix 799 (cf. *vv.* 3-4 *Μουσεῖον Ῥώμῃ δ' ἐχαρίσατο καὶ βασιλῆος εἰκόνα θεσπεσίην ἐντὸς ἔγραψε δόμων*) (inscribed *ἐν τῷ πορφυρῷ κίονι τὸ ὄν εἰς τὸ Φιλαδέλφειον* - so *lemmata* in Palatinus and Planudes; the Philadelphium was part of the Mese near the Forum Tauri; cf. R. Janin, *Constantinople Byzantine*², 410), *Anth. Gr.* ix 800 (cf. *v.* 2 *πιστεύων καθαρῶς, ὡς Θεός ἐστι Λόγος*), 801 (*Μουσείου τὰ μὲν αὐτὸς ἐτεύξατο, πολλὰ δὲ σώσας ἐστῶτα σφαιερῶς ἱδρυσεν ἀσφαλῆως*).

Muselius 2 ?rhetor L V/E VI

He was a pupil of Ioannes 50; Procopius of Gaza, who styles him *ὁ λογιώτατος*, admired his eloquence; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 149 (to Ioannes 50).

Mushegh Armenian officer 504

In autumn 504 'Mushlek (Mushegh) the Armenian, who was under the Persians, surrendered with his whole force and became

MYNATIDIUS

subject to the Greeks'; Josh. Styl. 75. This occurred after a Persian force at Nisibis was ambushed and destroyed by Arcobindus 1.

MUSONIUS 1 (?v.c.) (East); perhaps a deacon 404/407

Addressee of a letter from John Chrysostom which alludes to his *eúgeneia* and styles him *δέσποτά μου τιμώτατε καὶ εὐλαβέστατε*; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 216 (a. 404/7). Of noble birth, he was possibly a cleric, since the epithet *εὐλαβέστατος* appears normally to have been used for addressing deacons.

Musonius 2 notarius (East) 431

Notarius; present at the Council of Ephesus in 431; Mansi v 584A, *Liberat. Brev.* 6. He was perhaps an ecclesiastical *notarius*.

Musonius 3 vindex (of Anazarbus) 513/516

He and Alexander 16 were the *vindices* ('βινδικες') of Anazarbus; they received a letter from Severus of Antioch in 513/516 informing them of the decisions of the synod of Tyre (in 513/514) since their public duties prevented them from visiting Antioch; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 1 27. Cf. also Martyrius 8.

Astius Mustelus flamen perpetuus (at Ammaedara) 526

Astius Mustelus fl. pp. cristianus; he died aged 72 in December 526; VIII 10516 = 11528 = *ILCV* 388 Ammaedara (Byzacena) (dated in the fourth year of Hilderic).

(M)VSTILA spectabilis femina 444 or 493

Sp.f.; wife of . . .ta, she died aged about 48 and was buried under the Vatican; VI 32020 = Rossi 1 903 = *ILCV* 252a. The consular date is 'Albino v.c. cons.', which is either 444 or 493. For the name, cf. Astius Mustelus and also *Mustela sp.f.* (VI 32019; in *PLRE* III).

Mustio translator of works on medicine ?V

He translated into Latin numerous Greek medical works; his version of the *Gynaecia* of Soranus is extant; *Sorani gynaeciorum vetus translatio latina*, ed. V. Rose (1882). Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 289-91. The date is uncertain but he was possibly contemporary with Cassius Felix 13 and Caelius Aurelianus 10.

FACVNDVS PORFYRIVS MYNATIDIUS: v.c., consularis Siciliae ?L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Martius Myro

(Naamanes) (al-Nu 'mān I) king of the Lakhmids c. 400-c. 418

Son of Imru'al-Qays and ruler of al-Hīrah c. 400–418; an ally of Persia, he brought up Vararanes, son of the Persian king Isdigerdes I; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 79ff. See stemma 50(b). Said to have frequently raided Syria (perhaps this is a confusion with Naamanes II) and to have commanded two units in the Persian army, one Arab and one Persian; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 83. According to later legend he eventually abdicated and became a pilgrim; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 84.

At one time he tried to prevent pilgrims from visiting St Symeon the Stylite; how he came to change his mind was described to Symeon by Antiochus 9, who once visited him; *V. Sym. Styl.* (Syriac) 101. See Rothstein, pp. 62–3, 65ff.

Naamanes II (al-Nu 'mān II) king of the Lakhmids 499–503

Φύλαρχος; ruler of Arabs subject to Persia, he was defeated in Euphratensis in c. 500 by the *dux* Eugenius 5; Theoph. AM 5990 (for the date, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 91 n. 5). In late 502 Cavades, king of Persia, sent him to attack Carrhae and Edessa; he was fatally wounded in battle with Roman troops in August 503 and died soon afterwards; Josh. Styl. 51–2, 57–8, Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 169. His capital was at al-Hīrah; Josh. Styl. 57. See Rothstein, 70, 73–4, Olinger, *The Kings of Kinda*, 58–61. See stemma 50(b).

Naemorius

Mag. Off. (West) 408

Ὁ τῶν ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ τάξεων μάγιστρος Ναμόριος; one of the high officials (for the others, see Chariobaudes) killed by rebellious troops at Ticinum on Aug. 13, 408; Zos. v 32.6 (for the date, see *Cons. Ital.* s.a. 408).

Naevia Galla

Rutilius Claudius Namatianus

PVR 414

The MSS of *CTh* vi 27.15 (see below) call him 'Namatius'.

Author of the poem *De Reditu Suo*, describing the first stages of his journey home from Rome to Gaul in October and November 417

(for the date, see A. Cameron, in *JRS* 57 (1967), 31-9). Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 38-41. A newly discovered fragment of the poem, published in *Italia medioevale e umanistica* 16 (1973), 15-30, by Mirella Ferrari, mentions the consul Constantius (p. 30, fr. B, line 7), which gives further support to the date 417.

Full name; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1, subscription. Namati(an)us;
Codes.

He was a native of Gaul; *de red. suo* 1 20, 161. Possibly from Toulouse; 1 510. His father was Lachanius (*PLRE* 1); 1 595. Rutilius was a relation of Palladius 4 and Exsuperantius 2; 1 208ff.

MAG. OFF. (West) a. 412: 412 Dec. 7, *CTh* VI 27.15^a dat. Rav(en-nae). The office is mentioned in *de red. suo* 1 561-4 (praebet equos, offert etiam carpenta tribunus ex commilitio carus et ipse mihi, officiis regerem cum regia tecta magister armigerasque pii principis excubias) (the *tribunus* was most probably a *tribunus et notarius*; see Anonymus 66).

PVR a. 414 summer: the office is mentioned in *de red. suo* 1 157-60 (si non displicui, regerem cum iura Quirini, si colui sanctos consuluique patres. Nam quod nulla meum strinxerunt crimina ferrum, non sit praefecti gloria, sed populi). His successor in office was Caecina Decius Aginatus Albinus 7 (first attested a. 414 Sept. 17); *de red. suo* 1 466-8. Since Fl. Annius Eucharius Epiphanius 7 was still PVR on 414 May 27, Rutilius' tenure of office must have been a brief one during summer 414.

Namatius (*CTh* VI 27.15): see Rutilius Claudius Namatianus.

Namatius 1

?admiral of Euric ?c. 477/478

Friend and correspondent of Sidonius Apollinaris; he owned a country property at Civitas Olarionensium (= Oléron; in Novempopulana) where he lived with his father; a man with literary interests, he asked Sidonius to send him copies of works by Varro and Eusebius (Varronem logistoricum, sicut poposceras, et Eusebium chronographum misi); he had been recently appointed to patrol the Atlantic coasts to defend them against Saxon pirates (subitus a Santonis nuntius . . . asseveravit nuper vos classicum in classe cecinisse atque inter officia nunc nautae, modo militis litoribus Oceani curvis inerrare contra Saxonum pandos myoparones); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 6 (perhaps written shortly before c. 478, when Sidonius published Book VIII of the letters). It is not clear whether or not Namatius had a home at Saintes also. He served the Visigoths, whose king at this date was Euric (cf. *Ep.* VIII 6.16 'victoris populi signa comitaris').

NAMATIUS 2

(?v.c.) LV/EVI

Husband of Ceraunia, joint-addressee with her of letters from Ruricius; Ruric. *Ep.* II 1-4 (styled 'domni sublimes'). Sole addressee of two other letters; Ruric. *Ep.* II 5, 62. Their daughter married a son of Ruricius; Ruric. *Ep.* II 1, 3-4. Her death is lamented in Ruric. *Ep.* II 4. They also had a son on whose death Ruricius wrote a letter of consolation; Ruric. *Ep.* II 3. See stemma 16.

NAMOSAS

v.c., comes and legatus ?V

Τόπος Ναμώσα Μαναήμου μανα λαμπροτάτου κόμιτος καὶ πρεσβευτή; CR 41 1905, p. 346 = *Corpus Inscriptionum Judaicarum*, n. 883 near Haifa. The letters *μανα* before *λαμπροτάτου* are probably an error by the lapicide repeating the beginning of the preceding name. The names are Jewish; the equivalent of 'Namosas' is obscure, but 'Manaemus' is the Graecized form of 'Manahem'. Namosas, son of Manahem, was v.c. *comes* and *legatus*; he had perhaps travelled to the imperial court as envoy and there been awarded the title of *comes*.

Nanduin

saio 508

In early 508 Theoderic announced the preparations for his forthcoming expedition to Gaul 'per Nandum (sic) saionem nostrum'; Cass. *Var.* I 24 (a. 508, before June 24; addressed 'universis Gothis'). For the name 'Nanduin', see Schroeder in Cass. *Var.* (ed. Mommsen), Index I, p. 497, and Schönfeld, p. 170.

Flavius Nar. Manlius Boethius

Narbazaicus; see Arbazacius.

Narses I

Persian minister and general E/MV

A Persian, mentioned as a former senior colleague of Antiochus 5; Syn. *Ep.* 110 (ὁ Ναρση τῷ Πέρση παραδυναστεύσας).

He is probably identical with Narses, known as Mihr-Narses, who was made chief minister (for the office, the *vuzurg-framadhār*, cf. Christensen, 114 with n. 2) in Persia by Isdigerdes I early in his reign (399-421), and who continued in the same capacity under the two succeeding kings of Persia, Vararanes V Gôr (421-438) and Isdigerdes II (438-457); see Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 75-6, 106, 108-13, 116, Christensen, p. 277ff. He is identical with the Narses (Ναρσαίος) who commanded Persia's army in the war with Rome in 421-422;

NEBIOGASTES

Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 108, Soc. vii 18, Theoph. AM 5918. He also commanded the army in a campaign under Isdigerdes II; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 116 (alluding probably to the warfare in 441; cf. Anatolius 10, and see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* I 291). On the name, cf. Justi, p. 223, n. 30 (Nariyapaha), and p. 205, s.n. Mihr-Narsē, n. 3.

NARSES 2 v.sp., comes et castrensis sacri palatii (East)
416 Feb. 8

CTh vi 32.1^a dat. Cpli.

NARSES 3 vir magnificentissimus (East) 519

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος; present at Apamea in early 519 at the enquiry concerning Peter of Apamea held before Eutychianus 4; *ACOec.* iii, p. 108.

Julius Nasif (*IRT* 886f); *PLRE* I.

Naucellio correspondent of Augustine I. IV/E V

Donatist, addressee of a letter from Alypius and Augustine; *Aug. Ep.* 70 (styled 'dominus dilectissimus et honorabilis frater'). The date was not before 397 (*CSEL* 58, p. 22).

IULIVS NAUCELLIVS: senator, writer and friend of Symmachus: *PLRE* I.

NAVCRATIANVS v.c. (et sp.), tribunus (East) 434/447

Ὁ λαμπρότατος καὶ πιστότατος τριβούνος; he delivered a letter from Proclus bishop of Constantinople to Theodoret; *Theod. Ep.* xv. He was probably a *tribunus et notarius*, and so will have been a *vir spectabilis*.

FL. NEAPTIVS comes (East) V/V1

Ὁ λαμπρό(ατος) κόμης; *P. Bon.* I 46 provenance unknown. The document is a private letter but alludes to Neaptius in a way suggesting that he held office; if so, he was perhaps the *comes Aegypti* or the *comes et dux Thebaidis*.

Nebiogastes MVM (of Constantine III) 407

Νεβιογάστης; *Olymp. Νεβιγάστιος*; *Zos. MSS (Νεβιογάστης; edd.)*. On the name, see Schonfeld, p. 172 (s.n. Neviogastus).

MAG. MIL. (of Constantine III) in Gaul a. 407: he and Iustinianus I were appointed *στρατηγοί* by Constantine III; *Olymp. fr.* 12, *Zos. vi*

NEBIOGASTES

2.2. While still in Britain Constantine appointed them to take command of the armies of Gaul (*ἀρχεῖν τῶν ἐν Κελτοῖς στρατιωτῶν*); Zos. vi 2.2. He was tricked into attending a meeting with Honorius' general, Sarus, and treacherously murdered; Zos. vi 2.3.

NEBRIDIUS 1 proconsul Asiae 396

396 July 22, *CTh* xi 30.56^a; undated, *CJ* xi 50.2 (addressed 'Nebridio comiti Asiae' in *CJ*; 'Nebridio vicario Asiae' in the *lex Romana Burgundionum*).

NEBRIDIUS 2 (c.p.) 400

Son of Nebridius (= Nebridius 3, in *PLRE* 1) and Salvina (*PLRE* 1); a little child (pusio) in 400; Jer. *Ep.* 79.6.

NECTARIOLA (?c.f.) E/MV

Wife of Senator 2; Constantius, *V. Germani* 22, 29.

Nectarius 1 ?defensor civitatis (at Calama) 408/410

Native of Calama and already an old man when in 408/410 he corresponded with Augustine and tried to avert punishment from Calama after anti-Christian riots there; Aug. *Ep.* 90-1, 103-4 (c. 408/410; cf. *CSEL* 58, pp. 27-8, 31) (*Epp.* 90 and 103 were written by Nectarius).

He was the son of a Christian; Aug. *Ep.* 91.2. He himself was a pagan; Aug. *Ep.* 91, 103-4. His son, still a student in 409/410 (generosus adulescens), was Paradoxus; Aug. *Ep.* 104.15.

He was a person of rank; Aug. *Ep.* 91, 104 (both addressed 'domino eximio meritoque honorabili fratri Nectario'). He had performed many services for Calama (eidem, sc. Calamensi coloniae, magna contulisse videmur officia); Aug. *Ep.* 90. Probably he came from a curial family at Calama, but by 408/9 he appears higher in rank than a simple *curialis*; perhaps he held the post of *defensor civitatis* at the time of the correspondence with Augustine.

Probably identical with the Nectarius at Calama mentioned in Aug. *Ep.* 38 (a. 397).

NECTARIUS 2 vicarius Ponticae 435

435 Jan. 29, *CTh* vi 28.8 subscript (eodem exemplo . . . Nectario vicario Ponticae).

NEMESIUS 3

Nectarius 3 agens in rebus (West) 454

Agens in rebus; bearer of a letter from Pope Leo to Anatolius bishop of Constantinople in 454; *ACOec.* II iv, p. 88 = Leo, *Ep.* 135.

Nemertius 1 silentiarius (East) E/MV

Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 12 (addressed *Νημερτίω σιλεντιαρίω*), 13 (*τῷ αὐτῷ*). In *Ep.* II 12 Nilus exhorts him to help the needy and protect the distressed.

Nemertius 2 defensor (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 210 (addressed *Νημερτίω ἐκδίκω*).

Nemesianus 1 scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 339 (addressed *Νεμεσιανῷ σχολαστικῷ*).

AVSONIUS NEMESIANUS 2 (*Stud. Pal.* xx 111): *PIRE I*.

Nemesion 1 lawyer (East) I. V/E VI

Mentioned by Aeneas of Gaza to Gessius 3 as famous for his legal learning (*ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν νόμων ἐπιστήμης*); Aen. Gaz., *Ep.* 20. Possibly a jurist rather than an advocate; he may have been a teacher of law at Berytus.

Nemesion 2 (*Dam. fr.* 341): see Sallustius 7.

NEMESIUS 1 (?v.c.) 402

Son of Poemenius; he and his brother (= Anonymus 91) were students in Rome, until his brother died, whereupon Nemesius returned home to his father in Gaul; *Symm. Ep.* IV 56, IX 54 (both d. 402). In both letters Symmachus calls him 'filius noster'. The family were perhaps Gallic aristocrats.

Nemesius 2 agens in rebus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* IV 81 (addressed *Νεμεσίω μαγιστριανῷ*).

NEMESIUS 3 praeses (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium advising him that *ἡ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐξουσία* should be tempered with *ἡμερότης*; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I 47 (addressed *Νεμεσίω ἄρχοντι*).

NEON 1 v.c.; governor (praeses) of Euphratensis 431/432

Native of Isauria, where he grew up; Theod. *Ep.* xl. Styled λαμπρότατος (or similar); Theod. *Ep.* xxxvii, xxxix, xl.

GOVERNOR (PRAESES) of EUPHRATENSIS a. 431/432: appointed by the PPO Antiochus 7 (a. 430-431); Theod. *Ep.* xxxix (τῆς ἡμετέρας πατρίδος κινεῖν τοὺς οἴακας εἴληχε, sc. Neon). Addressee of a letter from Theodoret praising his rule; Theod. *Ep.* xxxvii (addressed Νέωνι ἄρχοντι). His administration was praised by Theodoret in letters to the former PPO Antiochus 7 and the QSP Domitianus 4; Theod. *Ep.* xxxix, xl (to be dated respectively 431/432 and 432/433).

Neon 2 doctor (East) V/VI

+Νεόνος εἰατροῦ κὲ Εἰλιωδώρας παρθένου+; *Papers of the British School at Rome* 37 (1965), 98-9 Seleucia ad Calycadnum. Perhaps Heliodora the nun was Neon's sister.

NEOTERIVS 1 comes (East) ?432

Comes; a friend of Meletius bishop of Mopsuestia to whom he wrote urging him to communicate with John bishop of Antioch after the council of Ephesus; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 167. Comes; he delivered a letter from John to the bishops of Cilicia Secunda urging reconciliation; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 179.

NEOTERIVS 2 v.sp. (East) 435

V(ir) spectabilis ex . . .; named on Dec. 20, 435, as a member of the second commission on the *Codex Theodosianus*; *CTh* i 1.6. His title is lost; possibly 'ex vicariis'.

NEOTERIVS 3 (?v.c.) 507/511

Brother of Plutianus and a relative of Felix 10 v.c.; he appropriated his brother's possessions for himself and made part of them over to Felix; Theoderic ordered them to make restitution; *Cass. Var.* i 7-8 (a. 507/511).

Nepos 1: grammaticus IV/VI; *PLRE* 1.

!Cornelius Nepos! 2 author V/VI

Author of the *De Excidio Troiae*. In a prefatory letter to 'Sallustius Crispus' (Cornelius Nepos Sallustio Crispo suo salutem), the author described how he found in Athens a copy of the history of

the wars between the Greeks and the Trojans written by Dares the Phrygian and how he translated it into Latin. For stylistic reasons the work belongs to the fifth or sixth century. It may have been influenced by Dracontius 2, and if so could not have been written before the early sixth; cf. Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 84-7. The names are most probably false, but could conceivably be genuine; a Crispus Salustius (see *PLRE* 1) corrected his copy of Apuleius at Rome in 395-397, and the genuineness of the name Cornelius Nepos cannot be excluded.

Iulius Nepos 3

Augustus 474-475

Full name; Coins (= Cohen², viii, 238-41). Nepos; *elsewhere*.

Son of Nepotianus 2; *Jord. Rom.* 338. Nephew of Marcellinus 6; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 474, *Jord. Get.* 239 (his mother was Marcellinus' sister). He married a relation of the empress Verina; *Malch. fr.* 10. See stemma 11.

MAGISTER MILITVM DALMATIAE a. 473 June 1 (?468-474); *CJ* vi 61.5^a. He appears to have inherited his uncle's authority in Dalmatia (see Marcellinus 6). Perhaps he received the title after his uncle's death in 468; he may have held it until he became emperor in 474.

PATRICIVS: he was *patricius* in 474; *Anon. Val.* 7.36, *Auct. Haun. ordo post. s.a.* 474.

In 474 he was in command of the army destined by Leo to attack Italy and depose Glycerius; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 209. He landed at Portus and overthrew Glycerius; *Anon. Val.* 7.36, *Auct. Haun. ordo post. s.a.* 474, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 474, *Evagr. HE* ii 16, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 209.

AVGVSTVS a. 474-475: he was proclaimed emperor at Rome on June 19 or 24; *Anon. Val.* 7.36, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 209, *Fast. Vind. Prior. s.a.* 474 (June 24), *Pasch. Camp. s.a.* 474, *Auct. Haun. ordo post. s.a.* 474 (June 19, at Portus), *Marcell. com. s.a.* 475, *Ennod. V. Epiph.* 80 (= p. 351), *Joh. Mal.* 375, *Theoph. AM* 5965. His reign ended on Aug. 28, 475, when after being attacked by Orestes 2 he sailed from Ravenna back to Salona in Dalmatia; *Anon. Val.* 7.36, *Fast. Vind. Prior. s.a.* 475 (Aug. 28), *Pasch. Camp. s.a.* 475, *Auct. Haun. ordo prior s.a.* 475, *ordo post. s.a.* 475, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 475, *Jord. Get.* 241, *Rom.* 344, *Evagr. HE* ii 16, *Theoph. AM* 5965.

He ruled Dalmatia for the next five years; *Auct. Haun. ordo post. marg. s.a.* 475 (per quinquennium recuperandae spei fiduciam promittens Dalmatis imperavit), *Auct. Haun. ordo prior s.a.* 480 (cited below), cf. *Anon. Val.* 7.36 (ascendens navem fugam petit ad Salonom et ibi mansit per annos quinque). In 477/8 he tried without success to obtain Zeno's help in regaining the throne; *Malch. fr.* 10.

NEPOS 3

He was murdered on May 9, 480, at his villa near Salona by his own followers, Viator 1 and Ovida; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 480 (May 9), *Marcell. com.* s.a. 480, *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 480 (Nepos imperator cum Dalmatis imperaret et sumpti honoris sceptrum firmare conaretur, a suis improvisis ictibus confossus interiit; on June 22), *Auct. Haun. ordo post.* s.a. 480 (April 25), *Auct. Haun. ordo post. marg.* s.a. 480, *Anon. Val.* 7.36. The murder was reported by Malchus to have been organized by the man he overthrew, Glycerius; *Malch.* (in *Phot. Bibl.* 78) (= *FHG* IV, p. 111).

NEPOTIANUS 1 (VI 32022 = *ILCV* 193): *PLRE* I.

Nepotianus 2 comes et MVM (West) 458/459-461

Father of Iulius Nepos 3; *Jord. Rom.* 338. He therefore married the sister of Marcellinus 6. See stemma 11.

COMES ET MAGISTER VTRIVSQVE MILITIAE a. 459(?458)-461: perhaps identical with the unnamed 'magister militiae' who accompanied Majorian into S. Gaul in winter 458/9 and was praised by Sidonius Apollinaris; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* v 553-7 (qui tibi praeterea comites quantusque magister militiae, vestrum post vos qui compulit agmen — sed non invitum! —, dignus cui cederet uni Sulla acie, genio Fabius, pietate Metellus, Appius eloquio, vi Fulvius, arte Camillus). Magister militiae; in 459 he and Sunieric sent envoys to Gallaecia to announce the conclusion of peace between Majorian and the Visigothic king Theoderic II; *Hyd. Lem.* 197 (a. 459). In 460 he and Sunieric, 'comites', jointly commanded a Gothic army which invaded Gallaecia and defeated the Sueves at Lucus Augusti; *Hyd. Lem.* 201 (a. 460), *Isid. Hisp. Hist. Goth.* 33. In 461 Theoderic made Arborius his successor; *Hyd. Lem.* 213 (a. 461) (Nepotianus Theoderico ordinante Arborium accipit successorem).

He died perhaps in 465; *Hyd. Lem.* 222 (a. 465).

Nepotianus (so one MS of the *Breviarium Alaricianum*, *Commonitorium*); see Timotheus 4.

NERO 1

v.c. IV/VI

A monogram on a weight from Carthage may perhaps be read as 'Nero'; the other side has 'v.c.'; *BCTH* 1918, p. 184 n. 54 Carthage.

Nero 2

Mag. Off. (East) and ex consul L V/VI

Addressee of a letter ostensibly from Nil is the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 319 (addressed Νέρωνι μαγίστρῳ καὶ ἀπὸ ὑπάρτων). The date of Nilus is

NESTORIVS 4

early to mid fifth century, and at this period the formula *ἀπὸ ὑπάτων* must mean former *consul ordinarius*, not honorary consul (the latter title was probably created by the emperor Zeno). As no Nero appears in the *Fasti* of ordinary consuls, either the title is wrong or the letter is of a later date than Nilus. The latter is probably the case; the letter will not therefore be a genuine letter of Nilus (cf. Dracontius 1 and Martyrius 9), and Nero, unless he is pure invention, will have been *magister officiorum* in the East and honorary consul in the late fifth or sixth centuries. Cf. also Aquila 1.

!Nervas! philosopher E/M V

One of the seven philosophers said to have accompanied the empress Eudocia from Athens to Constantinople; *Patr. Const.* 1, pp. 61ff. Their genuineness is doubtful; cf. Cranus.

Nestorianus chronographer ?L V

Χρονογράφος; he wrote about Constantine and all earlier emperors; Joh. Mal. 324. Ὁ σοφώτατος *χρονογράφος*; he carried his history down to the death of Leo II (a. 474); Joh. Mal. 376, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 474. He is unknown apart from these references.

NESTORIVS 1 v.c., comes dispositionum (East) 397

He was the first *v.c., comes dispositionum* to be raised on retirement to a dignity equalling that of the *vicarii*; *CTh* vi 26.10 dat. Cpli (a. 397 June 23) (ii quoque, qui priores in scrinio dispositionum fuerint et comitis acceperint dignitatem, ex eo die, quo promoti in scriniis fuerint, eorum numero socientur, qui potestates vicarias perceperunt, scilicet ut a Nestorio viro clarissimo, qui nunc in loco memorato versatur, dignitatis huius sumatur exordium).

Nestorius 2 CRP (East) 401–405

CRP (East) a. 401 July 27–405 Aug. 12: 401 July 27, *CTh* x 3.6^a; 405 Aug. 12, *CTh* vi 30.18^a dat. Ancyrae; 402 or 406, Dec. 30, *CJ* iv 44.18^a (a law of Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius issued in a consulship of Arcadius).

NESTORIVS 3 comes et dux (Tripolitanae) 406

406 Dec. 7, *CTh* xi 36.33 (addressed 'Nestorio com(iti) et duci'; the law concerns Tripolitana).

Nestorius 4 PPO Illyrici 421/423 (?422 April 29)

The undated law *CJ* xii 46.4 was addressed 'Eustathio p.p. et Nestorio p.p. Illyrici'. Eustathius 12 is attested as PPO Orientis from

420 Sept. 18 to 422 June 19; his predecessor Monaxius is last recorded on May 27, 420, and his successor Asclepiodotus 1 is first recorded on Feb. 14, 423; the date of the law must therefore be between 420 May 28 and 423 Feb. 13. Since the PPO Illyrici from 420 Aug. 6 to 421 July 14 was Philippus 2, the date must be either 420 May 28/420 Aug. 5 or 421 July 15/423 Feb. 13; the latter is perhaps the more likely since Eustathius is not attested as in office before Sept. 18, 420 (cf. *Fasti*).

Since the subject of *CJ* XII 46.4 is similar to that of *CTh* VI 30.23 (to Asclepiodotus 1 CSL, and dated 422 April 29), they may be parts of the same law. Nestorius will then have held office in 422.

Nestorius 5 scholasticus (at Gaza) M V

Σχολαστικός and βουλευτής (i.e. *curialis*) of Gaza; Zach., *V. Isaiae*, p. 5.

Neudis v.inl. (in Italy) 523/526

V(ir) i(n)lustris); addressee of a letter from Theoderic ordering him to enforce a judgement in favour of a former soldier, now blind, who was resisting efforts to make him a slave; Cass. *Var.* v 29 (a. 523/526). The name is Germanic; cf. Schroeder, in Cass. *Var.* (ed. Mommsen), Index I, p. 497, and Schönfeld, p. 172.

Neuthius PV 426/443

A law of Theodosius II and Valentinian III (*CJ* XII 1.15) is addressed 'ad Neuthium pv' with no indication whether it was issued in the East or the West; the preceding law is dated in 426 and the following in 442/443.

Nicaeus ?grammaticus (at Rome) E V

A pupil of 'M. Serbius'; he read and corrected (*legi . . . et emendavi*) at Rome a copy of Juvenal; subscription in Juvenal MSS Laur. 34, 42 before *Sat.* vi, and Leid. 82 at vii.4, and cf. Cameron, *Hermes* 92 (1964), 370. 'M. Serbius' was probably identical with Maurus Servius Honoratus (= Servius, *PLRE* I 827).

Nicagoras iunior archon (at Athens) 485

Proclus 4 died on April 17, 485, when Nicagoras was *archon* at Athens (ἀρχοντας Ἀθήνησι Νικαγόρου τοῦ νεωτέρου); Marin. *V. Procli* 36. He is the last known Athenian *archon*. The identity of Nicagoras senior (implied by 'iunior') is unknown.

Possibly descendant of the Neo-Platonist Nicagoras (*PLRE* I).

Nicander (Νίκανδρος) ?sophist (at Constantinople) E V

Friend of Synesius 1, two of whose letters to him are extant; *Syn. Ep.* 1, 75. Synesius sent him a copy of one of his works (probably the *Encomium Calvitii*) for his approval; *Syn. Ep.* 1. Nicander had expressed approval of an epigram on Stratonice by Synesius, and is asked to assist Stratonice's husband Theodosius 2, before Anthemius 1 if necessary; *Syn. Ep.* 75. He was evidently an influential person at Constantinople, and a man of literary interests.

Nicanor scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* 1 + 12 (addressed Νικάνορι σχολαστικῷ).

NICARETE (?c.f.) (East) L IV/F V

Of noble family from Nicomedia (Νικαρέτη ἡ Βιθυνή τῶν παρὰ Νικομηδεῦσιν εὐπατριδῶν ἐπισήμου γένους); a nun at Constantinople famous for her goodness; a supporter of John Chrysostom, who offered to appoint her deaconess or teacher of nuns, both of which posts she declined; after John's exile, she left Constantinople; most of her property was confiscated, but she still was able to maintain her household and perform charitable works; she had much skill in medicine also, which she used to help the poor; *Soz.* viii 23.4-7.

Nicaretus 1 silentiarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* ii 284 (addressed Νικαρέτω σιλεντιαρίῳ).

Nicaretus 2 scriniarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* i 231 (addressed Νικαρέτω σκρινιαρίῳ).

NICARETUS 3 (v.c.) (East) E/M V

Son of Helena *inl.f.* who outlived him; *Nil. Ep.* ii 170.

Nicephorus cubicularius (East) V/VI

Νικηφόρε/κουβουκλά(ριε); *IGC* 335² Maeonia (Lydia). This is the full text.

Nicetas 1 rebel (East) 479

Ally of Fl. Marcianus 17 and Procopius Anthemius 9 in their revolt against Zeno in 479; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 211.3. Not otherwise known.

NICETAS 2 v.c.; ?censitor (in Cappadocia) ?E/MVI

Called *ὁ τῆς μεγαλοπρεποῦς μνήμης, ὁ μακαριώτατος*, and *ὁ τῆς λαμπρᾶς μνήμης* in 536; he had issued a schedule of tax assessments for Cappadocia, and in 536 Justinian ordered that the tax collectors should not exact more than was laid down for each man in Nicetas' schedule (*τοῖς τύποις Νικήτου; τῷ τύπῳ Νικήτου; κατὰ τὸν τύπον Νικήτου*); *Just. Nov.* 30 (a. 536; to the proconsul of Cappadocia).

To judge by his descriptive epithets, he ranked too low to have been a PPO. He may have been a former governor of Cappadocia, but the nature of his work suggests rather the function of a *censitor*; the work of such men often formed the basis of taxation for many years to come, cf. Jones, *LRE* I 454-5 with n. 107. Nicetas was dead by 536.

Nicetius I landowner (in Gaul) c. 470

He probably died in 470/471, when a large estate of his was inherited by Avitus I (*Nicetiana . . . hereditas*); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* III 1.3 (a. 470/471).

FL. NICETIVS 2 assessor of the PPO Galliarum 449; v.sp.

Full name; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VIII 6.2.

Native of the Auvergne (*hominum patriae nostrae . . . maxumus*), of senatorial family (*vir ortu clarissimus*); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VIII 6.2.

An old acquaintance much admired by Sidonius Apollinaris (*personam semper excolui*) and praised for his learning (*studiorum omnium caput est litterarumque*); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VIII 6.4.

ADVOCATUS: he practised in the court of the PPO Galliarum in 448/449; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VIII 6.4 (*me saepe luculentis eius actionibus adstitisse*), 6.5 (one of the 'advocati').

He delivered a panegyric on the consul Astyrius at Arles on Jan. 1, 449, with great success; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VIII 6.5-6.

ASSESSOR of the PPO Galliarum a. 449: perhaps as a result of this success, he became *assessor* to the PPO Galliarum (= Anonymus 6, father of Sidonius); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VIII 6.8 (*cum quae regit provincias fascibus Nicetiano regeretur praefectura consilio*). It was probably in this capacity that he introduced in Gaul Valentinian III's law *de triginta annorum praescriptione* (the law, *Nov. Val.* 27, was issued at Ravenna on June 17, 449); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VIII 6.7 (*hanc – sc. legem – intra Gallias ante nescitam primus quem loquimur orator indidit prosecutionibus, edidit tribunalibus, prodidit partibus, addidit titulis*).

NICOMEDES

VIR SPECTABILIS: in 478/80 he was a *vir spectabilis* (privilegio spectabilis); Sid. Ap. Ep. viii 6.2. He probably acquired this rank on retirement as *assessor*; cf. *CTh* vi 15.1 (a. 413), and see Philomathius.

His expression of critical approval of the published collection of Sidonius' letters in 478/480 (i.e. Books I to VII) greatly pleased the author; Sid. Ap. Ep. viii 6.2.9.

Nicias (Symm. Ep. ix 39): *PLRE* I.

Flavius Nicius Theodulus

NICOLAUS 1 praefectus augustalis 457

Ὁ αἰγουστάλιος; after the murder of bishop Proterius at Alexandria, Leo banished Nicolaus and confiscated his property for allegedly conniving at the murder; Theod. Lect. Epit. 372.

Nicolaus 2 sophist (at Constantinople) c. 457/491

Native of Myra in Lycia; Suid. N 395. A Lycian; Marin. V. *Procli* 10. Brother of Dioscorides (= Dioscorus 5); Suid. N 395. Perhaps born c. 410 (cf. below).

Student at Athens in c. 430 when he welcomed Proclus 4; Marin. V. *Procli* 10 (τηνικαῦτα δὲ σχολάζων τοῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις διδασκάλοις). Acquaintance of Plutarchus (who died c. 432) (in *PLRE* I) and Proclus; Suid. N 394. Pupil of Lachares 2; Suid. Λ 165, N 395.

A sophist at Constantinople (σοφιστεύσας καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει); Suid. N 395. A rhetor, he flourished under Leo I and lived on under Zeno and Anastasius; Suid. N 394. He became famous as a sophist; Marin. V. *Procli* 10 (ὁ ὕστερον μὲν περιφανὴς ἐπὶ σοφιστικῇ γενόμενος).

Author of *Μελέται*, of *Προγυμνάσματα* and of a *Τέχνη Ῥητορικὴ*; Suid. N 394, 395. The *Προγυμνάσματα* are extant; Walz, *Rhet. Gr.* i, 266–420 (*Νικολάου σοφιστοῦ προγυμνάσματα*).

FL. NICOLEON (vi 31984 = *ILCV* 293): *PLRE* I.

Flavius Rufius Petronius Nicomachus Cethegus

Appius Nicomachus Dexter

Nicomedes ?agens in rebus or notarius (East) I. V

He attempted to arrest Harpocras 3 as an associate of Ammonius 6, but he escaped; Dam. fr. 313 = Suid. A 4010. Harpocras escaped after a warning from Isidorus 5, and Nicomedes then arrested and

NICOMEDES

tortured Heraiscus and Horapollon 2 to discover the whereabouts of Harpocras and Isidorus; Dam. fr. 314 = Suid. A 4010. This probably took place at Alexandria, where these scholars lived; cf. e.g. Fl. Horapollon 2.

Perhaps identical with ὁ ἀποσταλείς βασιλικός sent to arrest Agapius 3 and other philosophers; Dam. fr. 328 = Suid. Γ 207.

He may have been a *notarius* or an *agens in rebus*, to whom such missions were often entrusted; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 572ff., 578ff.

Nicostratus 1 PPO Orientis 468 Feb. 8-Sept. 1

468 Feb. 8, *CJ* I 14.10 (no addressee) + XI 21.7^a (no date; the laws are connected by Seeck, *Regesten*, 138); March 31, *CJ* I 4.15^a = II 6.8^a; Aug. 18, *CJ* I 3.28^a + V 14.9^a; Aug. 28, *CJ* IX 12.10^a (the law refers to Isaurians); Sept. 1, *CJ* X 19.8^a + XI 54.1 (styled 'pp. Orientis') + 56.1^a. Presumably one of the ὑπαρχοὶ who furnished supplies for Leo's Vandal campaign in 468; Candidus, fr. 2 = Suid. X 245.

NICOSTRATVS 2 comes (rei militaris) (East) 499

One of four 'comites' killed in battle by the Bulgars in Thrace in 499; Marcell. com. s.a. 499. See Aristus 2.

Nicotychus scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 8 (addressed Νικοτύχῳ σχολαστικῷ).

Nilammon 1 scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of several letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I 3, III 242, IV 194, V 561 (all addressed Νειλάμμωνι σχολαστικῷ).

Nilammon 2 deacon and doctor (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 71 (addressed Νειλάμμωνι διακόνῳ ἰατρῷ).

Nilus 1 grammaticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 205 (addressed Νείλῳ γραμματικῷ).

Nilus 2 scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of two letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* V 240 (addressed Νείλῳ σχολαστικῷ). 241 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Nilus 3 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from his namesake Nilus the monk; he is styled ἡ σὴ λογιότης; Nil. *Ep.* III 153 (addressed Νεῖλω σχολαστικῶ).

Nilus 4 pupil of Procopius of Gaza L V/E VI

Former pupil of Procopius of Gaza with whom he later corresponded; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 162. Called ὁ λογιώτατος; he lived a religious life (θεῶ τὸν βίον ἀναθείς); owner of a town house where he cared for his elderly mother; he was harassed by a litigious neighbour; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 137.

Nomus I Mag. Off. (East) 443-446; cos. 445; patricius

He had a long career; Prisc. fr. 13 (he and Anatolius 10 τὰς ἀρχὰς ἀναβεβήκασι πάσας). No details are recorded before 443.

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 443 May 22-446 November 17: he is to be identified with the unnamed 'vir illustri magister officiorum, cuius administratio probatissima nobis est', mentioned as sharing new responsibilities on civic lands with the PPO in *Nov. Theod.* 23 dated a. 443 May 22; 443 Sept. 12, *Nov. Theod.* 24^a (this law which gave him new responsibilities for *agri limitanei* in Thrace, Illyricum, Oriens, Pontica, Egypt, Thebais and Libya proves how powerful a figure he was in the government); 444 Jan. 16, *Nov. Theod.* 25^a dat. Cpli; ?444 Feb. 26, *CJ* XII 19.7^a + 8^a + 21.6^a + 26.2^a (probably fragments of the same law as *CJ* I 51.11 + XII 9.1 + 36.6 + 52.3); 444 March 28, *CJ* I 24.4 (addressed 'ad Nomum comitem et magistrum officiorum'); ?445, *Theod. Ep.* 58 = XVI (see below); formerly *magister*, Prisc. fr. 13 (in 450; see below). During this office he was approached for help by Athanasius and Paulus, nephews of the late bishop Cyril of Alexandria (died a. 444), and he lent them money but at extortionate rates of interest which he forced Athanasius to pay; *ACOec.* II i.ii, pp. 20-21 (Nomus, τότε τὰ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐν χερσὶν ἔχων πράγματα, sent an *agens in rebus*, Severus 6, to collect his money). Still in office on 17 Nov. 446; *BGU* XII 2141.

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 445 with Valentinianus Aug. VI: *Fasti.*

He received letters from Theodoret addressed Νόμω ὑπάρτω in ?445, *Ep.* 58 = XVI; and in c. April 448, *Ep.* 81. In *Ep.* 58 Theodoret says: τῶν ὑμετέρων φρενῶν εἰδῶς ἐξηρητημένα τὰ πράγματα καὶ τὰς κοινὰς ὑμῶν ἐπικεκμένας φροντίδας ὀρῶν; this indicates that Nomus still held high office (sc. as Mag. Off.) but it equally applies to Nomus as an influential adviser of the emperor. In *Ep.* 81 Theodoret defends

himself against charges of heresy. Perhaps Nomus is ὁ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ μαγίστρων (unnamed) who wrote a letter about bishop Irenaeus (cf. Irenaeus 2); Theod. *Ep.* 110 (spring 448).

PATRICIVS a. 448–451: he appears to have become *patricius* during 448; Theod. *Ep.* 81 (above) calls him ὑπάτος but *Ep.* 96 written to him c. Nov. 448 is addressed Νόμῳ πατρικίῳ (Theodoret wonders why Nomus had not answered earlier letters). Named as *patricius* in acclamations at Edessa in April 449; *AGWG*, NF xv 1, pp. 17, 25. *Patricius*; *ACOec.* (in 451) and Prisc. fr. 13 (both cited below).

In 449 Attila named Nomus with Anatolius 10 and Senator 4 as the men most acceptable to himself to be Roman envoys; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 91). In 450 he and Anatolius were chosen as envoys to Attila, Nomus because he was loyal to Chrysaphius and known for his open-handedness; Prisc. fr. 13 (τὸν δὲ Νόμον τὴν τοῦ μαγίστρου τιμὴν ἄρξαντα καὶ ἐν τοῖς πατρικίαις σὺν ἐκείνῳ (= with Anatolius) καταλεγόμενον). In early 450 they negotiated a settlement with Attila; Prisc. fr. 14, Joh. Ant. fr. 198.

In 449 Nomus and Chrysaphius supported the monk Eutyches and persuaded the emperor Theodosius to summon the Council of Ephesus; Theod. *Lect. Epit.* 346 (= *ACOec.* II vi, p. 5) (Χρυσάφιος καὶ οἱ περὶ Νόμον τὸν ὑπάτον).

In 451 he was present at several sessions of the Council of Chalcedon; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), II i.ii, p. 69 (Oct. 10), p. 84 (Oct. 17), p. 138 (Oct. 25). These documents always call him ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ μαγίστρων καὶ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίαις or similar.

In *Ep.* 58 Theodoret alludes to a death, possibly of a relative of Nomus, which prevented them from meeting except briefly once when Theodoret was in Constantinople, cf. also *Ep.* 81 (alluding to their brief meeting).

He was open-handed to a fault and spent lavishly to further his ambitions; Prisc. fr. 13 (= Suid. A 2107 = Dam. fr. 340, where the statement, clearly based on Priscus, is made to apply to Anatolius 10).

Nomus 2

brother of Ianuarius M/L V

Brother of Ianuarius 3 and like him noted for justice and fair dealing and for his services to his home town; they both preferred a private life to a public career even though it involved diminution of their property (they were probably both decurions and spent their wealth on municipal duties); Nomus was the more able at literary pursuits and was fonder of learning, both in philosophy and in literature; in critical ability he was regarded by Damascius as superior to

anyone else of his day, even Severianus 2 and Agapius 3 falling short of him; Dam. fr. 284 = Suid. Ν 477, cf. fr. 276 = Suid. Υ 166 (a critic).

Nomus 3 patricius; former curopalati (East) 522

Nomus; Joh. Mal., Theoph. Oninus; *Chron. Pasch.* Iotion (or Ioannes); Joh. Mal. (slav.), Ionius; John of Nikiu.

Ὁ πατρικίος ὁ ἀπὸ κουροπαλατῶν (or similar); *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 522, Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 122, Theoph. AM 6015. Ὁ πατρικίος; Joh. Mal. 413.

His grand-daughter Valeriana 2 married Ztathius the king of the Lazi in c. 522; Joh. Mal. 413. Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 122, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 522, Theoph. AM 6015, John of Nikiu 90.38.

NONIVS (or NONNOSVS) ('Nwnys') dux (Mesopotamiae) 504

For the variant forms of the name, see Josh. Styl. (tr. W. Wright), p. 65, note.

DVX (MESOPOTAMIAE) a. 504: he was a *dux* ('dwks') in the vicinity of Amida (in Mesopotamia) in 504; by arrangement with Celer 2 he was absent when the Roman generals swore not to interfere with food supplies sent by the Persians to the beleaguered garrison of Amida; he then raided a camel train carrying sacks of bread and discovered quantities of arrows concealed in the middle of the sacks; Josh. Styl. 80.

Nonnica: wife of Fl. Nuvel I. IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

Nonnita IV/VI

Wife of Leucadius (primicerius domesticorum) for twenty-five years; *AE* 1938, 30 Tarraco.

Nonnosus (Josh. Styl. 80); see Nonius.

NONNVS 1 ?proconsul Asiae E V

+ οὗτος ὁ κυδῆεις Ἀσιητίδος ὄρχαμος αἴης, Νόννος, ὃν Ἀ(ν)τιόχεια πόλις καὶ καλὸς Ὀρόντης ἔτραφον· εὐνομίη δὲ καὶ εἰρήνη τεθαλυῖα θῆκαν ἀπειρεσιων πολίων σοφὸν ἡμιοχῆα; Robert, *Hell.* iv, pp. 44, 98 Ephesus.

Born in the province of Asia, he grew up at Antioch in Syria and is honoured at Ephesus as a beneficent provincial administrator. He was perhaps honoured at Ephesus because he was governor there, i.e. *proconsul Asiae*, but he may have been a native of the city who had won renown as governor elsewhere. For his date, probably after Anthemius Isidorus 9 (405/10), see Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 44.

Nonnus 2

poet ?MV

Native of Panopolis in Egypt; Agath. iv 23, *Anth. Gr.* ix 198, cf. Suid. N 489 (a late gloss). Author of the *Dionysiaca* and of a metrical version of the Gospel of St. John, both still extant. He was influenced by Gregory of Nazianzus, and also probably by Claudian (cf. Cameron, *Claudian*, 9-11, 17-18), and in turn influenced later poets of whom the earliest known is Pamprepus (c. 470); cf. Lind, *Class. Phil.* 29 (1934), 69-73. See also G. d'Ippolito, *Studi Nonniani*, and R. Keydell, *P-W* xvii 904-20.

Possibly this Nonnus was the addressee of letters and other works from the sophist Ausonius 3; Suid. A 4460.

Nonnus 3

scholasticus (East) E VI

Σχολαστικός; addressee of a letter (unpublished) from Severus of Antioch (information supplied by Dr Sebastian Brock).

Marcus Novatus Renatus

Nunechia

wife of Gerontius 411

Wife of Gerontius 5; a Christian; killed by her husband at her own request to prevent her falling into enemy hands (in 411); Soz. ix 13.5, Oros. vii 42.2, Olymp. fr. 16.

Fl. Nuvel: ex praepositis equitum armigerorum iuniorum I. IV/E.V; *PLRE* 1.

...TIC(I)VS sive NYCTER(I)VS

v.c. ?MV

The name occurs, in the genitive, last in a list of several names, the first being apparently that of Auchenius Bassus 8 (cos. 431); vi 1791 in hortis Iustinianeis. The purpose of the list of names is obscure.

NYMPHADIVS

v.sp. (in Italy) c. 527

V.s.; he complained that his horses had been stolen by peasants when he was resting near Scyllacium while en route to Athalaric's court on business of his own (pro causis suis); Cass. *Var.* viii 32 (c. d. 527). Scyllacium was in Bruttium, and so Nymphadius presumably lived either in Bruttium or in Sicily.

NYMPHIDIANVS 1

consularis (Syriae) E/MV

Υπατικός; he was in charge of gilding the Daphnetic Gate (henceforth called the Golden Gate) at Antioch; Joh. Mal. 360. The work

was perhaps contemporary with the enlargement of the city-wall at Antioch; cf. Downey, *A History of Antioch*, pp. 452-3, with 452 n. 11. This work was carried out by either Antiochus 7 or Antiochus 10 in either 430/431 or 448.

Fl. Nymphidianus 2 scholasticus (East) 431

Native of Philadelphia (in Lydia); σχολαστικός; his father was also called Fl. Nymphidianus (he was Φλάμιος Νυμφιδιανός δισ); he was one of the *Quartodecimani* (heretics) of Philadelphia who subscribed a declaration of orthodoxy at the Council of Ephesus in 431; *ACOec.* i. vii, pp. 101-2.

NYMPHIDIUS 1 (v.c.) M V

Grandfather of either Polemius 2 or Araneola; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xv 198-200. Asked by Sidonius to return the copy of the *De Statu Animae* of Claudianus Mamertus which he had borrowed; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 2 (c. 472). See stemmata 14 and 15.

Nymphidius 2 ?former praepositus (West) M V

Nymfidius ex praepositis; he died in 489 and was buried at Marseilles; xii 487 = *ILCV* 446A adn. Marseilles. The absence of any indication of rank before his title suggests that he held a minor post. Possibly his post was the ecclesiastical one of *praepositus ecclesiae*, but it is not certain; a military or civil post is equally likely.

Obadus 'praepositus regni' (of Huneric) 483

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 172.

In 483 the Vandal king Huneric wrote to the catholic bishop of Carthage 'per Obadum praepositum regni sui'; Vict. Vit. ii 43-4. Cf. Heldicas.

Oceanus: correspondent of Jerome and Augustine: *PI.RE* i.

Ocla (son of Odovacer): see Thela.

Octar Hun chief; died 430

Octar; Jord. Οὐπταρ; Soc. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 280 (s.n. Optarus).

Brother of Mundiuch and Rua, and uncle of Attila; joint ruler with his brothers over the Huns; *Jord. Get.* 180 (cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 63). See stemma 47. Died in 430 of the effects of over-eating while campaigning against the Burgundians; *Soc.* VII 30.6 (ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Οὐννων).

VARIA OCTAVIANA (VI 31953 = *ILCV* 224); *PLRE* I.

Octavianus 1 apparitor (?of the MVM) (West) 411

Apparitor illustris comitivae sedis; present at the third session of the *Collatio* of Carthage on June 8, 411; *Mansi* IV 181B (his name, here joined with that of Filetus, does not appear in the preambles to the first two sessions, *Mansi* IV 51C, 167B). He was one of the *officiales* sent out from the imperial court to attend the *Collatio*, and probably served under the *comes et MVM*.

OCTAVIANVS 2 v.sp. (in Africa) 445

V(ir) s(pectabilis); mentioned in a law dealing with Numidia and Sitifensis in 445; *Nov. Val.* 13 (a. 445 June 21). He may have been *vicarius Africae*.

OCTAVI(ANVS?) 3 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32199. For his rank and date, see Aggerius. The name could be either Octavius or Octavianus.

Octavianus 4 v.inl.; poet V/VI

Author of an epigram in the *Codex Salmasianus*; he was 'vir inlustris', aged 16, son of Crescentinus; *Anth. Lat.* I 20 (versus Octaviani viri inlustris annorum XVI, filii Crescentini viri magnifici). Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, p. 74.

Odaenathus philosopher MV

On the name, cf. *PLRE* I, Septimius Odaenathus.

Native of Syria; pupil of the scholar Plutarchus (*PLRE* I) (at Athens); he regarded speculation on divine matters as impossible and refused to answer questions about philosophy; *Dam. fr.* 142 = *Suid.* O 31.

ODOIN comes (of Theoderic) 500

Odoin; Anon. Val. Odoind; Mar. Avent. Odomus; *Auct. Haun.* On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 174, 284.

COMES (of Theoderic) a. 500: comes eius (sc. Theoderici), Anon. Val. 12.68; comes, *Auct. Haun.* s.a. 504. He plotted against Theoderic and was killed at Rome in the Sessorian palace on May 4, 500; Anon. Val. 12.68-9, Mar. Avent. s.a. 500, *Auct. Haun.* s.a. 504 (May 4).

Odovacer patricius; ruler of Italy 476-493

His name is variously spelt; Fl. Odovac. (Coins, in F. F. Kraus, *Die Münzen Odovacars*, pp. 52-8); Odoac. . . (*AE* 1967, 7); Odoacer or Odoacar (Jord., Anon. Val., Eugipp., Vict. Vit., *Chronica*); Odovacar (Cass., *Chronica*); Odovacris (Ennod.); Odovacrius (Greg. Tur. *HF* II 19); Adovacrius (Greg. Tur. *HF* II 18); Ὀδοάχος (Malch.); Ὀδοάκρος (Proc., Evagr., Joh. Mal., Joh. Ant., Theoph.). On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 174-6.

His father was the Hun Edeco; Anon. Val. 10.45, Joh. Ant. fr. 209.1 (for Edeco's nationality, see Priscus fr. 8, *FHG* IV, p. 78 = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 124, fr. 3). His mother may have been a Scirian; Suid. K 693 (his brother is described as the son of a Thuringian father and a Scirian mother, see Onoulphus). He is called a Scirian, Joh. Ant. fr. 209.1; a Rugian, Jord. *Rom.* 344; and a Goth, Theoph. AM 5965. He was the brother of Onoulphus; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 44.4, Joh. Ant. fr. 209.1. His son was Thela; Anon. Val. 11.54, Joh. Ant. fr. 214a (called Ὀκλᾶς). His wife's name was Sunigilda; Joh. Ant. fr. 214a. See stemma 45.

He died aged 60 (see below), and so was born c. 433.

Some time after the battle of Orléans (a. 463), he was in Gaul and with a band of Saxons occupied Angers (Andecavi) and took hostages from there and other places; subsequently Angers was captured from him by the Frank Childeric I (in 469, cf. Paulus 20); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 18 (Adovacrius vero cum Saxonibus Andegavos venit . . . Adovacrius de Andegavo et aliis locis obsides accepit). His earlier career is unknown, but he may have gone to Gaul to seek his fortune after the death of Attila and the break-up of the Hun empire. The statement, in a late source, that he grew up in Italy (Theoph. AM 5965), is unsupported; he seems not to have gone there until he was an adult. To judge by the above account in Gregory of Tours, Odovacer apparently became leader of a group of Saxons in Gaul.

Following warfare in which the Saxons were defeated by the

Romans and lost their islands to the Franks, Odovacer and Childeric made a treaty and combined to defeat some Alamanni (sic; perhaps Alani, see Zöllner, *Gesch. d. Frank.*, 39 with n. 10) who were in Italy (presumably in Raetia); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 19 (Odovacrius cum Childerico foedus iniit, Alamannosque qui partem Italiae pervaserant subiugarunt). If the allusion to the Alamanni and Italy were correct, the date would probably be after Odovacer became ruler of Italy in 476, but the involvement of Childeric, whose area never stretched as far as Italy, suggests that Gregory is in error and that the events should be located somewhere in north or central Gaul.

It was probably soon after 469/70 that he passed through Noricum with only a few companions and met St Severinus; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 6.6. (quidam barbari, cum ad Italiam pergerent, promerendae benedictionis ad eum intuitu deverterunt), 7.1 (inter quos et Odovacer, qui postea regnavit Italiae, vilissimo tunc habitu iuvenis statura procerus advenerat) (also cited in Anon. Val. 10.45-6). His Saxon followers had presumably been dispersed and he now went to seek his fortune in Italy in the imperial service (see below).

He was in Italy during the civil war between Ricimer 2 and the emperor Anthemius (a. 471/2) and supported the former; Joh. Ant. fr. 209.1. He seems subsequently to have become a member of the imperial bodyguard; Proc. *BG* I 1.6 (*ἐς τοὺς βασιλέως δορυφόρους τελεῶν*).

In 476 the barbarian tribes (mainly Heruli, Sciri and Torcilingi) who by now formed the main strength of the Roman army in Italy put certain requests for land to the patrician Orestes 2; he refused them and they thereupon turned to Odovacer who promised to fulfil their requests if they made him king; Proc. *BG* I 1.6, Jord. *Get.* 242, *Rom.* 344, Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 95ff. = pp. 355ff.

He was proclaimed king on August 23, 476; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 476, *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 476, *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 476 (intra Italiam Eruli, qui Romano iuri suberant, regem creant nomine Odoacrem x k. Sept.), *ordo post.* s.a. 476 (Odoachar ab exercitu suo rex levatur x k. Sept.).

Odovacer promptly marched against Orestes, occupied Ticinum (Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 95-100 = p. 355) and killed Orestes at Placentia on Aug. 28 and Paulus 23, brother of Orestes, at Ravenna on Sept. 4; Anon. Val. 8.37 (cum gente Scirorum), *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 476, *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 476, Marcell. com. s.a. 476, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 476, Jord. *Get.* 242-3, *Rom.* 344. He then deposed the emperor Romulus Augustulus but allowed him to live on quietly as a private citizen; Proc. *BG* I 1.7, Anon. Val. 8.38, 10.45, Marcell. com. s.a. 476.

To obtain recognition of his authority, he sent an embassy from the senate to the emperor Zeno; the envoys represented that they had no need of a separate emperor since one was sufficient for both parts of the empire; they said that the senate had promoted Odovacer as one well qualified to govern them (i.e. the senate had accepted Odovacer as the effective ruler and recognized him accordingly); they therefore asked Zeno to confer the dignity of patrician on Odovacer and to entrust to him the administration of Italy; Zeno granted him the title *patricius* but advised Odovacer that he ought to accept the authority of the emperor Nepos (who was still alive in Dalmatia); Malch. fr. 10. See addenda, p. 0000.

PATRICIVS: the title was conferred by Zeno in 476/7; Malch fr. 10.

He was ruler of Italy with the title 'rex' from 476 until 493; Cass. *chron.* s.a. 476 (cum tamen nec purpura nec regalibus uteretur insignibus), Evagr. *HE* II 16 (τῆς μὲν βασιλέως προσηγορίας ἑαυτὸν ἀφελῶν, ῥῆγα δὲ προσειπῶν), cf. Jord. *Get.* 242 (rex Torcilingorum), 291 (rex Torcilingorum Rogorumque), Marcell. *com.* s.a. 476, 489 (rex Gothorum), Anon. Val. 10.45.46.47, Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 44.4, Joh. Ant. fr. 214.2, Vict. Vit. I 14, Cass. *Var.* II 16, IV 38, VIII 17, *Acta synhod. habit. Romae* III 4 (= *MGH(AA)*, XII, p. 445), Theoph. AM 5965, John of Nikiu 88.50.

He was twice defeated by Fl. Theodericus 7, in 489 and again, this time decisively, in 490; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 490, *Auct. Haun.* s.a. 490, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 489, Anon. Val. 11.50-3, Jord. *Get.* 291-5, Proc. *BG* I 1.13-15, Zach. *HE* VI 6. For the next three years he was besieged in Ravenna; Proc. *BG* I 1.15-24, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 490. In 490/93 he proclaimed his son Thela Caesar; Joh. Ant. fr. 214a. In 493 after negotiating with Theoderic an agreement to rule Italy jointly, he was accused of plotting to kill Theoderic and was murdered together with his family; Anon. Val. 11.55, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 493, *Auct. Haun.* s.a. 493, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 670, s.a. 493, Marcell. *com.* s.a. 489, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 493, Jord. *Get.* 295, *Rom.* 349, Proc. *BG* I 1.24-5, Joh. Ant. fr. 214a, Joh. Mal. 383, Theoph. AM 5977.

He was aged 60 when he died; Joh. Ant. fr. 214a.

He was an Arian; Anon. Val. 10.48. One source describes him as a man 'et aetate et sapientia gravem et bellicis rebus instructum'; *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 476.

Oebersius (Ὠηβάρσιος)

uncle of Attila 449

Paternal uncle of Attila the Hun, at Attila's court in 449; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 93). He was therefore brother of Rua, Mundiuch

and Octar. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 418-19. See stemma 47.

OE CVMENIVS

comes (East) 512-514

Correspondent of Severus of Antioch; he received Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 1 (a. 508/512; 'to Oecumenius the Count' ('κόμης')), *Ep.* 2 (a. 512/518; 'to the same Oecumenius the Count'), *Ep.* 3 (a. 513/518; 'from the fifth letter to Oecumenius'), *Ep.* 64 (a. 513/518; 'in the letter to Oecumenius'); mentioned in Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 11 *ad fin.* ('letters like this, of the same tenour, were written to the patricians also and to Oecumenius') (a. 508/511), *Ep. Sel.* 15 (a. 514/518; 'the magnificent Count Oecumenius'), *Ep. Sel.* 123 (a. 516/517; 'the magnificent Oecumenius'). Presumably identical with 'Ycumenius scholasticus Isauriae', named among correspondents of Severus; *Liberat. Brev.* 19.

He was married and a Christian; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 1 *ad fin.* Severus apparently planned to ordain him into the priesthood; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 15.

Ogarus

Arabian chief L V/E VI

His Arabic name was Hujr; cf. Olinder, *The Kings of Kinda*, 51-2.

A Scenite (i.e. Bedouin) Arab, son of Arethas (the Kindite); defeated and captured by Romanus 7 in c. 498; Theoph. AM 5990, cf. 5995 (son of Arethas). His brother Badicharimus resumed raiding some four years later, after Ogarus died; Theoph. AM 5994. The statement about his death is incompatible with the Arabian tradition, here to be preferred, that he outlived his father (died 528); see Olinder, pp. 70-82, esp. p. 76. See stemma 50(a).

Flavius Olbius Auxentius Draucus

Olybrius (conjectural emendation for 'Olympius' in Olymp. fr. 44): see Olympius 2.

Olybrius 1

patricius ?V/VI

Author of an epigram to the *vir illustris* Campanianus 2, and addressee of one from him; *Anth. Lat.* 1772a ('inl(ustris) Campanianus patr(icio) Olybrio' and 'patr(icius) Olybrius inl(ustri) Campaniano'). Probably not identical with the consul of 395, who seems to have had literary interests (*Claud. Carm. Min.* 40, v. 4) but who is not otherwise styled 'patricius'; he is more likely to be identical with one of the later Olybrii known to be patricians (cf. Olybrius 6, and *Proc. BG III* 20.19 – Olybrius *patricius* in 546, *PLRE III*).

(OLY)BRIVS 2

c.p. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 71 n. 26. For his date, see Aggerius. Probably identical with one of the later Olybrii.

Olybrius 3

cos. 491; patricius

Son of (Anicia) Iuliana 3 and (Fl. Areobindus Dagalaiphus) Areobindus 1; Joh. Mal. 392, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, 491, *Anth. Pal.* 1 10, v. 39. He was born after 478, in which year Anicia Iuliana was still unmarried, and must therefore have been a child when made consul in 491. He is called ὁ μικρός in *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464.

CONSVL (East) a. 491 without a colleague (East or West): *Fasti*, Anon. Val. 11.54, *CIL* XII 2073, 2384, Joh. Mal. 392, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 491.

He married Irene (daughter of Magna), and had a daughter called Proba (*PLRE* III); Niceph. *Brev.*, p. 104 (de Boor). He had at least two daughters but no sons; *Anth. Pal.* 1 10, v. 39. See stemmata 3 and 9.

PATRICIVS: styled πατρικίος by 533, Joh. Mal. 478.

In 533 Justinian recalled him from exile and restored his property to him; Joh. Mal. 478. His exile is not otherwise recorded; perhaps he was involved with Hypatius 6 and Probus 8 in the Nika rising of 532.

!OLYBRIVS! 4

(v.c.) c. 496

Of noble birth (nobili ex genere) and a man of influence (potentissimus); said to have lived at Ravenna in c. 496 with his wife Eustasia and his sons Iovius and Eunomius; he was freed from demonic possession by the abbot St Hilarius, and dedicated himself, his family and his household to the Church; *ASS*, May III, pp. 473ff. The story appears to be legendary.

Olybrius 5

?PPO (Italiae) 503

Probably brother of Eugenēs. A relative of Speciosa; Ennod. *Ep.* II 13. Father-in-law of Ioannes 67; Ennod. *Ep.* I 1. See stemma 25.

Highly praised by Ennodius for his eloquence; Ennod. *Ep.* I 1, 9 (dum favos loqueris et per domos cereas eloquentiae nectare liquentis elementi mella componis), II 4, 9, 13, *Carm.* 18 (iubar facundiae, ingeniorum flamma, splendor eloquentiae, dictionum census), Cass. *Var.* VIII 19. He wrote verses; Ennod. *Carm.* 18. Ennodius once criticized his practice of mentioning characters from mythology in his

letters to him; *Ep.* 19 (cessent anilium commenta poetarum; fabulosa repudietur antiquitas).

He was a leading member of the senate; Ennod. *Carm.* 18 (vir amplissime, inter maxima curiae sidera computande), cf. *vv.* 25–6 (Curia te pollens teretem formavit ad unguem et patribus iussit lumina ferre suis).

?PPO (ITALIAE) a. 503: in high office in Italy in 503, Ennod. *Ep.* II 13 (nisi vobis quietis nostrae testimonio reipublicae gubernacula sentiremus fuisse commissa et rem laboris vestri esse quicquid ubique disponitur vel Italiae curam didicissemus unum pectus ingressam, paene vos sola putaremus paginalis stili cura et adsiduitate macerari); this probably refers to the praetorian prefecture of Italy, and Olybrius may therefore have preceded Cassiodorus 3 in this office. His tenure was probably cut short by death.

He had recently died when Ennodius wrote to Eugenius a letter of consolation on his brother's death early in 504; Ennod. *Ep.* III 2.

Anicius Olybrius 6

Augustus (West) 472

Full name; coins (in Cohen² VIII, p. 234). Olybrius; *elsewhere*.

He was an aristocrat and a leading senator of Rome; Hyd. Lem. 216 (senator urbis Romae), Proc. *Bl* I 5.6 (τῶν ἐν βουλῇ τῇ Ῥωμαίων δοκιμώτατος), Evagr. *HE* II 7 (ἐπίσημος τῆς γερουσίας ἐτύγγανεν ὢν), Nic. Call. *HE* XV 11 (πρώτος κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην τῆς γερουσίας τυγγάνων). To judge by his names and those of his daughter (Anicia Iuliana, see below), he was descended from Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius (*cos.* 395) and his wife Anicia Iuliana (both in *PLRE* I); if so he was connected with the gens *Anicia* and was descended from the fourth century Petronii (see *PLRE* I, stemmata 7 and 24).

His wife was Placidia 1, the younger daughter of Valentinian III and Licinia Eudoxia 2 and sister of Eudocia 1 (Placidia was the younger daughter, cf. Prisc. fr. 29, Evagr. *HE* II 7); Prisc. fr. 29, *V. Dan. Styl.* 35, Malch. fr. 13, *Anth. Gr.* I 12, Hyd. Lem. 216 (s.a. 461), Vict. Vit. II 2, Cyr. Scyth. I. *Euth.* 30, Proc. *Bl* I 5.6, 6.6, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Nic. Call. *HE* XV 11, Joh. Mal. 366, 368, 373, 374, Joh. Mal. fr. 32 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 161), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, Theoph. AM 5947, 5949, 5964, Cedr. I 606. They had one child, Anicia Iuliana 3; *Anth. Gr.* I 12, Joh. Mal. 368, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 53, *Coll. Avell.* 164, 179, 198. Their marriage probably took place in 454/455; Joh. Mal. 366, 368, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Nic. Call. *HE* XV 11 (under Marcian's reign), Cedr. I 606, Theoph. AM 5947. Nicephorus however also says that they

were not married until after Eudoxia and Placidia were released from captivity in Africa. See stemma 3.

In 455 he fled to Constantinople to escape from the Vandal attack on Rome; Evagr. *HE* II 7, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 11, Joh. Mal. 366. While at Constantinople he visited Daniel the Stylite in the church which the latter inhabited from 451 to 460 and heard him foretell Eudoxia's return from her captivity in Africa; *V. Dan. Styl.* 35 (this event must be between 455 and 460, which makes it unlikely that Olybrius was also carried away captive to Africa, as suggested by Seeck, *P-W* I 2207, 52, and Sundwall, *Weström. Stud.*, p. 110). He wrote a letter to the empress Eudocia 2 at Jerusalem urging her to abandon the Eutychian heresy; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Euth.* 30. When Eudoxia returned from Africa, he told her all about Daniel; *V. Dan. Styl.* 35.

Through the marriages of Olybrius with Placidia and of Huneric with her sister Eudocia, Olybrius was related to Geiseric; Joh. Ant. fr. 204. After the death of Majorian in 461, Geiseric supported his claim to succeed to the throne (presumably releasing the captive princesses as a token of friendship); Prisc. fr. 29, Joh. Ant. fr. 204, Proc. *BV* I 6.6.

CONSVL posterior a. 464 with Fl. Rusticius 5 (both consuls were eastern): *Fasti*, Rossi I 813, *SB* 4821, *PSI* 768, Joh. Mal. 373 = fr. 32.

PATRICIVS: called πατρικίος, Joh. Mal. 373, 374, Theoph. AM 5947, Cedr. I 606, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 11.

He and his wife together improved the Church of St Euphemia at Constantinople; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, *Anth. Gr.* I 12 (Πλακιδίη κόσμησε σὺν ὀλβίστῳ παρακοίτῃ).

In 472 he was sent by the emperor Leo I to Italy to act as peacemaker between Ricimer 2 and the emperor Anthemius, and was supposed then to go to Africa to make peace with Geiseric; instead he was proclaimed emperor himself; Joh. Mal. 373-4 = fr. 32, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464. His wife and daughter had remained behind in Constantinople; Joh. Mal. 374 = fr. 32.

AVGVSTVS (West) a. 472 ?April-Nov. 2: he was proclaimed emperor in Italy by Ricimer, probably in April; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 472, *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 472, Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 79 (= p. 350), Joh. Ant. fr. 209, Marcell. com. s.a. 472, Jord. *Get.* 239, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 11, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 473, Proc. *BV* I 7.1, Joh. Mal. 375 = fr. 32, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, Theoph. AM 5964. He died on Nov. 2, 472, in the seventh month of his reign; *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 472 (Nov. 2), Prosp. Tiro, *index imperatorum* = *Chron. Min.* I, p. 492 (Nov. 2), *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 472 (Oct. 23), Ennod. *V.*

Epiph. 79 (= p. 350), *Marcell. com. s.a.* 472, *Jord. Get.* 239, *Cass. chron. s.a.* 472, *Paul. Diac. Hist. Rom.* xv 5, *Proc. B1* i 7.1, *Joh. Mal.* 375 = fr. 32, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 209 = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 131, fr. 93, *Theoph.* AM 5964.

Fl. Anicius Olybrius 7

consul 526

Full name; Rossi I 1009. Fl. Olybrius; Rossi I 1005–6, *papyri. CONSVL a.* 526 (uncertain whether East or West; he had no colleague and was recognized in both areas): *Fasti*, Rossi I 1004–10, *CIL* v 5405, 5428, vi 8565, ix 5011, *P. Cairo Masp.* iii 67300, *P. Michael.* 44, *Anon. Val.* 16.94, *Priscian MSS subscriptio*, *CJ* ix 19.6, *Joh. Mal.* 419.

His identity is unknown. He is not to be identified with Olybrius 3 (*cos.* 491 and son of Anicia Iuliana 3), since his consulship has no iteration number; nor can he be that man's son, since Olybrius 3 only had daughters. He was probably a westerner, evidently a member of the *gens Anicia*.

Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius 8: *cos.* 395; *PLRE* I.

Olympias 1: deaconess, friend of John Chrysostom L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Olympias 2

at court (East) 431

Styled 'domna Olympias' and mentioned with the *cubiculariae* Marcella 3 and Droseria, she was one of the influential persons at the eastern court bribed by Cyril of Alexandria to support his interest at Ephesus in 431; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 223.

Olympiodorus (Philost. xii 1); see Olympius 2.

Olympiodorus (of Thebes) 1

historian E V

Native of Egyptian Thebes; *Phot. Bibl.* 80, *Zos.* v 27.1.

Author of a secular history of the period from 407 to 425, consisting of twenty-two books and dedicated to the emperor Theodosius II; Olympiodorus himself described the work as not a history (*συγγραφή*) but source materials for a history (*ἄλη συγγραφής*); *Phot. Bibl.* 80. Fragments only of the work survive, preserved by Photius; *FHG* iv, pp. 58–68. Olympiodorus considered himself as primarily a poet; *Phot. Bibl.* 80 (*ποιητής, ὡς αὐτός φησι, τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα*), cf. *Olymp. fr.* 43 (he quotes one of his own verses).

He was a pagan; Phot. *Bibl.* 80, cf. Olymp. fr. 28, 38, Zos. v 35.5 with Mendelssohn's note.

In 412 he served on an official embassy to the Huns under Donatus 2; Olymp. fr. 18. In c. 415 he went to Athens and had his friend Leontius 6 appointed official sophist there; Olymp. fr. 28. In c. 421 he visited his native Egypt and travelled up the Nile to see Syene and visit the Blemmyes; Olymp. fr. 37. He also visited the Great Oases; Olymp. fr. 33.

His work was probably published not long after 425, since his references to Bonifatius 3 are more eulogistic than Bonifatius' later actions seem to justify; Olymp. fr. 21, 40, 42.

He is presumably identical with the Olympiodorus mentioned in a philosophical work by Hierocles 1; this Olympiodorus was interested in philosophy and was also an active politician who served with distinction on several embassies to barbarian tribes, as a result of which he was much honoured among them (*ἐμπρέψαι τε γὰρ Ῥωμαῖ καὶς πρεσβείαις καὶ πολλὰ καὶ μέγιστα τῶν βαρβάρων ἐθνῶν τῇ Ῥωμαϊκῇ συνάψει λήξει, αἱ τωες αὐτῶ καὶ τῶν μεγίστων παρ' αὐτοῖς* — this apparently means the barbarians — *τιμῶν κατέστησαν αἴτιαι*); Phot. *Bibl.* 214.

For twenty years he owned a parrot which could dance and sing and call on him by name; Olymp. fr. 36.

His history was used by Sozomen and Zosimus; cf. J. Matthews, 'Olympiodorus of Thebes and the History of the West' in *JRS* 60 (1970), 79-97.

Olympiodorus 2 philosopher (at Alexandria) c. 420/430

Philosopher; native of Alexandria where Proclus 4 studied Aristotle under him; he wanted Proclus to marry his daughter, herself trained in philosophy; as a lecturer he spoke so quickly and fluently that most students could not follow him, though Proclus remembered all he said; Vlpianus 3 of Gaza, who gave Marinus 3 his information, was another pupil of Olympiodorus; Marin. V. *Procli* 9 (= Suid. O 216).

Olympiodorus 3 ?PPO or PVC (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* IV 61 (addressed Ὀλυμπιοδώρῳ ἐπάρχῳ). If the heading is correct, he was either PPO or PVC; however he is not attested as such elsewhere, and the text could be an error for ἐπαρχικῶ (cf. Bacchus and Balchus). If so, he was a *praefectianus*. On this man's date, see Cameron in *GRBS* 17 (1976), 189-91.

Olympiodorus 4

alchemist V/VI

A philosopher at Alexandria, author of an extant commentary on the alchemical work of Zosimus (*PLRE* I); Olympiodorus, in M. Berthelot, *Collection des anciens alchimistes grecs*, III 75ff. (title: Ὀλυμπιοδώρου φιλοσόφου Ἀλεξανδρέως εἰς τὸ κατ' ἐνεργείαν Ζωσίμου ὅσα ἀπὸ Ἑρμοῦ καὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων ἦσαν εἰρημενα).

Possibly identical with Olympiodorus 5 the Neo-Platonist; cf. Hammer-Jensen, 'Die älteste Alchymie', in *Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Hist.-Filol. Medd.* 4.2 (1921), 125ff.

Olympiodorus 5

philosopher (at Alexandria) E/M VI

Native of Alexandria; Olymp. *Comm. in Arist. Meteor.* (ed. Stüve), p. 169.24.

Pupil of Ammonius 6 (and therefore born hardly later than c. 490); Olymp. *Comm. in Plat. Gorg.* 39.2, 40.5. The extant commentaries under his name on Plato's *First Alcibiades*, *Gorgias* and *Phaedo*, and also on the *Categories* and *Meteorologica* of Aristotle, were compiled by students from notes taken at the lecture courses he gave on these works; cf. M. Richard, in *Byz.* 20 (1950), 191-222, esp. 195-6. In the *Meteorologica* he alludes to a comet which appeared in year 281 of Diocletian (= A.D. 564); Olymp. *Comm. in Arist. Met.* (ed. Stüve), p. 52.30. Probably author of the commentary on Paulus Alexandrinus wrongly attributed to Heliodorus but probably written c. 565; see L. G. Westerink, in *BZ* 64 (1971), 6ff. The other works cannot be dated; cf. Westerink (below). He also wrote an extant *Vita Platonis*. In the MSS of his works he is styled ὁ μέγας φιλόσοφος. Other works attributed to him in the MSS are thought to be by Damascius 2; cf. Westerink (below). He probably taught Elias (*PLRE* III), whose works resemble his.

He was a pagan; Olymp. *Comm. in Plat. Gorg.* (ed. Jahn), pp. 28-9, 223-4, 225, *Comm. in Arist. Met.* 115, 118-9, 120, 153.

See further L. G. Westerink, *Anonymous Prolegomena to Platonic Philosophy* (1962), intro., pp. xv-xix, and R. Beutler, *P-W* xviii, 207-27.

Olympius 1

philosopher L IV/E V

Friend of Synesius from whom he received several letters; Syn. *Ep.* 96-9, 133, 148-9 (*Ep.* 45, to an Olympius, is probably to a different man).

Native of Syria where he lived (in 402/411); Syn. *Ep.* 133, 148. He was well-born and wealthy; Syn. *Ep.* 97, 99.

Formerly a student under Hypatia 1 at Alexandria; Syn. *Ep.* 133. He studied philosophy and was encouraged by Synesius to keep up his interest; Syn. *Ep.* 98. In *Ep.* 99 Synesius commended to him the poet Theotimus.

Of Synesius' letters, one, *Ep.* 96, was written in 410/411; another, *Ep.* 133, was written during the barbarian war in Libya, which began in 404. All apparently belong after Synesius left Constantinople in 402.

Olympius 2 Mag. Off. (West) 408–409; ?Mag. Off. II 409/410

According to Philost. XII 1, some accounts gave his name as 'Olympiodorus'.

Native of the Black Sea region; Zos. v 32.1 (ὀρμώμενος ἐκ τοῦ Εὐξείνου πόντου).

MAGISTER (SCRINII) (West) a. 408: 'Ολύμπιος τις τῶν μαγίστρων; he planned the downfall of Stilicho (*PLRE* 1); Philost. XII 1. He held a palatine post at the time of this plot; Zos. v 32.1 (λαμπρὰς στρατείας ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις ἠξιωμένος). It was Stilicho who had originally brought him to the emperor's notice; Olymp. fr. 2. Olympius incited a military rising at Ticinum in which on Aug. 13, 408, many high officials who owed their posts to Stilicho were murdered; Zos. v 32.2–7 (for the date, see *Cons. Ital.* s.a. 408). Shortly afterwards he issued orders to the soldiers at Ravenna to arrest Stilicho himself; Zos. v 34.2 (Stilicho was killed on Aug. 22, 408, *Cons. Ital.* s.a. 408, cf. Zos. v 34.7). Responsible for Stilicho's murder; Olymp. fr. 2.

MAG. OFF. (West) a. 408–409: after Stilicho's death Olympius, whose influence was now supreme, took the post of *magister officiorum* for himself (τὴν τοῦ μαγίστρου ἀρχὴν παρελάμβανε), and placed his own nominees in other top posts; Zos. v 35.1. He persecuted former supporters of Stilicho; Zos. v 35.2–3, 44.2. His own supporters were placed in command of the army (they were Turpilio, Varanes 1 and Vigilantius); Zos. v 36.3. His promotion to the post of *magister officiorum* after Stilicho's death is mentioned by Philostorgius, XII 1, and by Olympiodorus, fr. 8 (μάγιστρος τῶν ὀφφικίων γέγονεν). Augustine had heard that he had been promoted but knew no details as yet when he wrote to him; Aug. *Ep.* 96 (*fama quippe ad nos pertulit honorem te adeptum esse celsiorem, quae utrum vera esset, nondum apud nos fuerat confirmatum cum haec scribendi provenit occasio*). Augustine wrote to him again later, asking him to confirm anti-Donatist legislation; *Ep.* 97. In office a. 408 Nov. 14, *CTh* XVI 5.42^a. Early in 409 when the senate and Alaric reached an agreement after the latter's siege of Rome, Olympius prevented its

OLYMPIUS 2

ratification; Zos. v 44.1. He had two of the senate's envoys, Caecilianus 1 and Attalus 2, made PPO and CSL respectively; Zos. v 44.2. Shortly afterwards Olympius, *των ἐν τη αὐτῇ τάξεων ηγούμενος*, took a squad of 300 Huns against Athaulfus' Goths and killed over 1,000 of them near Pisa with insignificant losses of his own men; Zos. v 45.6. He was dismissed not long after this through the advice of the court eunuchs and fled to Dalmatia; Zos. v 46.1.

MAG. OFF. II (West) a. 409/410: he was apparently reinstated at a later date but again dismissed and this time clubbed to death on orders from Fl. Constantius 17 for his rôle in Stilicho's death; Olymp. fr. 8, Philost. XII 1.

He was a Christian; Aug. *Ep.* 96-7, Zos. v 32.1 (although Zosimus maintains that religion was a cloak for his malice).

OLYMPIUS (?) 3

(v.c.) L IV/E V

Father of Probus 2, who gave lavish praetorian games in 424/425; Olymp. fr. 44. The name is sometimes emended to 'Olybrius' by modern scholars (reading *Ὀλυβρίου* for *Ὀλυμπίου*) since the son's name Probus suggests that he was a member of the Anician family in which the name Olybrius was in common use in this period. If this is correct, Probus should probably be identified with Anicius Probus 7 and Olybrius with Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius (PLRE 1).

Olympius 4

rhetor 406/425

Commended to Atticus, bishop (of Constantinople 406-425), as outstanding in intelligence and rhetorical ability (*φρονήσει μὲν Θεμιστοκλέα παραδραμῶν, ῥητορικῇ δὲ τοῖς Περικλέα*); styled *ὁ λογιώτατος*; Firmus, *Ep.* 13. Addressee of a letter from Firmus in reply to *τῆς σῆς λογιότητος γράμματα*; Firmus, *Ep.* 27.

Evidently a literary person, perhaps a rhetor.

Olympius 5

scholasticus (East) E. M V

Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 152 (addressed *Ὀλυμπίῳ σχολαστικῷ*), 153 (*τῷ αὐτῷ*).

Olympius 6

QSP (East) E. M V

Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 305 (addressed *Ὀλυμπίῳ κτέστορι*), 306 (*τῷ αὐτῷ*).

OLYMPIVS 7 comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of two letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I 377 (addressed Ὀλυμπίῳ κόμητι), 378 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Olympius 8 priest; scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* iv 205 (addressed Ὀλυμπίῳ πρεσβυτέρῳ σχολαστικῷ). Perhaps identical with the addressee of Isid. Pel. *Ep.* iv 221 (Ὀλυμπίῳ (MSS Ἄλυμπίῳ, possibly = Ἄλυπίῳ) σχολαστικῷ), *Ep.* v 387 (Ὀλυμπίῳ; evidently a learned man, since Isidore refers to Plato), and *Ep.* v 477 (jointly Ὀλυμπίῳ Ἰσιδώρῳ; cf. Isidorus 2).

Olympius Germanicus 9 ?rhetor (East) E/M V

A pagan engaged upon literary activities; addressee of a letter from Theodoret of Cyrillus; Theod. *Ep.* xiii (date uncertain).

Olympius 10 grammaticus (at Seleucia in Isauria) M V

Son of Alypius 3; brother of Solymius; a famous *grammaticus* teaching at Seleucia contemporary with the bishop Basil (Ὀλυμπίου τούτου τοῦ γραμματιστοῦ τοῦ πάνυ Ἀλύπιός τις ἦν πατήρ); Bas. Sel. V. *Theclae* II 24.

Olympius 11 subadiuva (of the *mag. off.*) (West) 457

In 457 Pope Leo mentioned a letter which he had sent previously to the emperor Leo 'per filios nostros Gerontium et Olympium subadiuvas'; Leo, *Ep.* 158 = *ACOec.* II iv, p. 104 (a. 457). In view of their mission they were probably *subadiuvae* who were drawn from the *agentes in rebus* and served under the *magister officiorum*; cf. Jones, *LRE* I 369. Also mentioned in Leo, *Ep.* 155 (a. 457). Cf. Gerontius 7.

Olympius 12 scholaris or scholasticus ?IV/V

Ὀλυμπίῳ σχολα[ρίῳ (or σχολα[στικῷ]); son of Iulius Herenius Andronicus and Valentina, brother of Arete and Iulia Herenia Pansemnia; *MAMA* I 280 Kadyñ Khan, near Laodicea Combusta (Pisidia). The editors assign a date c. 400 and suggest that the names indicate Christianity. They reject σχολα[στικῷ for reasons of space; however the word was often abbreviated and can not be excluded.

Olym(piu)s 13 former primicerius (East) V/VI

Ὀλύμ/[πιος] ἀπὸ πρι/[μικι]ρίων; *MAMA* VII 129 Tyriaeum (Pisidia). His office had perhaps been military.

OLYMPIVS 14

dux Osrhoenae 502

Olympius ('Iwmpys'); Josh. Styl. Alypius; Theoph.

DVX OSRHOENAE a. 502; called 'the *dux* ('δοῦξ') of Tellâ (= Constantia, in Osrhoene)'; Josh. Styl. 51. He lived in Constantia and had military authority over the region (*τὴν ἐνδεχομένην περί τε τὴν φυλακῆν τῶν πόλεων καὶ τὰ ἀπόθετα τῶν τροφῶν ἐπιμέλειαν ποιούμενος*); Theoph. AM 5996. He was therefore *dux Osrhoenae*. When the Persians attacked Amida (October 502; Josh. Styl. 50) Olympius was the only Roman commander in the neighbourhood but had too few troops to help (*Ἀλυπίου δὲ μόνου βοήθειαν ἔχοντος ὀλίγην*); Theoph. AM 5996. In November he was joined by Eugenius 6 from Armenia and together they wiped out the Persian troops who were in the vicinity of Constantia; later however they were attacked by strong Persian forces and only their cavalry escaped; Josh. Styl. 51. Soon afterwards he was sent on an embassy to the Persian king Cavades and was detained by him as a prisoner; he died during captivity and his body, sealed up in a coffin, was returned to the Romans when Cavades sought to make peace in 504; Josh. Styl. 80, Theoph. AM 5997, 5998.

G. ORF(ITVS?) OLYMPIVS 15 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 72 n. 30. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

OLYMPVS

dux Palaestinae 516

Native of Caesarea (in Palaestina) (see below).

DVX PALAESTINAE a. 516 Sept. 1: after Elias, the patriarch of Jerusalem, had refused to enter into communion with Severus of Antioch, the emperor Anastasius sent Olympus to dismiss him; Olympus installed Ioannes as Elias' successor on Sept. 1, 516; he himself was later succeeded as *dux* by Anastasius 10; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabaē* 56 (*ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπέστειλεν Ὀλυμπόν τῶν Καίσαρῶν τὸ δουκάτον ἔχοντα Παλαιστίνης*).

OMMATIVS I

v.c. (in Gaul) MV

Descendant of a patrician family of Gaul; he was father of Hiberia who married Ruricius; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* XI 51-4 (cf. 52-3 *magnorum maior avorum patriciaeque nepos gentis*). See stemma 16. Invited to a birthday celebration by Sidonius; *Carm.* XVII (addressed 'ad v.c. Ommatium').

ONINVS

Probably a native of the Auvergne; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xvii 14, 20 (cf. A. Engelbrecht, in *CSEL* XXI, p. lxx).

OMMATIVS 2 (v.c.); bishop of Tours c. 522/523-c. 526

Son of Ruricius of Limoges and Hiberia; brother of Eparchius; Ruric. *Ep.* i 18, ii 28, 57-8. See stemma 16. Native of the Auvergne, of wealthy senatorial family; Greg. Tur. *HF* x 31 (de senatoribus civibusque Arvernīs, valde dives in praediis). Educated by his father for the priesthood; Ruric. *Ep.* ii 28.3. He and Eparchius were already priests at Clermont by 490; Ruric. *Ep.* ii 57-8 (under bishop Aprunculus, who died c. 490, cf. Greg. Tur. *HF* iii 2).

BISHOP OF TOURS c. 522/523-c. 526: made bishop on orders from king Chlodomer, he died after three or four years; Greg. Tur. *HF* iii 17 (3 years), x 31 (4 years 5 months).

Omullius Publicola

Omullius Rufinus

Onegesius Hun chief 449

On the spelling of his name, see Thompson, *Attila*, p. 223. Maenchen-Helfen, *The World of the Huns*, pp. 388-9.

His position among the Huns was second only to that of Attila himself; his house in Attila's capital was the second largest, and had baths designed and built by an architect captured from Sirmium; when the embassy of Maximinus II arrived at Attila's headquarters (in 449) Onegesius was away with Attila's eldest son on campaign; after his return he represented Attila in negotiations with the envoys; brother of Scottas; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* iv, pp. 78, 80-3, 85, 88-9, 91).

Probably identical with Hunigasius, who acted as Attila's interpreter in Gaul in 451; *Vita Lupi* 5. For a contrary view, cf. *MGH (Scr. rer. Mer.)* vii, p. 286.

ONESICRATIA (?c.l.) (East) 404/407

Addressee of a letter of condolence on the death of her daughter written by John Chrysostom in exile; he alludes to her *εὐγένεια*; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 192.

Oninus (*Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 522): see Nomus.

Onoulphus

MVM per Illyricum c. 477-479

Onoulfus, Ὀνόουλος; Eugipp., Joh. Ant., Malch. Unulfus; *Chron. Gall.* 511. Hunuulfus; Jord. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 177.

Brother of Odovacer; Eugipp. I. *Sev.* 44.4, Joh. Ant. fr. 209.1. He was therefore a Hun and the son of Edeco. Said to be the son of a Thuringian father and a Scirian mother; Suid. K 693 (his mother may well have been a Scirian, but Edeco was certainly a Hun). See stemma 45.

In the late 460s Onoulphus and Edeco were the leaders (*primates*) of those Sciri who survived a major defeat by the (Ostro-) Goths; they then united with other barbarian tribes against the Goths but suffered another major defeat; Jord. *Get.* 277-8.

He went to Constantinople (presumably in the aftermath of this defeat) and entered Roman service; on his arrival among the Romans he lived at first in poverty, but was soon welcomed by Armatus who gave him great wealth and furthered his career; Armatus had him appointed *comes* and then *magister militum per Illyricum* (see below); he must have held the post by c. 477, when at the instigation of Zeno he murdered Armatus; Malch. fr. 8 = Suid. A 3968.

MVM PER ILLYRICVM c. 477-479: στρατηγός Ἰλλυριῶν; Malch. fr. 8 = Suid. A 3968 (by c. 477, see above). Στρατηγός, in Macedonia in 479; Malch. fr. 18 (he joined Sabinianus Magnus 4 at Edessa to fight Fl. Theodericus 7). Since Onoulphus still commanded troops after Sabinianus had become MVM *per Illyricum* (apparently as his successor), he will presumably have operated as a *magister militum vacans*.

Subsequently he went to Italy to serve under his brother, and in 488 he commanded the army of Odovacer which defeated the Rugians; Eugipp. I. *Sev.* 44.4-5.

His brother's downfall was his own; following Odovacer's murder in 493 Onoulphus fled for sanctuary to a church but was killed; Joh. Ant. fr. 214a, cf. *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 670 (fugato Unulfo et occiso Odofagro (sic)).

Ophelius 1

grammaticus E/MV

Addressee of letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I 11, 86, II 42, 55, 119, 255, 273, III 31, 70, 92-4, IV 105, 162, 200, V 66, 121, 133, 245, 430, 517, 544, 558 (all addressed Ὀφελίῳ γραμματικῷ or similar). He also received *Ep.* V 317 (he is styled ὡ ἐλλογιμώτατε) and, jointly with Agathodaemon, *Ep.* V 439 (addressed Ἀγαθοδαίμονι καὶ Ὀφελίῳ γραμματικοῖς).

Ophelius 2 scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* II 154, 201, v 200 (all addressed Ὡφελίῳ σχολαστικῷ). Perhaps to be identified with Ophelius 1.

Opilio 1 Mag. Off. (West) 449-450; cos. 453; PVR; patricius

Possibly called Fl. Rufius Opilio (see below).

MAG. OFF. (West) a. 449-450: 449 Sept. 11, *Nov. Val.* 28^a; 450 Oct. 3, *Nov. Val.* 30^a.

CONSVL (West) a. 453 with Ioannes Vincomalus (East): *Fasti, Leo, Ep.* 111-123, Rossi I 742, 764, *Stud. Pal.* XX 138. A number of documents belong either to 453 or to 524 (see Opilio 5), viz. Rossi I 993-4 (cons. Rufi Opil(lionis) v.c.), 997 (Fl. Opil(lionis) v.c.), 998-1001, *AE* 1912, 100, *AE* 1914, 142, *AE* 1923, 82, *CIL* V 1822, *Not. Scav.* 1917, p. 172, *CIL* XII 2069-71, 2513.

PVR et PATRICIVS, after 450: . . . Opilio v.c. et inl./pref. urb. adque/patricius fecit; XIV 2046 Vicus Augustanus (Latium).

Opilio 2 in Spain 467

Spaniard, envoy from the Aunonenses, perhaps to Euric, seeking help against the Sueves; *Hyd. Lem.* 239 (s.a. 467) (de Aunonensi plebe, cui Suevorum adversabatur hostilitas, Opilio cum viris secum rege (sic; perhaps 'ad regem' or 'a rege') profectis et cum aliquantis, qui cum ipso missi fuerant, revertitur).

It seems unlikely that he is identical with either Opilio 1 or 3.

Opilio 3 CSL (in Italy) 476/490

Father of Cyprianus 2, *Cass. Var.* V 41; and of Opilio 4, *Cass. Var.* VIII 16-17.

CSL (under Odovacer): he once held the post to which his son Opilio was later appointed (pater his fascibus praefuit); *Cass. Var.* VIII 16 (to Opilio 4 on being made CSL). He served at court under Odovacer with distinction but without attaining the highest honours; *Cass. Var.* V 41 (nam pater huic (sc. Cyprianus), sicut meministis, Opilio fuit, vir abiectis quidem temporibus, ad excubias tamen palatinas electus. Qui multo amplius crescere potuit, nisi fides eius sub avidissima remuneratoris sterilitate iacuisset), VIII 17 (pater huic (sc. Opilio 4) manu clarus ac summa fuit morum nobilitate conspicuus, quem nec ferventia bella respuerunt et tranquilla otia praedicarent, corpore validus, amicitia robustus, aevi antiquitatem

gestabat, abiectis saeculis Odovacris ditatus claris honoribus. His temporibus habitus est eximius, cum princeps non esset erectus).

He was dead before 524; Cass. *Var.* v 41 (before Sept. 1, 524).

Opilio 4

CSL (Italy) 527-528

Son of Opilio 3 and brother of Cyprianus 2; Cass. *Var.* v 41, viii 16-17.

He practised as an advocate; Cass. *Var.* viii 16-17. He obtained a post at court under his brother; Cass. *Var.* viii 16 (*militiae ordinem sub fraterna laude didicisti*), 17 (*ex senatore natus est et aulicis dignitatibus probatur honoratus*). He and Gaudentius 11 incurred Theoderic's anger 'ob innumeras multiplicesque fraudes' and were condemned to exile; unwilling to obey, they sought sanctuary in a church at Ravenna, but Theoderic ordered them to leave by a certain date or suffer branding on the forehead; to save themselves they then laid information against Boethius 5; Boeth. *Cons. Phil.* 14.17-18.

Late in 526, after Theoderic died, Opilio was sent into Liguria to announce the accession of Athalaric; Cass. *Var.* viii 16.

CSL (Italy) a. 527-528: he was appointed CSL for the sixth indiction (= 527 Sept. 1-528 Aug. 31) by Athalaric; Cass. *Var.* viii 16 (addressed 'Opilioni comiti sacrarum'; ab indictione feliciter sexta sacrarum largitionum comitivam propitia tibi divinitate concedimus), 17 (announces the appointment to the senate). Athalaric asked the senate to admit Opilio to membership; Cass. *Var.* viii 17 (this post was therefore Opilio's first with *illustris* rank).

In 534 he was among the 'viri illustres et magnifici' to whom Pope John II addressed a letter; Mansi viii 803 = *PL* 66, 20. Towards the end of 534 he and Liberius 3 were sent as envoys to Constantinople by Theodahad to reassure Justinian about his intentions with regard to Amalasuintha; Opilio, unlike Liberius, defended Theodahad's misdoings; Proc. *BG* 14.

His wife was connected with the 'Basilian' family; Cass. *Var.* viii 17 (a coniuge Basiliana sociatus fertur esse familiae). This presumably refers to the Decii descended from Fl. Caecina Decius Basilus 11.

His tomb perhaps exists at Rome, dated 546/566; Rossi I 114 (locus Opilionis . . .).

Venantius Opilio 5

PPO, before 524; patricius; cos. 524

For the name 'Venantius Opilio', cf. *AE* 1889, 58 with Greg. *Ep.* II 36 (both cited below). Possibly called Fl. Rufius Venantius Opilio (see below).

OPTANTIVS

Recipient of two letters from Ennodius calling him 'magnitudo vestra'; *Ep.* i 22 (early summer 503) and v 3 (early 506) (the latter addressed 'Opilioni v.i.'). Mentioned in Ennod. *Ep.* iv 18 (which styles him 'sublimis et magnificus vir' and refers to relatives of his in Africa) (late 505/early 506).

PPO (in Italy) ET PATRICIVS, before 524 (possibly before 506): he built a basilica of St Iustina at Patavium (Padua); v 3100 = D 1297 = *ILCV* 1803 Patavium (undated) (Opilio v.c. et inl. $\overline{p.p.}$ adq(ue) patricius hanc basilicam vel oratoriam in honore \overline{scae} Iustinae martyris a fundamentis coeptam Deo iuva(n)te perfecit). Since the inscription does not mention the consulship, it must be earlier than 524; the language of Ennod. *Ep.* iv 18 (cf. above) is that used by Ennodius to persons of great distinction and would be consistent with Opilio being already a former prefect. Also called 'patricius'; Greg. *Ep.* ii 36 (cited below).

CONSVL (West) a. 524 with Iustinus Aug. II (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 991-2, *AE* 1947, 67, *CIL* v 5737, *AE* 1889, 58 (cons. Venantii Opilionis v.c.), *P. Cairo Masp.* i 67117, *PSI* VIII 931; the following can be either 453 (see Opilio 1) or 524, viz. Rossi I 993-4 (cons. Rufi Opilionis v.c.), 997 (Fl. Opilionis v.c.), 998-1001, *AE* 1912, 100, *AE* 1914, 142, *AE* 1923, 82, v 1822, XII 2069-71, 2513, *Not. Scav.* 1917, 172.

His grandson was Venantius (*PLRE* III); Greg. *Ep.* ii 36 (Venantius nepos quondam Opilionis patricii).

Oppa Ostrogoth; ?dux 523/526

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 177.

He and Gudila were accused of claiming a former Gothic soldier as their slave; Cass. *Var.* v 29 (a. 523/526). Possibly a *dux* (cf. Gudila).

OPPIVS RFC(?) c.v. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32114. For the date, see Aggerius.

OPTANTIVS v.c. MV

A senator, whose daughter was sought in marriage soon after his death by Proiectus 2 from her mother and her guardian Sagittarius; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* ii 4 (Optantii clarissimi viri nuper vita functi filiam). Cf. Anonymae 15 and 16.

Optatus: praefectus augustalis 384, PVC 404-405; *PLRE* 1.

Optila ?protector (of Valentinian III) 455

Ὀπτήλας; Joh. Ant. Optila; Marcell. com., Jord. Occila; Greg. Tur. Accila; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 178.

He and Thraustila 1 avenged the death of Aetius 7 by killing the emperor Valentinian III (March 16, 455); *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 455, Marcell. com. s.a. 455, Jord. *Rom.* 334, Greg. Tur. *HF* II 8, Joh. Ant. fr. 201, cf. Suid. T 635. They were 'Scythians' (Goths or Huns), and were famous soldiers who served first with Aetius and then in Valentinian's bodyguard as *protectores* (see Thraustila 1); Petronius Maximus 22 is alleged to have persuaded them to murder Valentinian; it was Optila who struck down the emperor in the *campus Martius*, after which they took the diadem to Maximus; Joh. Ant. fr. 201.4-5. He is styled 'bucellarius Aetii' in *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 455 and Greg. Tur. *HF* II 8. He and Thraustila were 'Aetii satellites'; Marcell. com. s.a. 455, Jord. *Rom.* 334.

Oresius ?wealthy layman (in Gaul) MV

He contributed funds for a new church at Narbo when Rusticus was bishop there; xii 5336 = *ILCV* 1806 Narbo. The building, begun in 441, was commemorated by this inscription in 445. He was probably a wealthy layman rather than a bishop, since the inscription identifies bishops as such individually. He may be identical with Oresius, a friend of Sidonius Apollinaris, probably living in Spain, who in c. 480 asked Sidonius to send him some new poems; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* ix 12.

ORESTES 1 praefectus augustalis 415

Styled ὁ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας ἑπαρχος or similar; Soc. vii 13-15. During his term of office he waged a constant feud with the patriarch Cyril. He punished publicly in the theatre one of Cyril's most enthusiastic supporters, the *grammaticus* Hierax 2; Soc. vii 13.6-9. Angered by Cyril's expulsion of the Jews from Alexandria, he reported the affair to the emperor and rejected Cyril's offers of reconciliation; Soc. vii 13.18-21. He was personally attacked by a crowd of monks from Nitria supporting Cyril and suffered physical injury; he had the monk who wounded him arrested and tortured so severely that he died; Soc. vii 14. He was acquainted with Hypatia 1, whose death was due to a rumour that she was preventing him from making

friends with Cyril; Soc. vii 15 (her death was in March 415), John of Nikiu 84.88–100.

He was a Christian and already before his appointment to Egypt had been baptized in Constantinople by the patriarch Atticus (406–425); Soc. vii 14.

Orestes 2

patricius (West) 475–476

A native of Pannonia; Anon. Val. 8.38 (Pannonius). His home was near the river Savus; Prisc. fr. 7. His father was Tatulus and his wife the daughter of Romulus 2; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* iv, p. 84). Brother of Paulus 23; Anon. Val. 8.37, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 476, *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 476, *ordo post.* s.a. 476, *ordo post. marg.* s.a. 476, *Cass. chron.* s.a. 476. Father of Romulus 4 (Augustulus) (see below). See stemma 12. The statement in Victor Tonnenensis, s.a. 473, that his son was called Herculanus has no support elsewhere and is probably an error; see Herculanus 1.

He served as a secretary (*notarius*) under Attila in 449 and 452; Prisc. fr. 8 (p. 78) (*αὐτὸν* sc. Orestes *ὀπάονά τε καὶ ὑπογραφέα εἶναι Ἀττήλα*: in 449), Anon. Val. 8.38 (eo tempore quando Attila ad Italiam venit (sc. a. 452) se illi iunxit et eius notarius factus fuerat). In 449 Orestes was sent by Attila twice to Constantinople as envoy, once with Edeco, the second time with Esla after the revelation of a plot by the Romans for Attila's assassination; Prisc. fr. 7, 8 (p. 95), fr. 12.

PATRICIUS ET MAGISTER MILITVM (West) a. 475–476: he was made 'magister militum' and given command of Roman troops in S. Gaul in place of Ecdicius 3 in 475; Jord. *Get.* 241. Styled 'patricius' in 475 (under Iulius Nepos) and in 476 (at his death); *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 475, 476, *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 475, 476, *Auct. Haun. ordo post.* s.a. 475, 476, *Auct. Haun. ordo post. marg.* s.a. 475, 476, Anon. Val. 7.36, 8.37–8, Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 95 (= p. 355), Eugipp. *Ep. ad Pasc.* 8.

Instead of leading his army to Gaul in 475, Orestes advanced on Ravenna against the emperor; Nepos fled across the sea to Dalmatia (on Aug. 28) and Orestes proclaimed his own son Romulus emperor (on Oct. 31); Jord. *Get.* 241, *Rom.* 344, *Fasti Vind. Prior.* s.a. 475, *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 475, *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 475, *Auct. Haun. ordo post.* s.a. 475, *Auct. Haun. ordo post. marg.* s.a. 475, Marcell. com. s.a. 475, Anon. Val. 7.36, 8.37 (Augustulus, qui ante regnum Romulus a parentibus vocabatur, a patre Oreste patricio factus est imperator), *Cass. chron.* s.a. 475, Evagr. *HE* ii 16, Theoph. AM 5965. He held the real power in his own hands; *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a.

475 (Orestes primatum omnemque sibi vindicans dignitatem Augustulum filium suum apud Ravennam positus imperatorem facit, ipse vero omnem curam externorum praesidiorum gerit), Proc. *BG* I 1.2 (τὴν βασιλείαν . . . ἦν οἱ Ὀρέστης ὁ πατὴρ διωκεῖτο ξυνετώτατος ὦν).

In 476 he was captured by Odovacer and killed near Placentia on August 28; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 95-100 (= pp. 355-6), Anon. Val. 8.37, Eugipp. *Ep. ad Pasc.* 8, Jord. *Get.* 242, Proc. *BG* I 1.5, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 476, *Auct. Haun. ordo prior, ordo post.* and *ordo post. marg.* s.a. 476, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 476, Marcell. *com.* s.a. 476.

(CY)NEGIVS ORFITVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32171. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

G. Orfitus Olympius

Oribasius

doctor E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; he claimed to have both *ιατρική* and *σοφία*; Isid. *Pel. Ep.* 1437 (addressed Ὀριβασίῳ *ιατρῶ*). He is apparently too late to be identified with the doctor Oribasius of Pergamum (*PLRE* 1).

FL. ORIGENES

v.c., praeses Arcadiae 415

On August 19, 415, the *princeps* of the *officium* of the governor of Arcadia issued a document [ἐξ ἐγκελεύσεως] τοῦ κυρίου μου λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος ἐπαρχίας Ἀρκαδίας Φλαουίου Ὀριγένους; *P. Mich.* 613. It was issued from Heracleopolis.

Orion I

grammaticus (at Alexandria) E V

Γραμματικός; at Alexandria in 420/30 when Proclus 4 attended his school there; he was of an Egyptian priestly family (ἐκ τοῦ παρ' Αἰγυπτίους ἱερατικοῦ γένους καταγόμενος); author of various writings; Marin. *V. Procli* 8.

Perhaps identical with Orion, a native of Thebes in Egypt, author of a *Συναγωγή γνώμων ἡγουν Ἀνθολόγιον* in three books dedicated to the empress Eudocia; Suid. Ω 188. Said to have taught Eudocia rhetoric; Tzetzes, *Chil.* x 51ff.

Perhaps also identical with Orion, γραμματικός Καισαρείας, author of an extant collection of Greek etymologies; cf. R. Reitzenstein, *Geschichte der griechischen Etymologika*, 348. If so, he perhaps left Alexandria to teach at Caesarea (? in Palestine). On the problems involved with this man, see Wendel, *P-W* x:ii 1083-7.

ORTYGIUS

Orion 2 defensor (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 164 (addressed Ὠρίωνι ἐκδικῶ).

Orion 3 law-student (at Berytus) I. V/E VI

Former pupil of Procopius of Gaza; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 92, 144. Law-student (at Berytus); Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 144 (studying τοὺς νόμους). He travelled from Berytus to Constantinople (presumably seeking a post); Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 155 (rebuked by Procopius for not sending him a description of his voyage).

While still young he was involved in a lawsuit; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 8 (called ὁ καλός, ὁ νέος). He was in love with a girl of Gaza; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 115.

Addressee of five letters from Procopius, *Ep.* 92, 115, 139, 144, 155; mentioned in one, *Ep.* 8.

ORONTIUS v.sp. 427/428

Owner of property inside the diocese of Hippo Regius; he was a friend of St Augustine (de fundo viri spectabilis nobisque carissimi Orontii); Aug. *Ep.* 222.3 (a. 427/428). A letter from Augustine to him is extant; Aug. *Ep.* 257 (he is styled 'tua eximietas').

Orosius priest and historian E. V

The name 'Paulus Orosius' (Jord. *Get.* 58 and an eighth-century manuscript) is doubtful.

A native of Spain, possibly of Bracara; he early entered the church and became a priest; author of extant theological works and of an extant history of Rome; Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 39, and cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 483-91. See also *P-W* XVIII 1185-95.

FL. ORTALINUS v.c., consularis Lydiae c. 521/522 or 529

Addressee of a *forma* of Demosthenes 4; Just. *Nov.* 166 (addressed Φλαβίω Ὀρταλίνω τῷ λαμπροτάτῳ ὑπατικῷ Λυδίας).

Orthasius; see Heorthasius.

FL. ORTYGIUS v.c. et sp., com. ord. pr. et dux Tripolitanæ
408/423

V.c. (et) sp(ectabilis), p(rimi) o(rdinis) com(es) et dux p(rovinciae) T(ripolitanæ); *IRT* 480 Lepcis Magna; dated under Honorius and Theodosius.

Orus grammaticus V

Greek grammaticus, cited in the *Etymologika* and author of three partially extant works, *Περὶ Ὄρθογραφίας*, *Περὶ Ἑθνεῶν* and *Περὶ Πολιτισμῶν καὶ Λέξεων*; cf. Reitzenstein, *Gesch. d. griech. Etym.*, 289ff., 316ff., 335ff., and Rabe, *RhM* 47 (1892), 404ff., 50 (1895), 148-52, 65 (1910), 340.

Possibly a native of Miletus (styled *Μελετισῶς*?) in the *Etymologika* but cf. *P-W* xviii 1177 (*μελ* is interpreted as *μελας*). He is described in Suidas as an Alexandrian who taught at Constantinople; Suid. Ω 201. For a discussion of his works (listed in Suid. Ω 201) and other problems, see Wendel, *P-W* xviii 1177-83. His work was known to Timothy of Gaza; Reitzenstein, p. 289, *P-W* xviii 1178. For his date, probably fifth century, see Reitzenstein, pp. 287-9, *P-W* xviii 1177-

Ospinio in Spain 460

He and Ascanius, styled 'delatores', helped free Gallaecia from a Gothic invasion and later urged Frumarius to attack Aquae Flaviae; Hyd. Lem. 201 (s.a. 460). See Ascanius. Perhaps they were local Roman notables in Gallaecia.

OSSIARTHE v.c. V/VI

Ossiarthe v.c., civi Calabro, totius innocentiae viro. Quiescit in pace (sic); *ILCV* 4433A Rome, cemetery of St Sebastian.

Ostrogotho Areagni

OSTRYS *comes rei militaris* (in Thrace) c. 467; *comes* 471/472

A Goth; see below.

COMES REI MILITARIS (in Thrace) c. 466/7: he, Anagastes, Basiliscus 2 καὶ ἄλλων τιῶν στρατηγῶν Ῥωμαίων (including Aspar and perhaps Anthemius 3) commanded the Roman armies in Thrace in c. 466/7 during a war against the Goths and Huns; Prisc. fr. 39 (= fr. 21, *Exc. de leg. gent.*, p. 589). The word *στρατηγός* often denotes a *magister militum*, but the number of generals involved here suggests that other, lower-ranking, commanders are included; presumably there were *magistri militum* (both actual and *vacantes*) and *comites rei militaris*.

COMES (East) a. 471/472: κόμης; Joh. Mal. 371, Joh. Mal. fr. 31, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467. Theophanes describes him as οὐπάσιπτης Ἀσπαρος; Theoph. AM 5964. One of the Gothic followers of Aspar, in 471 he tried to avenge Aspar's murder; after attacking the palace

at Constantinople, he fled to Thrace with Aspar's Gothic mistress, and plundered the countryside there; *Joh. Mal.* 371, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 31, *Chron. Pasch. s.a.* 467, *Theoph. AM* 5964.

Osuin v.inl., comes Dalmatiae, 510/11; (II), 526

The name is Germanic; see Schönfeld, p. 178.

COMES (DALMATIAE) a. 510/511: v(ir) i(n)lustris), comes; addressee of *Cass. Var.* I 40 (a. 507/511) (*illustris sublimitas tua*; ordered to obtain arms for soldiers at Salona), III 26 (a. 510/511) (*sublimitas tua*; in Dalmatia), and IV 9 (a. 507/511) (*sublimitas vestra*).

COMES (ITERVM DALMATIAE ET SAVIAE) a. 526: appointed for the second time by Athalaric; *Cass. Var.* IX 8 (a. 526) (addressed to Osuin 'v.i., comes'; *illustrem magnitudinem tuam . . . ad Delmatiarum atque Saviae provincias iterum credidimus destinandam*), IX 9 (a. 526/527) (*illustrem comitem Osuin et palatio nostro clarum et provinciis longa conversatione notissimum Dalmatiis decrevimus praesidere*) (sent with Severinus 4).

He was elderly in 526; *Cass. Var.* IX 8 (*aetas tua provecta est*).

OVIDA comes (West) 480

His name is variously spelt as 'Ovida' and 'Odiva'. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 179.

COMES (of Iulius Nepos) a. 480: he and Viator 1, 'comites' of Iulius Nepos, treacherously murdered him near Salona in 480; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 480.

He then apparently seized Dalmatia for himself, for he led resistance to Odovacer's attack on it in 481/2; *Auct. Haun. ordo prior s.a.* 482. He was defeated by Odovacer and put to death, in 481 or 482, on Nov. 27 or Dec. 9; *Cass. chron. s.a.* 481, *Fast. Vind. Prior. s.a.* 482 (Nov. 27), *Auct. Haun. ordo prior s.a.* 482 (Dec. 9), *ordo post. s.a.* 482. In *Fast. Vind. Prior. s.a.* 481 his death is given on Oct. 9; the date here is perhaps inserted by error from *Fast. Vind. Post. s.a.* 501 (referring to an earthquake).

P . . . 1 subadiuva of the PPO Italiae 437

Hic requiescit in pace P. . . sub/adiuva officii inl(ustris) p(raefec-turae); he died at Ravenna on Aug. 20, 437, and was buried at Salona on Oct. 15; III 9518 = D 9045 = *ILCV* 455 Salona.

...*SIVS IVLIUS P.* . . . 2 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, p. 72, 28. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.

P. . .CILLA (Wadd. 1524 = *IGC* 90): *PLRE* I.

Pacatula daughter of Gaudentius 4 E V

Daughter of Gaudentius 4, who dedicated her to a life of virginity; still a child in 413; Jer. *Ep.* 128 (a. 413).

Pacatus 1: writer on theology ?L IV or later; *PLRE* I.

...*JENTIVS PACATIVS* 2 (VIII 24659, 4): *PLRE* I.

CLAVDIVS IVLIUS PACATIVS 3: v.c., consularis Campaniae IV/V; *PLRE* I.

PACIDEIVS proconsul Carthagini L V/E VI

The orator and poet Blossius Aemilius Dracontius 2 was a 'togatus fori proconsulis almae Karthaginis' and delivered a *controversia* 'apud proconsulem Pacideium'; Dracont. *Romulea* V *ad fin.* He held office during the Vandal domination of Africa (cf. Victorianus 1).

Padusia incl. fem. E V

Inl(ustris) fem(ina); wife of Fl. Constantius Felix 14; D 1293 = *ILCV* 68 Rome, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 430. She was murdered with her husband by Aetius 7 in 430; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 430.

PAEONIVS 1 comes (?Aegypti) 402/411

Synesius 1 sent him the gift of an astrolabe with an accompanying letter (addressed *πρὸς Παιώνιον*); in the letter Paeonius is praised for his ability to harmonize the pursuit of philosophy with the practice of military strategy (*φιλοσοφίαν καὶ στρατείαν ἐξεῦρεν ἐπαναγαγεῖν καὶ συνάψαι*); he was living at Constantinople, had known Synesius for some time, and perhaps was currently holding public office (*τὰ κοινὰ πράττειν πιστευῆ*); Synesius, *Sermo de dono astrolabii* (in *PG* 66, 1577ff.). The letter and gift are mentioned in a letter of Synesius to Hypatia 1, in which Paeonius is alluded to, though not named; Syn. *Ep.* 154.

Paeonius is certainly identical with an unnamed *κόμης* at Alexandria mentioned as an acquaintance and correspondent of Synesius there in three letters; Syn. *Ep.* 98, 99, 142. In *Ep.* 142 the *comes*

is said to be the only man living to have succeeded in uniting philosophy and the military arts; he must therefore be Paeonius. The letters 98 and 99 were probably written after Synesius left Constantinople in 402; cf. Olympius 1.

As a military *comes* in Alexandria, Paeonius presumably held the post of *comes Aegypti*; if he still held some position when Synesius sent him the astrolabe, he was probably a *comes rei militaris*.

Paeonius 2

PPO Galliarum 456-457

Mentioned only in a letter of Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. Ep. 1 11 (a. 461).

He was not of noble family, possibly being of curial origins (non eminentius quam municipaliter natus) (perhaps from Arles), but he made a good marriage for himself (quem inter initia cognosci claritas vitrici magis quam patris fecerit) and by means of a generous dowry he made a good marriage also for his daughter (= Anonyma 20) (ut familiae superiori per filiam saltem quamquam honestissimam iungeretur, contra rigorem civici moris splendidam, ut ferunt, dotem Chremes noster Pamphilo suo dixerat); I 11.5. Cf. Anonymus 102.

During the 'coniuratio Marcelliana' he assumed a leading part among the younger *nobiles* although no longer a young man himself (nobilium iuventuti signiferum sese in factione praebuerat, homo adhuc novus in senectute); I 11.6.

PPO GALLIARVM a. 456-457: during the interregnum between the reigns of Avitus and Majorian the office of PPO in Gaul was vacant, and Paeonius assumed it, although his status was only that of *spectabilis*; he did not receive the official appointment until shortly before he was replaced; I 11.6 (natalium eius obscuritati dedit hiantis interregni rima fulgorem. Nam vacante aula turbataque republica solus inventus est, qui ad Gallias administrandas fascibus prius quam codicillis ausus accingi mensibus multis tribunal inlustrium potestatum spectabilis praefectus escenderet, anno peracto militiae extremae terminum circa vix honoratus), 7 (sic praefectorius, sic senator).

In 461 at Arles he suspected Sidonius of writing a satire of which he himself was a victim and so he stirred up feeling against him; I 11.2-4, 7, 14.

He was present at a banquet given by Majorian at Arles that Sidonius describes at length; I 11.10-16.

He owned a house at Arles; I 11.9.

Sidonius described him as a man wielding influence over the populace; I 11.5 (erat enim ipse Paeonius populi totus, qui tribuniciis flatibus crebro seditionum pelagus impelleret), 9 (Curio meus).

Paianius

PVC 404

His cousin was Theodorus (bishop of Mopsuestia); Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 204.

PVC a. 404: congratulated by John Chrysostom on his promotion at Constantinople (τό σε πλείονος ἀπολελαυκέναι τιμῆς); Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 220 (a. 404). He was prefect of Constantinople; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 204 (a. 404) (λογιζόμενος οἴου πράγμα μεταχειρίζη καί ὅτι πόλιν ὀλόκληρον κατορθοῖς, μᾶλλον δὲ οἰκουμένην ὀλόκληρον διὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐκείνης). He probably received another letter soon after leaving office; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 193 (late 404).

He was a friend and supporter of John Chrysostom who wrote several letters to him; *Ep.* 95 (written in exile), 193 (a. 404), 204 (δεσποτά μου θαυμασιώτατε καὶ μέλιτος ἡμῖν γλυκύτερε), 220. He is mentioned by John in a letter to Olympias (*PLRE* I, pp. 642-3); *Ep.* 14.1 (a. 404).

Palatinus 1

correspondent of Augustine ?423/427

Addressee of a letter from Augustine; Aug. *Ep.* 218 (styled 'dominus dilectissimus et desiderantissimus filius'). For the possible date, see *CSEL* 58, p. 58.

Palatinus 2

v.inl. L V/E VI

He gave the money for a church of St Martin built at Rome by Pope Symmachus (a. 498-513); *Fragmentum Laurentianum* (= Duchesne. *Lib. Pont.*, Vol. 1, p. 46) (hic beati Martini ecclesiam iuxta sanctum Silvestrem Palatini illustri viri pecuniis fabricans et exornans, eo ipso instante dedicavit).

'Palchus'

writer on astrology L V

Native of Egypt; he lived in the late fifth century; author of a work of astrology; *Catal. cod. astrol.* 5, 1, 171ff., 3, 125ff., and cf. F. Cumont in *Revue de l'instr. publ. en Belgique*, XL (1897), 1ff. The name 'Palchus' which first appears in the fourteenth-century manuscript of a Greek astrological compendium (put together by Eleutherius Eleus on Mitylene in 1388) is probably to be rejected as a misunderstanding of the Arabic counterpart, 'al-Balkhî al-turjumân' (the dragoman from Balkh). The Arabic version was earlier. Cf. D. Pingree, in *Gnomon* 40 (1968), 279 and F. Rosenthal, in *JAOs* 83 (1963), 455. The fifth-century material in the compendium was presumably compiled by an unknown astrologer from Egypt, as indicated in the surviving text.

PALIS c.f. ?V

Cl(arissima) f(emina); named with Theodorus 36 and Theodosius 13 on a water pipe found in the ninth region at Rome; xv 7583.

Palladius 1: praefectus augustalis 382, ?PVC 382/408; *PLRE* 1.

PALLADIUS 2 v.c., tribunus et notarius (West) 396/404

V.c., tribunus et notarius; addressee of an epithalamium by Claudian written to celebrate his marriage to Celerina; he was a colleague of Claudian at court; his father was also called Palladius (= Palladius 14, in *PLRE* 1); Claud. *Carm. Min.* 25 (*Epithalamium dictum Palladio v.c. tribuno et notario et Celerinae*). His bride's father held the post of *primicerius notariorum* (cf. Anonymus 34 in *PLRE* 1). By this date all *tribuni et notarii* were *spectabiles*.

Perhaps he is identical with Fl. Iunius Quartus Palladius 19.

PALLADIUS 3 proconsul Africae 410 Aug. 6-Sept. 25

410 Aug. 6, *CTh* ix 38.12 (MSS PPO); 410 Sept. 25, *CTh* vi 28.7 (MSS procons. Afric.).

He is not to be identified with Fl. Iunius Quartus Palladius 19 (whose cursus inscription does not mention a proconsulate in Africa).

PALLADIUS 4 of senatorial family (West) 417

Native of Gaul and son of Exuperantius 2; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 209, 213. He was therefore a native of Poitiers. He was a relative of Rutilius Namatianus; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 208 (*generis spemque decusque mei*), 212 (*stirpe propinquus*). In 417 (for the date, see Rutilius Namatianus) he was sent from Gaul to Rome to study law; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 209-10 (*facundus iuvenis Gallorum nuper ab arvis missus Romani discere iura fori*). He was with Rutilius at Portus at the start of the latter's voyage back to Gaul, and was then sent back to Rome; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 207 (*tum discensusur studiis Urbique remitto Palladium*).

Palladius 5 agens in rebus (East) (?422-)431

Ὁ καθωσιωμένος μαγιστριανός; in 431 he took an imperial letter dated June 29 from Constantinople to the synod of Ephesus, *ACOec.* 1 i.iii, p. 9; and returned with letters from the synod dated July 1, *ACOec.* 1 i.iii, p. 10, and from John bishop of Antioch (undated), *ACOec.* 1 i.v, p. 125. Also mentioned; *ACOec.* 1 i.iii, p. 12, 1 i.v, p.

PALLADIUS 5

133, I i.vii, p. 74, and (in Latin) I iv, p. 39. Also mentioned in *Fragments coptes*, ed. Bouriant, p. 29.

Possibly identical with Palladius, a messenger renowned for his speed, who told Theodosius II of victories in the Persian war in 422; *Soc.* VII 19.

Palladius 6 philosopher E/MV

Φιλοσοφος; *Theod. Ep.* XI-XII. Theodoret wrote to Titus 2 on behalf of Palladius about a soldier assigned for his protection (τὸν εἰς βοήθειαν αὐτῷ δοθέντα στρατιώτην); *Theod. Ep.* XI. This letter was enclosed in a letter of comfort written to Palladius himself; *Theod. Ep.* XII. The date of the two letters could be c. 434 (cf. Titus).

PALLADIUS 7 v.sp., comes (West) 445

V(ir) s(pectabilis) comes; member of an embassy from Numidia and Mauretania Sitifensis in 445; *Nov. Val.* 13 (a. 445 June 21). Cf. Maximinus 8 and Tribunus.

Palladius 8 sophist (at Alexandria) MV

He was a sophist at Alexandria contemporary with Ioannes 20 the rhetor; *Zach. HE* III 10. Anonymus, *contra Iulianistas* (cited in W. Wright, *Catalogue of Syriac Manuscripts in the British Museum* II, p. 940) (teacher of Ioannes).

Palladius 9 PPO Orientis 450-455

PPO ORIENTIS a. 450 late-455 Aug. 1: late 450 (after Oct. 11), *Nov. Marc.* 2^a (the subscript has: scripta Palladio v.inl. ppo Orientis); 451 Jan. 18, *Nov. Marc.* 3 (ppo Orientis); in October he attended many sessions of the Council of Chalcedon, from Oct. 8 to Oct. 31, *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55. II i.ii, pp. 69, 84, 121, II i.iii, pp. 3, 7, 11, 16, 42, 53, 56, 63, 83, 86, 102 (he is styled ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἑπαρχὸς τῶν ἱερῶν πραιτωρίων or similar); 451 Nov. 12, *CJ* I 2.12^a + 11.7^a; 451 (MSS 423) Dec. 21, *CJ* IX 39.2^a; 451 Dec. 28, *CJ* X 5.2 (ppo Orientis); 452 Feb. 7, *CJ* I 1.4^a (= *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 120); 452 March 13, *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 120 (styled ὁ ἑπαρχὸς τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀνατολήν πραιτωρίων; the document is a decree of Marcian confirming the acts of Chalcedon); 452 June 18, *CJ* II 7.10^a; 452 July 6, *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 121 = *CJ* I 3.23^a (a decree of Marcian on bishop Flavianus); 452 July 18, *ACOec.* II ii.ii, p. 24 (praef. praet.) (= II i.iii, p. 122) (a decree of Marcian on Eutyches); 454 April 4, *Nov. Marc.* 4^a (= *CJ* I 14.9 + v 5.7); 455 April 22, *Nov. Marc.* 5^a; 455 April 24, *CJ* I 3.24^a; 455 Aug. 1, *CJ* I 5.8^a (this law concerns Constantinople and Egypt)

+ 7.6^a; a. 450 or 455, *CJ* 1 51.12^a. The walls of Myra in Lycia were repaired at his suggestion (ὕπ' ἐννεσίησιν ὑπάρχου Παλλαδίου); *Anth. Gr.* xv 2 (under Marcian).

Palladius 10 Caesar 455

Son of Petronius Maximus 22, who married him to a daughter of Valentinian III in 455 and made him Caesar; *Hyd. Lem.* 162 (s.a. 455). His wife was probably Eudocia I. He was presumably murdered at the same time as his father (end of May 455).

PALLADII 11 two senators (at Rome) ?476/483

Palladiorum cc vv; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32114. For their date, see Aggerius. The two men were doubtless brothers.

PALLADIUS 12 senator (in Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32190. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Palladius 13 ?V

A famous and wealthy person, ancestor of bishop Palladius of Saintes (c. 573–c. 595); *Greg. Tur. Glor. Conf.* 60 (ex genere quondam divitis Palladii descenderat). His identity is not known; perhaps he belonged to the family of the Palladii (Palladii 14).

Palladii 14 well-known Gallic family, perhaps of Bourges V/VI

The wife of Simplicius 9 (see Anonyma 29) was descended from the family of the Palladii, possibly of Bourges, members of which had held bishoprics and occupied chairs of rhetoric with distinction; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* vii 9.24 (uxor illi de Palladiorum stirpe descendit, qui aut litterarum aut altarium cathedras cum sui ordinis laude tenuerunt). Her father had been a bishop of Bourges; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* vii 9.20.24. He was probably the Palladius who preceded Eulodius, and may be identical with Palladius, one of the Gallic bishops involved in correspondence with Pope Leo in 450–452; cf. Leo, *Ep.* 66, 99, 102 and *Gallia Christiana* ii 8. Other members of the family may have been Palladius 13 and his descendant bishop Palladius of Saintes. The fourth-century rhetor Palladius (Palladius 12, in *PLRE* I) was a native of Athens and therefore presumably not one of this family.

Palladius 15

doctor L V/E VI

Archiater; he took a letter from Sedatus, bishop of Nîmes, to Ruricius, bishop of Limoges; Ruric. *Ep.* II 35 (c. 485/507).

PALLADIUS 16

?governor (consularis) of Palaestina Prima
L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Procopius of Gaza asking his help for victims of injustice (see Isidorus 6); Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 14 (τὴν τῶν μέγα δυναμένων ἀρετὴν μεγίστην οἶμαι τοῖς ἀδικουμένοις παραμυθίαν. . . δικαστῆ καὶ μισοῦντος τὰ φαῦλα γνώμην λαβῶν). He was evidently in a judicial office, presumably governor at Gaza, i.e. *consularis* of Palaestina Prima.

Possibly identical with Palladius, addressee of another letter from Procopius, *Ep.* 69, consoling him on the death of his wife leaving him with young children.

Palladius 17

L V/E VI

Styled ὁ λογιώτατος; still youthful (ὁ νέος) when he delivered a letter to Procopius of Gaza from Musaeus; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 165.

PALLADIUS 18

v.c.(?); died 531

Palladius v.c.: died aged 50, buried at Pisa in 531; XI 1511 = *ILCV* 3166A Pisa. The restoration 'v.c.' is preferable, since 'v.p.' is very rare by this date.

Fl. Iunius Quartus Palladius 19 PPO (Italiae) 416-421; cos. 416

Iunius Quartus Palladius; *AE* 1928, 80, *PL* 48, 392, *Coll. Avell.* 41, Rossi I 602. Flavius Palladius; *ILCV* 3179 = *Not. Scav.* 1888, p. 450, 51, *Soc. Fenn., Comm. Hum. Litt.* XI 4, p. 40. Palladius; *Codes, Fasti, Zosimus*.

He came of noble family; *AE* 1928, 80 (nobilitate conspicuus). Some of his ancestors had held public office (see below). Perhaps to be identified with Palladius 2; Claud. *Carm. Min.* 25. He had a brother (name unknown) (see below).

His cursus is given on *AE* 1928, 80 (from the Aventine at Rome): clarissimus et inl(ustris) vir; avorum honores supergressus (see above) et diu in rep(ublica) perseverans; PRAET(OR) ET QVAEST(OR) KANDIDATVS^(a); NOT(ARIUS) ET TRI(BUNVS)^(b); COM(ES) SACRAR(VM) LARG(I-PIONVM)^(c); PRAEF(ECTVS) PRAETORII PER ANNOS SEX ILLYRICI ITALIAE ET AFRICAE^(d); CONSVL ORDINARIVS^(e); LEGATVS SENATVS AMPLISSIMI QVARTO^(f).

(a) These offices are presumably given in the wrong order, unless he may have held them concurrently.

(b) A palatine office; perhaps held by him as a sinecure, but the reference to his long service suggests that it was real. If he is to be identified with Claudian's friend Palladius 2, he was married while in this office.

(c) Date unknown, but possibly late 408 or early 409 as he may be identical with the Palladius who was chosen by the senate during Alaric's first siege of Rome to apportion each senator's contribution to the large sums demanded of them by Alaric to end the siege; *Zos.* v 41.5.

(d) 416 Jan. 7–421 July 28: 416 Jan. 7, *CTh* xi 5.2^a; 416 (MSS 415, which clashes with Seleucus) Jan. 8, *CTh* vi 29.12^a (concerns Dalmatia); 416 March 15, *CTh* ix 26.4^a; 416 May 3, *CTh* xii 1.181^a; 416 Sept. 9, *CTh* xi 29.6^a + xii 1.147^a; 416 Sept. 22, *CTh* viii 8.9^a; 417 June 15, *Soc. Fenn., Comm. Hum. Litt.* xi 4, p. 40 (a post-consular dating; Φλαβίου Παλλαδίου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἐπάρχου του ἱεροῦ πραιτωρίου τῆς Ἰταλίας); 417 Dec. 26, *CTh* xiv 3.22^a + xiv 4.9^a (concerns Portus); 418 March 10, *CTh* xvi 8.24^a; 418 June 22, *CTh* iv 4.6^a; 418 Nov. 15, *CTh* xi 28.12^a (mentions Campania, Picenum and Tuscia); 419 June 26, *CTh* v 18.1^a (this law is cited in *Nov. Val.* 35. 19 in 452; secundum legem ad Palladium datam); 419 July 29, *CTh* xiv 4.10^a; 420 May 8, *CTh* ix 25.3^a + xvi 2.44^a; 421 March 10, *CTh* iii 16.2^a; 421 July 8, *CTh* iv 15.1^a + ix 42.23^a + x 10.29^a + x 10.30^a; 421 July 28, *CTh* ii 27.1^a. A law addressed to him and included in *CTh*, but now lost, is cited in *Nov. Val.* 32 in 451 (lex divi Honorii ad Palladium p.po missa, in Theodosianum redacta corpus). He also received a law of Honorius on the expulsion of Pelagians from Rome, Haenel, *Corpus legum*, pp. 238–9 = *Pl.* 48, 379 (dated 418 April 30 and addressed 'Palladio p.p.'): and subsequently with his colleagues Monaxius and Agricola 1 he issued a prefectorial edict against Pelagians, Haenel, p. 239 = *Pl.* 48, 392 (Iunius Quartus Palladius, Monaxius, Agricola iterum praefecti praetorio edixerunt). His first known successor, Ioannes 4, is attested on July 11, 422.

(e) CONSVL posterior a. 416 with Theodosius Aug. *cos.* vii: *Fasti.* Rossi 1 602, *ILCV* 3179 = *Not. Scav.* 1888, p. 450, 51, *Coll. Avell.* 41. *Soc. Fenn., Comm. Hum. Litt.* xi 4, p. 40 (a papyrus from Hermopolis).

(f) None of the occasions of these four embassies is known.

The family owned a house on the Aventine, in which a statue of

Palladius was set up by his brother (whose name is not preserved); *AE* 1928, 80.

Flavius Ioannes Palladius Eutychianus

PALMATIA

?c.f. (East) E VI

She and Anastasia 3 received a letter from Pope Hormisdas in 519 asking them to help the papal envoys at Constantinople; they are styled 'amplitudo vestra'; *Coll. Avell.* 157. She was presumably an aristocratic lady living at Constantinople.

Palmatus 1

PVR 412 March 29

CTh xiv 2.4^a dat. Rav. (about the *corporati urbis Romae*).

Possibly identical with or related to Naeratus *Palmatus* (*PLRE* I).

His name should possibly be restored on an inscription, VI 37128, found in the Curia and apparently recording repairs to the building. The text reads: 'Imperante . . . / Neratus Iu. . . / curiam senatus . . .'; Chastagnol, *Fastes*, 270, after re-examination of the stone, concluded that the last surviving traces of letters in the second line could possibly be read as 'P' instead of 'Iu'. Such building repairs would be approximately contemporary with repairs to the *secretarium senatus* under the PVR Fl. Annius Eucharis Epiphanius 7.

FL. PALMATVS 2 v.sp., consularis (Cariae), agens vices vicarii V VI

Μητμονες οἱ Κάρεις πολέων εὐεργεσιῶν Παλμάτου ἰθυδίκην τοσσοῦ ἀγασσάμενοι; *Anth. Gr.* xvi 35 = Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 148 = *AE* 1949, 239. He was a governor of Caria in the late empire; the province was under *praesides* in the early fifth century but later had *consulares*. The reading of the name as Παλμάτ given in modern editions is a modern emendation; see note in Cougny II, p. 612 and cf. A. Cameron, *Porphyrius the Charioteer*, 194 with n. 3. The full name and titles of this man are recorded (in Greek) on an unpublished inscription from Aphrodisias in Caria, communicated by Mrs Charlotte Roueché. See Addenda, p. 0000.

NERATIVS PALMATVS 3 (x 7124 = D 5643a); *PLRE* I.

PALOGORIVS

vir nobilis 461

Vir nobilis Gallaciae; he visited the court of the Visigothic king Theoderic II and in 461 returned to Gallacia with Theoderic's envoy Cyrila; *Hyd. Lem.* 219 (s.a. 461).

PAMMACHIVS: proconsul (?Africae) before c. 396, friend of Jerome, died 410; *PLRE* 1.

Pamphilus L. V/E VI

Father of Anastasius 10; *Cyr. Scyth. V. Sabae* 56.

PAMPHRONIA (c.f.) 511

Relative of Pamphronius; alive in 511; *Ennod. Ep.* ix 13 (summer 511).

Pamphronius v.inl. (West) E. VI

His father (name unknown) had perhaps held office at court; *Ennod. Ep.* v 16 (*redditus est generi et moribus tuis apex*). Pamphronius was presumably therefore of noble birth. He was a relative of Pamphronia; *Ennod. Ep.* ix 13.

Ennodius styled him 'sublimis vir' in 503 and 'sublimis et magnificus vir' in 505/506; *Ennod. Ep.* ii 16 (a. 503), iv 14 (a. 505/6). He had probably held office by 503 to obtain these honorific epithets.

He was appointed to some palatine office in 506 and probably began his tenure in September (the start of the indiction); *Ennod. Ep.* v 16 (Sept. 506; *tu palatio natus; te honorum auspicia ingressum*). He was a 'vir inlustris' by July 508 (*Ennod. Ep.* vii 2), and possibly therefore this office was of *inlustris* grade; it may have been one of the senior posts at court.

He was a close acquaintance of Ennodius, who calls him 'foederatus frater', *Ep.* iv 14, and 'frater meus', *Ep.* iv 16. Ennodius wrote two extant letters to him, *Ep.* v 16, ix 13; and mentions him in *Ep.* ii 16, iv 14, 16, vii 2.

He was still alive and at court in summer 511; *Ennod. Ep.* ix 13.

Pamprepius QSP (East) 479; consul; patricius

The chronology and main events of his career are known from his horoscope which was worked out by Rhetorius in the early sixth century; the text is in *Catalogus codicum astrologorum Graecorum* viii iv, pp. 221-224 (cited as Rhet.). The horoscope was studied by A. Delatte and P. Stroobant, *L'Horoscope de Pamprépius, professeur et homme politique de Byzance*, in *Bull. Acad. Roy. de Belg., Classe des Lettres*, 5th series, Vol. ix (1923), 58-76, where the astronomical data were utilized to obtain absolute dates. The earlier study by R. Asmus, *Pamprepios, ein byzantinischer Gelehrter und*

PAMPREPIVS

Staatsmann des 5. Jahrhunderts, in *BZ* 22(1913), 320-47 is also useful. See also R. Keydell, in *P-W* xviii 3, 409-415.

Called 'Euprepus' in Zach. *HE.* and Mich. Syr.

Pamprepius was born at Panopolis, Joh. Ant. fr. 211, Suid. Π 136, Dam. fr. 178 = Suid. Π 137; in the Thebaid, Rhet., p. 221, Malch. fr. 20 = Suid. Π 137; in Egypt, Dam. fr. 290 = Suid. Π 137, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 168 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242, *Epit. Phot.* 110; on Sept. 29, 440, Rhet., p. 221, cf. Delatte, pp. 62-5.

He practised as a *grammaticus* in Egypt up to his thirty-second year but remained a poor man; Rhet., pp. 221, 222. During this period he wrote poetry; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 168 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242. At 33 (in 473) he migrated to Athens and married, and from then on his fortunes began to improve; Rhet., pp. 221, 222. He was given an official post as *grammaticus* at Athens; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 168 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242, Malch. fr. 20 = Suid. Π 137, Dam. fr. 290 = Suid. Π 137, Joh. Ant. fr. 211. He remained there for several years; Joh. Ant. fr. 211, Dam. fr. 178 = Suid. Π 137, Malch. fr. 20 = Suid. Π 137 (in fact, from 473 to 476 only, see below). At Athens he received instruction in 'higher wisdom' (*ἄσα ἢ σοφώτερα*) from Proclus 4; Malch. fr. 20 = Suid. Π 137. His ambition was to outdo everyone in learning except Proclus himself and the other philosophers; Dam. fr. 289 = Suid. Π 137. He finally left Athens after a quarrel with Theagenes, during the course of which he suffered physical violence, and went to Constantinople; Malch. fr. 20 = Suid. Π 137. His arrival in Constantinople was in c. May 476, his age then being 35 years 8 months; Rhet., p. 224. In Constantinople he presented himself as a 'magician or initiator' (*ὡς γόητα ἦτα τελεστήν*); Rhet., p. 221. By his excellent qualifications as a man of learning and by the quality of his performance he acquired a reputation; Malch. fr. 20 = Suid. Π 137. He was recommended to Illus 1 by Marsus 2 as an educated and cultured person able to discourse on the nature of the soul, and he delivered a set speech on the soul before Illus which so impressed the latter that he obtained a public salary for Pamprepius and recommended pupils to him; Dam. fr. 178 = Suid. Π 137, cf. Malch. fr. 20 = Suid. Σ 1623 (Illus made him welcome at Constantinople and obtained a public salary for him). In 478 when Illus went to Isauria, Pamprepius was accused of encouraging him to revolt and of using magic and soothsaying against the emperor; he was expelled from Constantinople and retired to Pergamum, but was summoned from there to Isauria by Illus who made him his confidant and a member of his household (*σύμβουλον τε ὑτοῦ καὶ σύννοικον ποιείται*) and entrusted some of his official duties to him (*τά τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτῷ, πρὸς*

PAMPREPIVS

ἀ μὴ σχολὴν ἴγει, διοικεῖν ἐπέτρεπεν): later in 478 he accompanied Illus back to Constantinople; Dam. fr. 178 (= Malch. fr. 20) = Suid. II 137. His attachment to Illus is mentioned by Rhetorius (ἐν Βυζαντίῳ ἐκολλήθη ἀνδρὶ μεγαλῷ), Rhet., p. 221; and their return to Constantinople by John of Antioch, fr. 211. A fragment of Damascius (Dam. fr. 291 = Suid. E 563) which mentions a summons to him perhaps refers to the summons to go from Pergamum to Isauria.

QSP; CONSVL; PATRICIVS: Pamprepius obtained these three titles in 479; Rhet., p. 221 (γένετο κουέστωρ, εἶτα ὑπατος, εἶτα πατρικίος), p. 224 (κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον γέγονε κουέστωρ, ὑπατος, πατρικίος). He became QSP when aged 38 years and four months (i.e. January 479); Rhet., p. 224 (the office was 'predestined', p. 223). Appointed *quaestor* after Illus returned to Constantinople; Joh. Ant. fr. 211 (τῆ τοῦ κοιαιστορος ἀξία). His appointment to this illustrious post will have given him admission to the senate, which is perhaps why Theophanes (AM 5972) styles him ὁ συγκλητικός.

PATRICIVS: also called πατρικίος in Joh. Mal. fr. 35.

CONSVL: as he is not recorded in the consular *Fasti* he must have been made an honorary consul (newly regulated by Zeno; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 533 with n. 26).

He enjoyed great influence; Dam. fr. 288 = Suid. Σ 63.

When the revolt of Marcianus 17 broke out in 479 and Illus was for the moment in despair, Pamprepius consoled him with the remark that providence was on their side, and thus acquired a reputation for clairvoyance; henceforth Illus relied heavily on his advice; after the revolt was suppressed he spent the winter of 479/480 with Illus at Nicaea to avoid unpopularity with the people at Constantinople; Malch. fr. 20 = Suid. II 137. In late 481 or early 482, when he was 41, he paid an ostentatious visit to Egypt; Rhet., p. 224 (τῷ μα' ἐνιαυτῷ ἀπεδήμησεν τὴν ἰδίαν αὐτοῦ χώραν μετὰ πολλῆς δορυφορίας καὶ πολλοῦ τύφου). His arrival in Alexandria coincided with the death of Sarapion 3; Dam. fr. 287 = Suid. Σ 116.

In 484 he took part in the rebellion of Illus and Leontius 17; Josh. Styl. 15, Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 40, Zach. *HE* v 6, 9, vi 6, Mich. Syr. ix 6, Evagr. *HE* III 16, 27, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 109 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242, Theoph. AM 5972, 5976. He accompanied Leontius to Antioch (on July 27, 484; see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 29 n. 1); Joh. Mal. fr. 35.

MAG. OFF. (of Leontius) a. 484: at Antioch Leontius appointed him μάγιστρος; Joh. Mal. fr. 35, Theoph. AM 5976.

After their defeat by Ioannes 34, he took refuge with the other rebels inside the Fortress of Papirius in Isauria; Joh. Mal. 389, Theoph. AM 5976. His fellow-rebels had relied on his predictions,

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Theoph. AM 5976; and he lost favour with them when those predictions proved false, Dam. fr. 300 = Suid. A 1707. He was suspected of betraying them, Rhet., pp. 221, 223, Josh. Styl. 15, Joh. Mal. fr. 35, Joh. Mal. 389, Theoph. AM 5976; and so was executed, Rhet., pp. 221, 223, 224, Joh. Mal. fr. 35, Joh. Mal. 389, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 110 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242, Theoph. AM 5976. Since he was aged 44 years 2 months at his death, his execution will have taken place in late November, 484; Rhet., p. 224.

In character he was licentious, Rhet., pp. 221, 223; vain and unscrupulous, Dam. fr. 287 = Suid. Σ 116. A pagan; Malch. fr. 20 = Suid. Π 137. He was believed to have influenced Illus away from Christianity towards paganism; Zach., *V. Isaiæ*, p. 7, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 109 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242, and cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 23-4. His reputation as a magician and soothsayer was considerable; Zach., *V. Isaiæ*, p. 7, Malch. fr. 20 = Suid. Π 137, Josh. Styl. 15, Theoph. AM 5972, 5976.

He was a *grammaticus* and a poet (see above, and cf. Dam. fr. 178 = Suid. Π 137, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 110 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242, Dam. fr. 290 = Suid. Π 137, Suid. Π 136) and author of an 'Isaurica' and of *Ἑτυμολογιῶν ἀπόδοσις*; Suid. Π 136. He may also be the author of the partially extant panegyric on Theagenes, preserved on papyrus; E. Heitsch, *Die griechischen Dichterfragmente der römischen Kaiserzeit*, n. xxxv (= *Abh. d. Akad. d. Wiss. Goett.*, Phil.-Hist. Klasse, 3.49). If so, it was presumably composed before 476 (cf. above).

In appearance he was dark-complexioned with an unpleasant visage; Dam. fr. 178.

Pampus grammaticus L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Aeneas of Gaza; Aen. Gaz. *Ep.* 6 (addressed Πάμπῳ γραμματικῷ).

Pancarius I correspondent of Augustine L IV/E V

Addressee of a letter from Augustine; alluded to as 'religio tua'; he was concerned with a dispute about property and also with bringing allegations against a priest for Augustine to judge; Aug. *Ep.* 251 (styled 'dominus dilectissimus meritoque honorabilis filius').

PANCHARIVS 2 (?v.c.) 448

Addressee of a letter from Theodoret of Cyrrhus inviting him to defend the faith of the apostles; he is styled *ἡ σὴ μεγαλοπρέπεια*; Theod. *Ep.* 98 (late 448). He was presumably a person of rank.

PANTAGATHVS

Pancratius 1 author of a cookery book L V

Author of *Ὀψαρτυκὰ*; he lived under Leo I and Zeno; Suid. II 13.

Pancratius 2 ?sophist (at Alexandria) L V/E VI

Addressee of three letters from Procopius of Gaza; Proc. Gaz. Ep. 119, 120, 152. He lived at Alexandria and is praised by Procopius for his eloquence; Proc. Gaz. Ep. 119, 120.

Paniscus father of Christodorus M/I. V

Native of Coptos in Egypt; father of the poet Christodorus; Suid. X 525.

Pannychius v.inl. 470

In 469 he received a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris warning him of the impending arrival of Seronatus; Sid. Ap. Ep. v 13.

VIR INLVSTRIS: in 470 he and Eucherus 4, 'inlustres' and superior in rank to the *vir spectabilis* Simplicius 9, were candidates for the vacant bishopric of Bourges, but both were disqualified under the canons because they had married a second time; Sid. Ap. Ep. VII 9.18.

Panolbius poet ?L V

Epic poet; author of verses for Aetherius 1, Erythrius 1, Dorotheus 9 and Aphthonius 4, and of an *Epitaphios* on Hypatia 3 the daughter of Erythrius; Suid. II 204. Erythrius was possibly the PPO under Leo; Panolbius will therefore have lived and written in the later fifth century.

Pansophia (*V. Amb.* 28, 50): PLRE I.

PANSOPHIVS comes 449

Ὁ θαυμασιώτατος κόμης; he delivered a letter of Pope Leo to Flavianus bishop of Constantinople, and is mentioned by Flavianus in his reply, dated March 449; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 39 (Greek), II iii.i, p. 10 (Latin) = Leo, Ep. 26 = Mansi V 1356. It is not clear whether he lived in the East or the West.

Pantagathus (*CIL* XII 1499); see PLRE III. The formula 'senatoris . . . post cingula' in line 19 of this inscription alludes to his official career, not to the consulship of Cassiodorus Senator in 514; for a similar formula, cf. *CIL* XII 338 (Felix Ennodius, in PLRE III),

PANTAGATHVS

and Arator, *Ep. ad Parthenium*, v. 9 cingula plura geris (cf. Parthenius 3). The date of Pantagathus is to be assigned to the mid sixth century, as suggested by the formulae and character of the inscription.

Pantaleon commerciarius 525/526

[Παν]τ[α]λέ[ο]ντος κομ[ε]ρκ[ι]αρ[ι]ου); *IGLS* IV 1473 el-Bâra in the Jebel Zauriyé (Syria). Dated to year 837 of the Seleucid era.

PANTONYMVS satrap (in Armenia) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk, rebuking him for his unkind attitude towards his own people, the Jews; Nil. *Ep.* II 19 (addressed Παντωνύμω σατράπη): He was presumably satrap of one of the provinces of Roman Armenia.

PAPIANILLA 1 (c.f.) MV

Wife of Tonantius Ferreolus; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiv 34-8. She was presumably a relative of Sidonius's wife Papianilla 2, cf. Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 9.3, VII 12.1. Mother of Tonantius and other sons; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiv 34, *Ep.* II 9.7. See stemma 17.

PAPIANILLA 2 wife of Sidonius Apollinaris M/LV

Her name is given only in the address of Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 16.

Wife of Sidonius Apollinaris 6; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 16.3-4 (the marriage took place before Avitus became emperor (in 455), Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiii 430). Daughter of the emperor Eparchius Avitus 5; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 21, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiii 430-431. Sister of Agricola 2, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 12.1-2; and also of Ecdicius 3, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 16.1-3. Her children were Apollinaris 3, Severiana, Roscia and Alcima. She may have had sisters; cf. Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 16.5, but see Apollinaris 6. See stemma 14.

She brought to Sidonius as her dowry the estate of Avitacum in the Auvergne; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 2.3. After her husband had distributed the family silver as charity to the poor, she bought it all back again from them; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 22.

PAPIANILLA 3 (c.f.); wife of Parthenius E VI

Wife of Parthenius 3, daughter-in-law of Agricola 2; Ruric. *Ep.* II 32, 37, Greg. Tur. *HF* III 36. She bore Parthenius a child; Ruric. *Ep.* II 32. Murdered by her husband on the groundless suspicion of adultery with Ausanius; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 36. See stemma 16.

Papimus cavalry officer (East) 484

He was probably an officer commanding a cavalry unit in the army of the East under Illus 1 when the latter rebelled in 484 (ὁς ἦν ἵππαρχος τῷ Ἰλλοῦ); he and Artemidorus 2 were sent by Illus as envoys to Zeno; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.5.

(Quintus) Papirianus: grammaticus ?L IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Papirius Isaurian brigand M V

Father of Indacus Cottunes; an Isaurian brigand chief, he seized a hill and built a stronghold on it which became known as the *castellum Papirii* and from which he terrorized the surrounding districts; Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2. On the site of the hill, see Bean and Mitford, *Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1964-1968*, p. 147.

C. Papirius Constantius

PAPPOLVS v.sp. 462

Vir spectabilis; he delivered to Pope Hilarus in 462 a letter from Leontius, the bishop of Arles; Hilarus, *Ep.* 6 (Thiel) (dated 462).

Sextus Placitus Papyriensis: medical writer IV/VI; *PLRE* 1.

Paradoxus son of Nectarius 409/410

Son of Nectarius 1 (and therefore a native of Calama); in 409/410, still 'adulescens', he was a student; Aug. *Ep.* 104.15. For the date, see *CSEL* 58, p. 31.

Paralius L V

Native of Aphrodisias in Caria; brother of Athanasius 5, Demochares and Proclus 5; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 14, 39. Formerly a pagan, he became a Christian while a student at Alexandria (in c. 484/488) and wrote to Demochares urging him to abandon the pagan gods, pointing out that they had not availed at the time of the revolt of Illus 1 and Leontius 17 (a. 484); Zach. *I. Sev.*, p. 39.

Paregorius scriniarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 330 (addressed Παρηγορίῳ σκρινιάρῳ).

Paria grandfather of the historian Jordanes M/L V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 180.

Grandfather of the historian Jordanes (*PLRE* III); father of Alano-viamuth; he served as secretary to the barbarian leader Candac I until Candac died; Jord. *Get.* 266 (Paria, id est meus avus, notarius, quousque Candac ipse viveret, fuit).

Iulius Paris (epitomator of Valerius Maximus): *PLRE* I.

Parnassius 1 advocatus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 168 (addressed Παρνασίῳ συνηγόρῳ).

Parnassius 2 PPO (?Orientis) before 451 Oct.

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon in 451 on Oct. 25; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 139, II iii.ii, p. 149. Since his name occurs next to last of the former prefects, he probably had held office recently, although the names are not in strict chronological order of office. The absence of a regional determination here after ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν suggests that he was PPO Orientis (cf. Antiochus 10, Zoilus 2, Apollonius 2 and Constantinus 22, all PPOs Orientis and ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν, with Theodorus 25, Antiochus 11 and Anysius 3, all ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν πόλεως, and Theodorus 21 and Eulogius 4, both ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν Ἰλλυρικοῦ).

Parnassius 3 PPO (?Orientis) ?L V/E VI

A prefectorial edict of Parnassius is extant together with edicts of many *praefecti praetorio Orientis* of the late fifth and early sixth centuries; Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, p. 265 no. 20, p. 273 no. 20.

Parthenius 1 v.c., ex PSC (West) ?V

Massa pontis Veri Antiochi et Partheni vv. cc. ex pp. s.c.; VI 31946 = xv 7131 bronze tablet at Rome. See under Antiochus 13.

Parthenius 2 nephew of Ennodius E VI

Of noble family; Ennod. *Dictio* X (nobilitas). His mother was sister to Ennodius 3; Ennod. *Ep.* v 9–12. See stemma 19. In 504 he was at school at Milan; Ennod. *Dictio* X title (*Gratiarum Actio grammatico quando Partenius bene recitavit*). In 506 Ennodius sent him

to Rome to study, giving him letters of introduction to several prominent citizens; Ennod. *Ep.* v 9 (to Faustus 4), 10 (to Pope Symmachus), 11 (to Luminosus), 12 (to Faustus iunior = Faustus 2). He remained a student there from 506 to 509; Ennod. *Ep.* v 19 (late 506), vi 1 (spring 507), 23 (summer 508), vii 30-1 (late 509; he had been neglecting his studies).

Four letters to him from Ennodius are extant; *Ep.* v 19, vi 1, 23, vii 31.

Parthenius 3 magister officiorum et patricius (in Gaul) 544

Son of Agricola 2, grandson of Ruricius (bishop of Limoges c. 485-507); Ruric. *Ep.* ii 32, 36-7. He was therefore a grandson also of the emperor Eparchius Avitus 5 (father of Agricola). His noble ancestry is alluded to in the opening lines of Arator's letter to him, written in 544 (see below); Arator, *Ep. ad Parthenium*, vv. 1-4 (Si tibi, magne, velim fasces memorare parentum, vix daret in tergo pagina lecta modum. A proavis atavisque potens, tu stemmata vincis moribus, et meritis cedit origo tuis). His wife was Papianilla 3; Ruric. *Ep.* ii 37, Greg. Tur. *HF* iii 36. See stemma 16. He was married no later than 507, since Ruricius, who wrote a letter (*Ep.* ii 37) to Parthenius and Papianilla jointly, died in that year. Ruricius once sent him to Arles with a letter for Caesarius when the latter was already bishop (i.e. in 502/507); Ruric. *Ep.* ii 36. Possibly identical with 'Partemius' (sic), *consanguineus* of bishop Apollinaris of Valence, present at Arles with Ferreolus; *V. Apollin. Valent.* 10.

While still a young man Parthenius visited the Ostrogothic court at Ravenna as an envoy on behalf of his country; he created a favourable impression by his learning and eloquence and was successful in achieving the objects of the embassy; while at Ravenna he met Arator and introduced him to Caesar's Commentaries and to the writings of several Christian poets; Arator, *Ep. ad Parthenium*, vv. 19-27 (Vidi ego te, vidi iuvenem sermone disertio Hesperios proceres aequiperare senes, quo directus eras, legati munere functus, ut libertatis posceres actor opem. Mulsisti Geticas verbis felicibus aures, iuveruntque tuum publica vota solum. Nil auditor ovans potuit rex ille negare, cuius in arbitrio tunc ea causa fuit), cf. vv. 28-32 (his fame as an orator), vv. 33-48 (at Ravenna with Arator). Since he was still a 'iuvenis', the embassy must be early in his career and was presumably around the time of the Ostrogothic capture of Provence in 508 or soon afterwards.

Between 508 and 544 he held several official posts; Arator, *Ep. ad Parthenium*, v. 9 (cingula plura geris, sed quae tu grandia reddis).

Details are lacking, but to judge by his Gallic origins and his later career he may have served under the Ostrogoths down to 536 and thereafter under the Franks, possibly in Provence (cf. below) which was ceded to the Franks in 536. In his later years he certainly held office under the Frankish king Theodebert (reigned 534–548) (see below).

VIR ILLUSTRISSEIVS, PATRICIVS (at Arles) before 542: bishop Caesarius of Arles (died 542; cf. Schanz–Hosius IV 2, pp. 557–8) healed a favourite slave of Parthenius, 'illustrissimus vir patricius', at Arles; *V. Caes.* 149. There is nothing to show whether Parthenius obtained the title *patricius* while serving under the Ostrogoths or the Franks; if under the latter, he may (to judge by the location of the anecdote) have been an early (perhaps the first) *rector Provinciae*, an office whose later holders are known to have had the title *patricius* (cf. *PLRE* III).

MAGISTER OFFICIORVM ATQVE PATRICIVS (in Gaul) a. 544: Arator, *Ep. ad Parthenium*, address (domino illustri magnificentissimo atque praecelso Parthenio magistro officiorum atque patricio) (the letter was written in late 544). He held office in Gaul under a king whose territory included the Rhône and the Rhine and is alluded to as 'Germania'; Arator, *Ep. ad Parthenium*, vv. 13–16 (tu, facunde, sonas Rhodani Rhenique catervis; regia dulcisonum te probat aula virum. Te multis opulenta quidem Germania doctum suscipit, et patrio gaudet amore tibi). This suggests that he was now serving under Theodebert, whose kingdom, based on Rheims, also included Trier, Verdun and the Auvergne (Greg. Tur. *HF* III 23, 34, 36, IV 22). Under Theodebert he had imposed burdensome taxes on the people and made himself unpopular, and after Theodebert died (in 548) a mob attacked him; he sought refuge in the church at Trier but was discovered and put to death; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 36.

He had some years before executed his wife Papianilla and his friend Ausanius on suspicion of adultery; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 36.

The letter to him of Arator in 544 accompanied a copy of the latter's versification of the Acts of the Apostles.

FL. PARTHENIVS 4

v.c. V/VI

Clarissim(a)e memori(a)e vir; buried at Clusium with his wife Agnilla; xi 2588 = *ILCV* 145 Clusium.

PASCENTIVS

comes domus regiae (in Africa) E.V

Comes domus regiae; (also called) *fisci vehementissimus exactor*; Possid. *V. Aug.* 17. Comes; Aug. *Ep.* 238–9, 241 (headings, in some

MSS only), cf. *Ep.* 238.9 (vir tantus, qui pro fide, quam rei publicae debes, non times maledicta provincialium). It is uncertain what post he held. 'Domus regia' suggests the *res privata*, but provincial and diocesan officials of the *res privata* were *procuratores* and *rationales*. He was perhaps *comes et procurator divinae domus* like Peregrinus 1. Other possibilities are the *comes privatarum largitionum* (cf. Jones, *LRE* 1 412) or a *comes divinorum* (cf. Sentius Marsus, in *PLRE* 1), or else a *rationalis per Africam* with the rank of *comes*.

Pascentius was an Arian, and during his period of office had a dispute on matters of faith with Augustine; *Aug. Ep.* 238-9, 241 (letters from Augustine to him), 240 (a letter from Pascentius). He used his official position to harass catholic bishops; *Possid. V. Aug.* 17.

He was older than Augustine (pro merito aetatis et dignitatis tuae); *Aug. Ep.* 238.1.

Paschasius 1

adviser of Geiseric 437

A native of Spain and for a long time a loyal and honoured follower of the Vandal king Geiseric, until ordered by him to become an Arian; he refused and was in turn proscribed, exiled, tortured and killed, together with his colleagues Arcadius 2, Eutychius 2 and Probus 3; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 437. See further Arcadius 2.

PASCHASIVS 2

v.sp. 507/511

Paschasius and Leontius 22, 'viri spectabiles', were engaged in a boundary dispute with one another; when it descended into violence, Theoderic intervened and ordered Consularis to appoint an *agrimensor* to settle the matter; *Cass. Var.* III 52 (a. 507/511).

Probably not identical with Paschasius *praefectus annonae* in 533/7 (*PLRE* III); *Cass. Var.* XII 9. The chronological gap is rather long for one man to remain a *spectabilis* and then only to become *praefectus annonae*.

PASINICVS

praeses Armeniae Primae 491

His wife was Maria 5, the sister of John the Hesychast (cf. Encratius); in 491 he became governor of Armenia and began to oppress John's church at Colonia, hindering its administration and preventing its use as a place of asylum; *Cyr. Scyth. V. Ioann. Hesych.* 4 (συνέβη . . . Πασίνικον . . . τὴν τῶν Ἀρμενίων διέπειν ἀρχήν). The date was immediately before the death of Zeno and when John had been bishop for nine years. Colonia was in the province of Armenia Prima, whose governors were still *praesides* in the sixth century.

Passara wife of Germanus E/MVI

Wife of Germanus 4; Proc. *BG* III 39.14. Mother of Iustinus, Iustinianus and Iustina (all in *PLRE* III); *Marcell. com. Addit.* ad a. 540.1, *Jord. Rom.* 376, Proc. *BG* III 32.14, 39.17, 40.10, IV 25.11, *Anecd.* 5.8, Theoph. Sim. *Hist.* III 12.6. See stemma 10.

Fabius Felix Passifilus Paulinus

PASTINATIVS (?v.c.) L IV/E V

Correspondent of Symmachus; he lived overseas and wrote each year when the sea was open for navigation again; *Symm. Ep.* VIII 44 (a. 400). Possibly a senator living in Africa.

Pastor doctor (at Rome) V/VI

Medicus; a Christian, who built a tomb for himself at Rome in the cemetery of St Valentine; VI 33881 = *ILCV* 2141. The inscription has Christian symbols.

Paterius 1: lawyer (*Anth. Gr.* VII 343) ?I. IV/VI; *PLRE* I.

PATERIVS 2 (v.c.) E VI

Ennodius composed a speech in 512 on the occasion of Paterius and Severus 15 going to school; they were both of noble family (ornamenta curulium) and numbered consuls among their ancestors (quorum quamvis familia meruerit scipiones et trabeas); Ennod. *Dictio* XIII. Paterius was presumably descended from Fl. Paterius 3 (cos. 443); perhaps his grandson.

Fl. Paterius 3 PPO (Italiae) 442; cos. 443

Fl. Paterius; *P. Harris* 86, *P. Oxy.* 1037. Paterius; *elsewhere*.

PPO (ITALIAE) a. 442 Sept. 27, *Nov. Val.* 7.2^a dat. Spoletio. Marcellus 2 was PPO in Gaul at this date, and Paterius therefore held the Italian prefecture, no doubt in succession to Faustus 8.

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 443 with Petronius Maximus 22 (West) cos. II: *Fasti*, Rossi I 711, 713-14, *CIL* III 2659 = *ILCV* 245, *CIL* III 9521 = *ILCV* 1245a, *CIL* IX 1368, *P. Oxy.* 1037, *P. Harris* 86, cf. *Mansi* V 1167 (ex consul).

Presumably an ancestor, perhaps grandfather, of Paterius 2; famous for his eloquence; Ennod. *Dictio* XIII (mentior, nisi vivit Paterius in opinione doctorum et perenni aere formatus illam eloquentiae palmis nobilem inter peritos praesentat effigiem).

Aemilius Florus Paternus: proconsul of Africa 393, CSL 396/398;
PLRE 1.

PATRICIOLVS ?comes foederatorum (East) 503/513

Father of Fl. Vitalianus 2; Josh. Styl. 60, Proc. *BP* 1 8.3, Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 1, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 510, Theoph. AM 6005 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 503). His son was born at Zaldaba in Lower Moesia; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 1. Patriciolus may have been of Gothic descent (cf. Vitalianus).

He was a military man and served as an officer in the Roman army in Anastasius's Persian war; Proc. *BP* 1 8.3. He arrived in the East with his son in Sept. 503; after defeating a Persian force near the Euphrates, he withdrew to Samosata; Josh. Styl. 60 (called 'one of the Greek officers' ('mδbrn")); the context shows that his office was military; he was perhaps a *tribunus*).

?COMES FOEDERATORVM (East) a. 503/513: *κόμης φοιδεράτων*; Theoph. AM 6005 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 503). This passage concerns the rebellion of his son who was himself probably *comes foederatorum*; if the title was really held by Patriciolus (and is not erroneously applied to him instead of his son), he presumably was appointed to the office after 503 and before Vitalianus rebelled in 513.

PATRICIVS 1 mag. epist. (West) 396-398

Addressee of Symm. *Ep.* VII 54-65 (for 54-59, cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, pp. clxxxiii-clxxxiv).

MAGISTER EPISTVLARVM (West) a. 396-398: in office in 396, Symm. *Ep.* VII 60 (epistularum regiarum magister; this letter is earlier than *Ep.* VII 63), 63 (tibi honor militiae pariat fructus secundos; for the date, 396, cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, p. clxxxv); and in 398, Symm. *Ep.* VII 54. He probably received in office Symm. *Ep.* VII 61 and 64 (dates uncertain); he was at court, perhaps in office, when he received Symm. *Ep.* VII 56 (date uncertain), 58 (a. 397/398), 62 (date uncertain), 65 (?a. 397). He is one of the unnamed 'amici' mentioned in Symm. *Ep.* VI 6 (on the same affair as VII 65).

He was at court in 400, Symm. *Ep.* VII 59, but there is no reason to suppose that he held office then.

He was urged to read two speeches of Symmachus sent to Felix 2 and Minervius (*PLRE* 1) in 397/398; Symm. *Ep.* VII 58.

PATRICIVS 2 notarius (East) 404-406

Νοτάριος; Pall. *Dial.*, pp. 23, 60. In June 404 he was sent by the emperor Arcadius to order John Chrysostom to go into exile; Pall.

PATRICIUS 2

Dial., p. 60 (for the date, cf. *Soc.* vi 18.18). In 406 he was the first person to visit the western envoys imprisoned at Athyra; *Pall. Dial.*, p. 23.

Patricius 3 advocate (in Constantinople) E V

Native of Xanthus in Lycia, husband of Marcella 2, father of Proclus 4 (born 410 at Constantinople); *Marin. V. Procli* 6. He was a famous advocate at Constantinople (τὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπιτήδευμα, ἐφ' ᾧ δὴ ἐκεῖνος σφόδρα ὀνομαστός ἐγεγόνει, τὴν δικανικὴν ἐν τῇ βασιλίδι πόλει δεόντως μεταχειρισάμενος); *Marin. V. Procli* 8.

Patricius 4 CRP (East) 420 Dec. 30

CTh x 1.17^a dat. Cpli.

Patricius 5 poet and bishop E/M V

Author of Homeric *centones* which he left unfinished; they were completed by the empress Aelia Eudocia 2; *Zon.* xiii 23.39. They are extant, and the preface reveals that he was a bishop; see Eudocia, ed. A. Ludwich (1897).

PATRICIUS 6 comes (East) c. 443

Addressee of a letter from Theodoret of Cyrhus asking him to help Celestiacus; he is styled ἡ ὑμετέρα μεγαλοπρέπεια; *Theod. Ep.* 34 (addressed Πατρικίῳ κόμητι). Celestiacus was a refugee from Carthage and was helped by Theodoret in c. 443. There is nothing in Theodoret's letter to suggest that Patricius held office as *comes Orientis*.

Patricius 7 philosopher M V

He was a philosopher and is said by Damascius to have been guilty of mixing philosophy with theology; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 132, cf. fr. 213.

Patricius 8 Mag. Off. (East) c. 466

MAG. OFF. (East) c.a. 466: in c. 466 he read out in consistory the treasonable correspondence of Ardabur I junior with the Persians; *V. Dan. Styl.* 55 (διὰ Πατρικίου τοῦ τηρικᾶντα μαγίστρου ὄντος) (this led to Ardabur being dismissed from his post as *MVM per Orientem* and Zeno 7 becoming *comes domesticorum* and marrying Leo's daughter Ariadne; the latter event occurred not later than 467). He received (undated) laws of Leo, *CJ* xii 19.9^a, 20.3^a, 4^a and 5^a. He had left office by 470 (see *Fasti*).

In 474/5 the empress Verina, whose lover he was, planned to

depose her son-in-law Zeno, marry Patricius and make him emperor, but her brother Basiliscus 2 seized the throne for himself and had Patricius executed; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79 (Πατρίκιος ὁ μάγιστρος), Joh. Ant. fr. 210 (ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ μαγίστρον).

Patricius 9 author of verses ?V

Author of a fragmentary *epithalamium*; *Anth. Lat.* 12 n. 941 (Patricio vel Patrito nescio cui adscriptum). For the date, see R. Buente, *Patrici Epithalamium Auspici et Aellae* (1891).

Patricius 10 professor of law; honorary QSP (East) ?M/L V

Inclutae recordationis quaestorius et antecessor (i.e. a famous professor of law and probably an honorary QSP); he was the father of Leontius 23 and was evidently dead by 533; *CJ* 1 17.2.9 (a. 533 Dec. 16).

Presumably identical with the jurist Patricius whose opinions were often cited by sixth-century commentators on the *Codex Iustinianus*; *Basilica* VIII 2.79, 84; XI 1.67, 70; 2.20, 23; XLVII 1.60, etc. (Heimbach, I, pp. 403, 405, 646, 649, 692, 695, IV 585). For his date, cf. Cyrillus 2.

PATRICIVS 11 v.sp. (East) 515

Vir spectabilis; bearer of letters from the emperor Anastasius at Constantinople and Dorotheus, bishop of Thessalonica, to Pope Hormisdas at Rome, and of the Pope's replies in early 515; *Coll. Avell.* 107 = Hormisdas, *Ep.* 2 (Thiel) (dated 12 Jan. 515 at Constantinople, delivered 28 March), *Coll. Avell.* 105 = Hormisdas, *Ep.* 3 (Thiel) (from Thessalonica, delivered at Rome 28 March 515), *Coll. Avell.* 108 = Hormisdas, *Ep.* 4 (Thiel) (from Rome, dated 4 April 515), *Coll. Avell.* 106 = Hormisdas, *Ep.* 5 (Thiel) (from Rome, not dated).

Possibly the same man as the Patricius who with Celer 2 was asked by Hormisdas to help the papal envoys in 519; *Coll. Avell.* 152 (Jan. 519; addressed 'Celeri et Patricio a pari'). The envoys wrote back to say that Patricius had been banished; *Coll. Avell.* 213 (Feb./March 519; nobis nuntiaverunt Patricium senatorem proscriptum et in exilio missum).

Patricius 12 quaestor palatii (in Italy) 534-535

He studied at Rome and became an advocate; *Cass. Var.* x 7 (sic bonis artibus eruditus mox est forensibus aptatus excubiis).

VIR INLVSTRIS, QVAESTOR (PALATII) (in Italy) a. 534-535: he was made *quaestor* by Theodahad for the thirteenth indiction (Sept. 534-Aug. 535); Cass. *Var.* x 6 (addressed 'Patricio v.i. quaestori'; *quaesturae tibi fasces per tertiam decimam indictionem* . . . *concedimus*), 7 (to the senate: *per tertiam decimam indictionem illustri Patricio quaesturae contulimus dignitatem*).

Possibly identical with the Patricius to whom Boethius dedicated the commentary in *Topica Ciceronis* and the *Interpretatio Euclidis Geometriae*.

CONSTANTIUS PATRICIUS 13

v.p. ?IV/V

Constantius Patricius (?) v.p.; set up an altar to honour Terra; *AE* 1946, 159 Glanum (near St Rémy, in Provence).

Fl. Patricius 14

cos. 500: MVM praesentalis 500-518

Full name; *P. Oxy.* 1962. Patricius; *elsewhere*.

He was already elderly in 503; Zach. *HE* vii 4 (cited below). A native of Phrygia; Proc. *BP* 18.2, Joh. Mal. 404. The word *πατρικίος* in Joh. Mal. 393 = fr. 37 (*Exc. de ins.*, p. 167) is apparently a title of Diogenianus 4, not the name of another general (as printed in fr. 37 by de Boor).

CONSVL. (East) prior a. 500 with Fl. Hypatius 6: *Fasti, P. Oxy.* 1962, *P. Strassb.* 273, *CJ* ii 4.43, 7.21.

MVM PRAESENTALIS a. 500-518: *στρατηγός* (on Dec. 4, 500); *P. Strassb.* 273. In 503 he and Hypatius were *οἱ τῶν ἐν Βυζαντίῳ στρατιωτῶν ἄρχοντες*; Proc. *BP* 18.2 (i.e. *magistri militum praesentales*). *Στρατηλάτης τοῦ μεγάλου πραισέντου*; Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 398 (in 503). *Στρατηλάτης*; Joh., *I. Sev.*, p. 237 (in 511), Zach. *HE* vii 8 (in 511), Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 11 (in 508/11), Joh. Mal. 404 (in 514), Const. Porph. *de cer.* 193 (a. 518), Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 118 (a. 513/18). *Στρατηγός*; Proc. *BP* 19.5.13 (in 503/4), Theoph. AM 5997 (in 503), Zach. *HE* vii 4 (in 503), Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* iii 53 (in 503-5), Joh. Ant. fr. 214e (in 513).

In May 503 he was sent with Fl. Areobindus Dagalaifus Areobindus 1 and Fl. Hypatius 6 to command the Roman armies in the war against Persia; Proc. *BP* 18.1-2, Josh. Styl. 54, Marcell. com. s.a. 503, Zach. *HE* vii 4, Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 398, Theoph. AM 5997, 5998. He invaded Arzanene ('Arzun'), taking prisoners and destroying defences; Zach. *HE* vii 5. He and Hypatius pitched camp at Siphrios near Amida with 40,000 men; Proc. *BP* 18.10, Josh. Styl. 54, Theoph. AM 5997. They remained there in spite of requests for help from Areobindus near Nisibis; Josh. Styl. 55, Zach. *HE* vii

5, Theoph. AM 5997. They went away briefly in vain pursuit of some Persians, quickly returning when a captive promised (in vain) to betray Amida; Josh. Styl. 56. Later they successfully engaged some Ephthalite Huns but growing careless were surprised and put to flight by the main Persian army under Cavades and retreated to Samosata; Proc. *BP* I 8.13-19, Josh. Styl. 57 (in August 503), Marcell. com. s.a. 503. The Roman reverses at this stage of the war were blamed on the cowardice and inexperience of Patricius and Hypatius; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 53. Hypatius was recalled and replaced by Celer 2 (Joh. Mal. 399, Theoph. AM 5998), but Patricius remained until the war ended. He is described at this time as 'vir senex aequus ac fidelis, verumtamen ingenio parum acuto'; Zach. *HE* VII 4.

In Jan./Feb. 504, having heard that the Persians were exploiting their occupation of Amida to re-stock the city with arms and supplies, Patricius left Melitene, where he was wintering, and invested Amida; he captured a Persian supply train; on the approach of Persian reinforcements he withdrew at first, then attacked and defeated them and captured their commanders; he then resumed the siege of Amida; Josh. Styl. 66. Later in 504 Celer joined him at Amida with the main Roman army; Josh. Styl. 67, 69. He mined and destroyed part of the outer walls but had to desist owing to increased Persian vigilance; Josh. Styl. 71. He remained at Amida when Celer took the main body of troops away to Persia; Josh. Styl. 75. He set an ambush and killed the Persian commander Glonos and some of his men; Proc. *BP* I 9.5-17 (the ambushing force was accompanied by two of Patricius' *δορυφόροι*; other sources name its commander as Pharesmanes 3).

At the end of hostilities (in 504/5) he helped arrange the ransom of Amida; Marcell. com. s.a. 503. He then withdrew to Melitene; Josh. Styl. 87.

Patricius was involved in the religious controversies at Constantinople in 511-512. Discussions between Severus of Antioch and John of Claudiopolis were held at his house in Constantinople (in 508/11); Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* I 1. A document drawn up by a group of monks of Constantinople accusing the patriarch Macedonius of Nestorianism was given to Patricius for delivery to the emperor Anastasius (in 511), and he later attended a *silentium* which discussed the matter (on July 31, 511); Zach. *HE* VII 8. At one point he and Celer were told to interrogate Macedonius (in 508/11); Joh. V. Sev., p. 237. In 512 he was sent with Celer to pacify rioting crowds in Constantinople; they were greeted with showers of stones and withdrew; Marcell. com. s.a. 512.

In 513 Patricius was the high-ranking envoy sent by Anastasius to Vitalianus 2 to learn his grievances when the latter advanced on Constantinople for the first time; he had long known Vitalian and his family and was his benefactor; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 144, fr. 103. In 515 when Vitalian attacked Constantinople for the third time, Patricius and Ioannes 60 refused to carry out Anastasius' order to attack, arguing that because of their long friendship it would look suspicious if Vitalian won; Joh. Mal. 404.

In 518 after Anastasius died the *scholares* chose Patricius as their candidate to succeed to the throne; he was unacceptable to the *excubitores* and had to be rescued from them by Justinian; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 193.

In 519 on Nov. 4 he was in Edessa trying to persuade the bishop Paul to accept the Council of Chalcedon or leave his see; when Paul declined to do either, Patricius used force and exiled him to Seleucia; *Chron. Edess.* 88, Ps.-Dion. *chron.* II, pp. 24-5.

Described as just and loyal but rather slow-witted; Zach. *HE* VII 4 (cited above).

Iulius Patricius 15 cos. 459; Caesar (East) 470-471

Full name; III 9522. Patriciolus; Marcell. com. s.a. 471, Jord. *Get.* 239, *Rom.* 338. Patricius; *elsewhere*.

He was the son of Fl. Ardabur Aspar and brother of Ardabur I junior and Herminericus (and therefore an Alan by descent); Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79, *V. S. Marcelli* 34, Marcell. com. s.a. 471, Jord. *Get.* 239, *Rom.* 338, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 470, 471, Joh. Mal. 371, Evagr. *HE* II 16, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467, Theoph. AM 5961, 5963-4, Zon. XIV 1.3. See stemma 4.

CONSVL (East) a. 459 with Fl. Ricimer 2 (West): *Fasti*, Joh. Mal. 369, III 9522, 13127.

CAESAR (East) a. 470-471: Leo proclaimed him Caesar, possibly in 470 (Vict. Tonn. s.a. 470), in order to induce Aspar to remain loyal; Candidus, *V. S. Marcelli* 34, Marcell. com. s.a. 471, Jord. *Get.* 239, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 470, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Joh. Mal. fr. 31, Theoph. AM 5961 (= a. 468), 5963, Zon. XIV 1.3. Because Patricius was an Arian, Leo had to promise leaders of the church that he would change to the catholic faith before becoming emperor; *V. S. Marcelli* 34, Marcell. com. s.a. 471.

Patricius married Leontia 1, the younger daughter of the emperor Leo; *V. S. Marcelli* 34, Marcell. com. s.a. 471, Jord. *Get.* 239, Joh. Mal. fr. 31. See stemma 7.

He was deposed when Aspar was murdered in 471 but allowed to

live on; Candidus, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 27 (all other sources allege that he was killed in 471 at the same time as Aspar and Ardabur; Marcell. com. s.a. 471, Jord. *Get.* 239, *Rom.* 338, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 471, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Joh. Mal. 371, Joh. Mal. fr. 31, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467, Theoph. AM 5963-4). His marriage must have been annulled, because Leontia shortly afterwards married Fl. Marcianus 17.

Flavius Patricius Vitalianus

Flavius Patricius Claudius Zenophanes

Patroinus

CSL (West) 401-408

[Pa]troinus; *Codes.* Πατρώνιος; Zos. Patruinus; Symm. The name is uncommon, but cf. in Spain *ILCV* 3932 (Antestius Patruinus); in Gaul at Amiens XIII 3518 = *ILCV* 4007A (Patroina); at Rome *ILCV* 3253c (Patroinus), Rossi I 508 = *ILCV* 4414A adn. (Patroina), Rossi I 692 = *ILCV* 2804 (Patroina), *ILCV* 2553 adn. (Patroina), and *ILCV* 3979k (Patroina).

Brother of Petronius 1, with whom he jointly received Symm. *Ep.* VII 102 (late 398), 103 (a. 398/399), 104 (early 399), 110 (early 401) and probably 127 (date unknown; MSS 'ad Patruinum', but it appears to be addressed to both brothers); his name has replaced his brother's in the heading of some of the letters Symm. *Ep.* VII 105-28, but he probably received VII 105, 107, 108, 110-13, 115-26 and 128.

He was probably an influential person at court while his brother was *vicarius Hispaniarum*; Symm. *Ep.* VII 108 (he had helped Caecilianus 1 once before but his brother had not, perhaps because he was absent in Spain, cf. *Ep.* VII 109 and *Ep.* III 36), 112 (late 397).

With his brother he remained at court from 398 to 401, when they were men of influence; Symm. *Ep.* VII 102 (late 398), 103 (398/399), 105 (early 399), 107 (date unknown), 108 (398/401), 113 (March 398), 116 (date unknown), 120 (date unknown), 122 (400), 123 (date unknown), 124 (398/401), 125 (date unknown), 128 (date unknown; he is ranked among the 'potiores'). He seems to have held office during this period, since Symmachus once refers to him as 'vir spectabilis', in *Ep.* V 57 (by 401, since he acquired the status of 'illustris' in that year, see below). He was perhaps in this post when he received *Ep.* VII 116, 117 and 125. On this office, cf. Petronius 1.

CSL a. 401 April 28-408 Aug. 13: 401 April 28^S (MSS Feb. 26), *CTh* VI . 2.22^a pp. Med. His appointment is mentioned in Symm.

PATROINVS

Ep. vii 110 (congratulating both brothers on their promotion – vos iustis honorum crevisse processibus). He received in this office *Ep.* vii 126 (concerning Apulian estates owned by the heirs of Aradius Rufinus – see Rufinus 11, in *PLRE* 1), and perhaps vii 121, 125, 127, 128. He apparently remained in office until 408 August 13 when he was murdered together with other ministers of Honorius (see Chariohaudes) by rebellious soldiers at Ticinum; *Zos.* v 32.6 (styled ὁ τῶν θησαυρῶν προεστῶς) (for the date, see *Cons. Ital.* s.a. 408).

His wife (Anonyma 3) is mentioned as ailing in *Symm. Ep.* viii 19.2 (a. 397).

PAVLA (St) 1: friend of Jerome; *PLRE* 1.

PAVLA 2: daughter of Laeta and Toxotius, born c. 400; *PLRE* 1.

(*P*)*AVLA* 3 c.f. 2471

Paula c.f.; buried at Rome, apparently with the 'sacra virgo' Macedonia in 471; VI 32029 = Rossi I 836 = *ILCV* 1708 adn.

PAVLA 4 c.f. LV

Cl(arissima) f(emina); daughter of Petronia 1, sister of Gordianus 2 and probably Aemiliana; buried at Rome on Aug. 26, 484; Rossi I 843 = *ILCV* 167. Their father was the deacon Felix, later Pope Felix III; see Petronia 1.

...ia Paula 5 inl.f. MV

...ia Paula inl(ustris) lem(ina); buried at Rome in December of a year when an Aetius was consul prior (i.e. in 432, 437, 446 or 454); VI 32030 = *ILCV* 217 adn. = Rossi I 766.

!PAVLACIVS! 1 praefectus augustalis 398/404

Ὁ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας ἀγουστάλιος; he fined a widow who then appealed for help to John Chrysostom at Constantinople; *Phot. Bibl.* 96 (= George, *Life of John Chrysostom*). This biography contains much fictitious material.

PAVLACIVS 2 comes et loci servator (in Egypt) V/VI

Ἐπί Παυλακίου τοῦ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτου κόμ[η]τος κ(αί) τοποστ(ηρηταῦ); *AE* 1903, 230 = *Arch. Pap.* II, p. 570 inscription from Egypt, provenance unknown. The inscription records the restoration of a gate; this suggests that Paulacius was *loci servator* of a town.

PAVLINVS 1: daughter of St Paula and Iulius Toxotius, died 396;
PLRE 1.

Paulina 2 wife of Armentarius I. IV/E V

Augustine wrote a letter (*Ep.* 127) to Paulina and her husband Armentarius 1, addressing it 'dominis eximiis meritoque honorabilibus ac desiderabilibus filiis'. The date was after 410 (cf. *CSEL* 58, p. 35). Paulina is probably identical with the 'religiosa famula dei Paulina' for whom Augustine wrote the *Liber de videndo Deo* (= *Ep.* 147).

Paulina 3 mother of the usurper Leontius 17 M V

Joh. Mal. 388 = fr. 35 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 165).

PAVLINVS of Pella 1: poet, lived 376-c. 460; *PLRE* 1.

PAVLINVS 2 (v.c.) 395-396

Appointed 'legatus' by the senate in 395 to join Postumianus and Pinianus (both in *PLRE* 1); this caused disputes in the senate; Symm. *Ep.* vi 22 (late 395), 26 (early 396).

Perhaps identical with Anicius Paulinus PVR 380 (= Paulinus 12 in *PLRE* 1).

PAVLINVS 3 comes (East) L IV/E V

Κόμης; landowner in the Heracleopolite nome, dead by 411; *Stud. Pal.* xx 117, 6 Heracleopolite nome (dated a. 411; his heirs are mentioned).

PA(VLINVS?) 4 v.c., comes (East) IV/VI

"Ευθα κατ[άκειται]/ὁ λαμπρό[τατος]/κόμ(ης) Πα[υλείωσ?]; Ramsay, *Studies in the Eastern Roman Provinces*, 165 n. 27 Ambararassi (= Sidamarium, in Lycaonia). The restoration of the name is conjectural.

Paulinus 5 poet ?E V

Author of a poem, described in the MS (Parisinus 7558) as 'S. Paulini epigramma'; *CSEL* 16, pp. 503-8. The poem, probably written in Gaul, alludes to a recent invasion by barbarians, calling it the first one (*vv.* 9-11 namque agris opibusque hominum terraeque colonis nunc primum inlaesae turbato foedere pacis barbarus incumbit) and naming them as Sarmatians, Vandals and Alans (*vv.* 18ff.). This suggests a date in or soon after 407. The allusion to Gaul is a

restoration by the editor, C. Schenkl. in *a.* 105 (*te corde hinc gestans abii (ad) Tecumque resedi* – the river Tecum (Tech) was in southern Gaul, in *Narbonensis Prima*). Paulinus' description as 'sanctus' probably arose from confusion with St Paulinus of Nola. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 361–3.

Paulinus 6 domesticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 272 (addressed *Παυλίῳ δομestikῳ*).

Paulinus 7 rhetor (at Périgueux) ?E/MV

Si a te instructio rhetorica poscatur, hi Paulinum . . . non requirunt; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* VIII 11.2 (c. 480) (Sidonius, writing to Lupus 1, remarks that the Vesunnici, i.e. the people of Périgueux, can learn rhetoric from him as well as once they did from Paulinus).

Paulinus 8 Mag. Off. (East) 430

His father, whose name is not recorded (= Anonymus 34), was a *comes domesticorum* in the East; Joh. Mal. 352, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, John of Nikiu 87.1.

Paulinus was a youthful companion of Theodosius II and they grew up together; Joh. Mal. 352, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, Joh. Ant. fr. 192, John of Nikiu 87.1.

He helped Pulcheria to search for a wife for Theodosius and introduced him to Eudocia 2; Joh. Mal. 353, 355, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421.

His career was advanced by Theodosius after the emperor was married; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421 (*ἐποίησεν διὰ πάσης ἀξίας ἐλθεῖν*).

MAG. OFF. (East) *a.* 430: *a.* 430 April 16, *CTh* VI 27.23^a dat. Cpli. In *a.* 428/431, Nestorius (patriarch of Constantinople) slandered Pulcheria to him; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 340 (= Suid. Π 2145). Appointed by Theodosius (*καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα προηγάγετο αὐτὸν μάγιστρον*); Joh. Mal. 356, John of Nikiu 87.2. He was already replaced by autumn 431 (see *Fasti*).

Possibly in 443 he was suspected by Theodosius of being Eudocia's lover and was exiled to Cappadocia; he was then executed at Caesarea in Cappadocia, perhaps in 444; Joh. Mal. 356–7 (*ὁ μάγιστρος*), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 444 (*μάγιστρος*), John of Nikiu 87.3–13, Theoph. AM 5940 (*ὁ μάγιστρος*), Zon. XII 23.28–35, Cedr. I 590–1, Marcell. com. s.a. 440 (magister officiorum), Nestorius, *Le Livre d'Héraclide de Damas* (tr. Nau), p. 331; for the date, cf. Bury *LRE*² I 229–230 with 230 nn. 4–5. For an alternative view, that his fall

and death were in 440 (as given by Marcellinus comes), cf. Seeck, *Untergang* VI, 246, 449-50 (where it is also argued that it was not Eudocia but Pulcheria with whom he committed adultery). The chronology is very uncertain, and the story of his adultery may be no more than a contemporary rumour.

Paulinus 9 PVR 425/455

Salvo d.n./ Valentini/ano pp.Aug./ Paulinus/ v.c. praef./urb. fecit; XIV 4120, n. 4 = XV 7106 bronze tablet, inscribed on both sides; provenance uncertain. Similarly inscribed tablets are all of mid fifth-century date, and this emperor will probably therefore be Valentinian III.

PAVLINVS 10 (v.c.) MV

Son of Pontius Leontius 30; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 12.5 (a. 461/462; cf. Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, 67).

Perhaps identical with the Paulinus, addressed as 'dominus insignis' and styled 'magnificentia tua', who corresponded on religious matters with Faustus, bishop of Riez; a native of Bordeaux, he is praised for his eloquence and commended for his orthodox faith; Faustus, *Ep.* 4, 5, cf. Avit. *Ep.* 4 (an allusion to his correspondence with Faustus).

Paulinus 11 cos. 498; patricius 510

CONSVL (West) a. 498 with Ioannes Scytha 34 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 920-4 (1050-4 could be either 498 or 534).

PATRICIVS a. 510: Cass. *Var.* I 23 (a. 507/511), II 3 (a. 510), III 29 (a. 510/511).

In 507/511 Festus 5 and Symmachus 9 made accusations (unspecified) against him; Cass. *Var.* I 23. He was a friend and supporter of Felix 19; Cass. *Var.* II 3. Theoderic made over to him and his heirs all the disused granaries at Rome; Cass. *Var.* III 29.

Probably identical with Paulinus 'consularis vir' whose property Boethius 5 claimed to have narrowly preserved from avaricious courtiers; Boeth. *Cons. Phil.* I 4.13.

PAVLINVS 12 v.sp., defensor ecclesiae Romanae 519-520

V(ir) s(pectabilis) defensor vestrae ecclesiae; *Coll. Avell.* 191 (a letter from Justinian to Hormisdas, dated early July 519). Vir religiosus defensor; *Coll. Avell.* 191. Vir honestus defensor; *Coll. Avell.* 184 (Jan. 520). Romanae ecclesiae defensor; *Coll. Avell.* 168 (519

July 9), 175 (519 Dec. 3), 220 (519 April 29). He carried correspondence between Rome and Constantinople.

Brother of Proemptor; *Coll. Avell.* 191.

Fabius Felix Passifilus Paulinus 13 PVR before 483; patricius

Inscr. 1-5) Rome, from the site of the urban prefecture: 1) VI 1120*b*; 2) VI 1166*c*; 3) VI 1656*a*; 4) VI 31882; 5) *AE* 1923, 65; *Inscr.* 6) VI 32173 (Flavian amphitheatre); *Inscr.* 7) IX 6090, 8 = XV 7111 bronze tablet (Ligures Baebiani).

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-3, 5. To be restored; *Inscr.* 4, 6. Passifilus; *Inscr.* 7.

He was evidently descended from Fabius Pasiphilus (see *PLRE* I. Pasiphilus 2).

PVR before 483: v.c. et inl. praef. urbi (or similar); *Inscr.* 1-5. V.c. praef. urbi; *Inscr.* 7. *Ex praefecto urbis Romae adque patrici*; *Inscr.* 6. The date will be before 483, since *Inscr.* 6 (inscribed on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre) is under Odovacer before 483 (see Aggerius); *Inscr.* 7 is addressed 'salvis dd nn' (i.e. possibly when there were still two emperors, before 476; however, the Ostrogothic kings were also styled 'dominus noster' in Italy; cf. D 825, 827-9, 8955-6).

PATRICIVS before 483: *Inscr.* 6 (see above).

PONTIVS PAVLINVS 14 (X 6088): *PLRE* I.

MEROPIVS PONTIVS PAVLINVS 15: poet, bishop of Nola; *PLRE* I.

PONTIVS PROSERIVS PAVLINVS 16 v.c., cons. Camp. 409

Inscr. 1-4 Campania: *Inscr.* 1) X 1128 Abellinum; 2-3) X 1702-3 Puteoli; 4) *AE* 1972, 143 (= *Samnium* xxx (1957), p. 234 = *AE* 1961, 136) Beneventum.

Full name, *Inscr.* 2, 4; to be restored, 3; PERENO PAULINO (sic MS), 1. On *Inscr.* 2 he is styled 'Pontius Proserius Paulinus iunior' (see below).

V.C. CONS. CAMP. (or similar): *Inscr.* 1, 2, 4. Office lost; 3. The date was 409; *Inscr.* 1 (erected when Caecilianus 1 was PPO). Undated; *Inscr.* 2-4.

His ancestors were patrons at Puteoli (he was 'ab origine patronus'); he restored buildings there and was honoured with a statue 'ob merita patris ac sua'; *Inscr.* 2. He was also 'patronus originalis' at Capua, where the *ordo* honoured him with a statue as their 'restitutor'; *Inscr.* 4 (perhaps removed to Beneventum from Capua).

He is perhaps called 'iunior' to distinguish him from Meropius Pontius Paulinus (*PLRE* 1) (cf. for a similar case Publilius Ceionius Caecina Albinus and Caecina Decius Albinus iunior (= Albinus 8 and 10 in *PLRE* 1), both *consulares Numidiae*); they were not father and son, and may have been uncle and nephew. Presumably Paulinus was related to Proserius.

Paulus 1: former tribunus (in Egypt) IV/VI; *PLRE* 1.

PAVLVS 2: quaestor, poet cited by Aldhelm IV/VI; *PLRE* 1.

PAVLVS 3 comes domorum (per Cappadociam) 396

396 March 28, *CTh* x 1.15^a dat. Cpli. The title *comes domorum* occurs only in the East, in Cappadocia (cf. *CTh* vi 30.2).

Paulus 4 officialis in the *sacrae largitiones* (West) 398/399

Paulus amicus meus iamdiu aerario sacro militat, sed non pro gradu militiae spectandus tibi; nam probitate morum suorum mediocritatem vincit officii; Symm. *Ep.* iv 37 (a. 398/9; to Minervius CSL; *PLRE* 1).

PAVLVS 5 ?dux (in Egypt) E/M V

Described by Isidore of Pelusium as a worthy general devoted to the welfare of others and to the support of religion (ὁ γενναῖος Παῦλος ὁ ἄριστος στρατηγός, ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως τὴν χειροτονίαν μὴ ἀτιμάσας, ὁ τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν παριδῶν ἵνα τὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπανωρθώσῃται . . . ἐπεβόα χρήναι πάντα πρὸς οἰκοδομὴν γίνεσθαι τῆς Ἐκκλησίας – it is not clear whether the last phrase refers to the actual building of a church or to building up the power of the Church); Isid. Pel. *Ep.* ii 25. Possibly a *dux* in Egypt; Isidore seems to have known him personally.

PAVLVS 6 tribunus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium containing moral advice; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* iii 347 (addressed Παύλω τριβουνῶ).

Paulus 7 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* ii 239 (addressed Παύλω σχολαστικῶ).

Paulus 8 grammaticus; then Novatian bishop (at Constantinople)
419-438

Formerly a teacher of Latin grammar (*πρότερον μὲν λόγων Ῥωμαϊκῶν διδάσκαλος ἦν*), he decided to devote himself to a life of asceticism; in 419 he succeeded Chrysanthus (*PLRE* 1) as Novatian bishop of Constantinople; *Soc.* vii 17, *Suid.* II 814. Perhaps he had been a *grammaticus* at Constantinople.

He died in 438 shortly before July 21; *Soc.* vii 46.

PAVLVS 9 (v.sp.) comes consistoriarus (East) 431

Nephew of the patriarch of Alexandria, Cyril; he was found to have delivered a sum of gold to Scholasticus 1 in 431 when he was *comes consistoriarus* at the eastern court; the gift was a bribe to support Cyril in the dispute with Nestorius; *ACOec.* 1 iv, p. 85 (a letter from Acacius, the bishop of Beroea, to Alexander, the bishop of Hierapolis in Euphratensis: hoc vero aurum tradebatur a Paulo quodam filio fratris Cyrilli Alexandrini, qui illic comes erat consistoriarorum). He is described in *Mansi* vi 1021 as the son of Cyril's sister. *Comites consistoriarum* were of *spectabilis* rank; cf. *CTh* vi 12.1 (a. 399).

Paulus 10 PSC (East) 431

Praepositus; at the eastern court; bribed to support the interests of Cyril of Alexandria at Ephesus in 431; *ACOec.* 1 iv, pp. 223-224. He may be either *praepositus* of Theodosius or *praepositus Augustae*; cf. Chryseros 1.

Paulus 11 sophist ?V

Cited in anonymous commentaries on the *Στάσεις* of Hermogenes as a fellow commentator; Walz, *Rhet. Gr.* vii 34.13, 235.15, 525.27, 527.31, 619.23, 624.21, 624.29. Also mentioned with Athanasius 2, Phoebammon 2 and Sopater 2 in a list supposedly of writers on medicine but probably of commentators on Hermogenes; cf. Rabe, *RhM* 62, 587.

Paulus 12 sophist ?V

Native of Germe (in Hellespontus); a sophist and author of a commentary on Lysias; *Suid.* II 811.

PAVLVS 13 v.c., domesticus (East) V/VI

Ὁ λαμπρότατος δομέστικος; named at Corinth with Ianuarius ὁ πατρι-
cīus; CIG 8824 Corinth.

PAVLVS 14 ?consularis (of Libya Pentapolis) V/VI

Εὐτυχῶς ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτου Παύλου ὑπατικοῦ ἐγένετο τὸ ἔργον
τοῦτο; C.H. Kraeling, *Ptolemais, City of the Pentapolis*, p. 211, no. 14
Ptolemais (Pentapolis). Pentapolis is not otherwise known ever to
have been governed by *consulares*; it was still under *praesides* in the
sixth century, according to the list of provinces in Hierocles. Either
the province was temporarily placed under *consulares*, or Paulus
was not the governor but a wealthy person prominent at Ptolemais.
The use of ἐπὶ implies that he held office there.

PAVLVS 15 former praeses (West) V/VI

Vir praesidialis; father of Aelianus 5; xiii 1796 = *ILCV* 89 Lug-
dunum. Presumably a native of Rheims like his son.

PAVLVS 16 tribunus (East) ?V/VI

+ Τόπ[ος]/Παύλου/τριβού/νου Κ[υ]ι/νδιώ/του; CIG 9157 Mopsuestia
(Cilicia). He was a native of Cyinda (a place apparently unrecorded
elsewhere).

Paulus 17 ?notarius (West) V/VI

Paulus P^{N} et Diugenia cum suis votum solvent; v 1601 = *ILCV*
1881 Aquileia. The monogram perhaps represents 'notarius'.

PAVLVS 18 v.c. V/VI

V.c.; vi 32028 = *ILCV* 139 adn. (an inscription in a mosaic in the
floor of the old basilica S. Pauli at Rome).

Paulus 19 M V

Involved with Alethius 2 in a dispute of long standing, which was
referred by Sidonius Apollinaris to Explicius for settlement; Sid.
Ap. Ep. II 7 (a. 461/467). His rank is unknown and he is not other-
wise recorded.

PAVLVS 20 comes (?rei militaris) (in Gaul) 469

Comes; in alliance with the Franks under Childeric I he led his
Roman troops against the Visigoths and carried off much booty;
later they attacked Odovacer and his Saxons at Angers and defeated

them, but in the battle Paulus was killed; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 18 (Paulus vero comes cum Romanis ac Francis Gothicis bella intulit et praedas egit. Veniente vero Adovacrio Andecavos, Childericus rex sequenti die advenit, interemptoque Paulo comite, civitatem obtinuit), *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 8 (where Paulus is wrongly presented as Childeric's enemy). For the date, cf. L. Schmidt, *Geschichte der deutschen Stämme*, I, p. 262 n. 2 (citing Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2).

Although Paulus is styled 'comes', he may have been a *magister militum* in Gaul.

Paulus 21 PPO Illyrici 474 ?March 16

CJ II 7.17 (styled 'pp. per Illyricum'; a law of Leo II and Zeno, i.e. 474, perhaps issued at the same time as II 7.16 on the same topic, on March 16).

Paulus 22 sophist; (later) monk M/LV

A sophist who became a monk by 475/6 and then an abbot at Alexandria; Zach. *HE* IV 12, v prol., v 1, vi 1, Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 14, 57. In 475/6 he drafted the encyclical of Basiliscus condemning Chalcedon and the tome of Leo; Zach. *HE* v 1.

Paulus 23 brother of Orestes M/LV

Brother of Orestes 2 (and therefore son of Tatulus, and a native of Pannonia); Odovacer, after killing Orestes at Placentia, then went on to Ravenna and killed Paulus, on Sept. 4, 476; Anon. Val. 8. 37, *Fast. Vind. prior. s.a.* 476 (Sept. 4), *Auct. Haun. ordo prior, ordo post.* and *ordo post. marg.* (Aug. 31) s.a. 476, Cass. *chron. s.a.* 476. See stemma 12.

Paulus 24 primicerius scholae secundae (West) L V or M VI

Pri(micerius) escolae secundae; died aged about 65, buried at Rome in either 480 or 541 (con. Basili . . .); vi 31971 = Rossi I 865 = *ILCV* 485b.

PAVLVS 25 sacellarius 484

Formerly a slave of Zeno, he had become his *sacellarius* by 484 when he was sent as joint-commander with Ioannes 33 of Zeno's fleet in the war against Illus 1; he and Ioannes Scythia 34 besieged the rebels in the Fortress of Papirius in late 484 after their defeat; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.4 (ὁ ἐκ δούλων γενόμενος αὐτοῦ σακελλάριος). The post of *sacellarius* was held only by eunuchs.

Perhaps identical with Paulus ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως οἰκέτης who tried to

assassinate Illus in 477 for Zeno but was caught and punished to pacify Illus; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.1.

Paulus 26 cos. 496

Brother of the emperor Anastasius; Marcell. com. s.a. 496, Priscian. *Pan.* 290ff. Possibly husband of Magna; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 481 = Theoph. AM 6002. Alluded to but not named; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 59. His children are mentioned in Priscian. *Pan.* 295 (fratris natos). Perhaps father of Probus 8. See stemma 9.

CONSVL (East) a. 496 without a colleague in the East (for the West, see Speciosus); *Fasti, Stud. Pal.* xx 129, 17, Marcell. com. s.a. 496 (fratre consule).

Paulus 27 (vir inlustris) (East) L V

Father of Proculus 5; probably therefore a native of Constantinople; he is said to have been surpassed by his son in respect of the (honorary) consulship (*ἐν δ' ὑπάρτων ῥάβδοισι πᾶς νίκησε τοκῆα*); *Anth. Gr.* xvi 48.

He had presumably reached a similar rank to that which his son held before the latter obtained the consulship. He will therefore have been a *vir inlustris*, possibly holder of one of the lesser posts of *inlustris* grade (viz. QSP, Mag. Off., CSL or CRP). He seems not to be identifiable with any other of the known Pauli.

Paulus 28 poet L V/E VI

Aeneas of Gaza wrote to Zosimus 3 the sophist on behalf of Paulus *ποιητῆς καὶ γέρων*; Aen. Gaz. *Ep.* 10.

PAVLVS 29 tribunus (et notarius) (East) 500(-517?)

In 500 Anastasius sent the donative to the Illyrian soldiers 'per Paulum tribunum notariorum'; Marcell. com. s.a. 500. The title seems to be the equivalent of *tribunus et notarius* (cf. *CTh* vi 10.2-3).

Perhaps identical with the Paulus who took money to the PPO Ioannes 62 in 517 for ransom for Romans captured by the Goths; Marcell. com. s.a. 517 (per Paulum).

Paulus 30 notarius (of Vitalianus) 520

A follower of Vitalianus 2, he was his *notarius*; murdered with him and Celerianus in the palace at Constantinople in July 520; Zach. *HE* viii 2 ('νοτάριος'), Marcell. com. s.a. 520 (satelles), Jord. *Rom.* 361 (satelles), Mich. *Syr.* ix 12.

Fl. Paulus 31

PVR 438

Inscr. 1) VI 1726 = *ILCV* 94 adn., basilica Ostiensis; 2) VI 32086-7 = Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 10.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-2, *Gesta senatus* (in *CTh*, ed. Mommsen, I ii, p. 1).

VICARIVS or PROCONSVL before 438: *Inscr.* 2 (cited below; his prefecture was his second post with appellate jurisdiction).

PVR a. 438: on Dec. 25, 438, he was present at the session of the Senate which accepted the *Codex Theodosianus*; *Gesta senatus* 1, 5 (Fl. Paulus, v.c. et inl. urbis praefectus). Vir clarissimus, praefectus urbi iterum vice sacra iudicans; he repaired portions of the Flavian amphitheatre; *Inscr.* 2 (a. 425/450, under Theodosius II and Valentinian III Augg.). The office is to be restored on *Inscr.* 1.

FL. PAVLVVS 32

v.c., ex tribunis (West) ?V

V.c., ex trib(unis); VIII 8345 = *ILCV* 109c Cuicul (Africa) (an inscription in the mosaic floor of a Christian basilica).

FL. PAVLVVS(?) 33

comes (East) 473/474

+Φλ Γλουλου (or Παυλου) τοχ (sic) μεγαλοπρε κωμικ +; *IGLS* II 553B Hîrbet el-Hatîb, in the Jebel Barisha (Syria), dated a. 473/474.

Fl. Paulus 34

patricius; cos. 512

Fl. Paulus; *SB* 5174, 5175, 7369, *P. Colt Nessana* 16.1. Paulus: elsewhere.

Son of Vivianus 2 (and so brother of Adamantius 2); Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 48, Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 118, *IG* X ii, i, 280 Thessalonica.

PATRICIVS: Zach. V. Sev., p. 105, Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 118.

CONSVL (East) prior a. 512 with Fl. Moschianus 2 (East): *Fasti*, *SB* 5174, 5175, 7369, *P. Colt Nessana* 16.1. He owed Zenodotus 2 1,000 pounds of gold for the consulship, and could not pay as his father's generosity in his own consulship had diminished the family fortunes; the money was paid by the emperor Anastasius who also made Paul a gift of an additional 1,000 pounds of gold; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 48.

He is mentioned by Severus of Antioch in a letter to Soterichus bishop of Caesarea as 'the revered and Christ-loving patrician Paul son of Vivian'; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 118. In 508/510 (for the date, see Apion 2) he and Apion received the dedication of a treatise against Eutyches by Severus of Antioch; Zach. V. Sev., p. 105 ('to Apion

and Paul, of very illustrious memory, who were patricians'; these words suggest that the work was dedicated to them after they were dead, but presumably 'of very illustrious memory' is a later insertion). Paulus was presumably a monophysite.

Fl. Paulus 35 defensor (of Antaeopolis) 523/524-525

"Εκδικος τῆς Ἀνταιοπολιτῶν (or similar); *P. Cairo Masp.* 67254 Aphrodite (a. 525 Oct. 30), *P. Ross.-Georg.* III 34-5 Antaeopolis (both dated in a second indiction, presumably the one corresponding to Sept. 523/Aug. 524).

Fl. Synesius Gennadius Paulus 36 PVR before 467

Inscr. 1) *AE* 1948, 98 Rome; *Inscr.* 2) A. Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 67 n. 2 Rome (Flavian amphitheatre).

Full name; *Inscr.* 2. Synesius Gennadius Paulus; *Inscr.* 1. Paulus; Sid. Ap.

His names suggest that he was related to Rufius Synesius Hadrianus and to Gennadius Avienus 4; if so, he will have been a member of the family of the Rufii.

PVR before 467: v.c. praef. urb.; *Inscr.* 1 (undated) (he carried out repairs to a building in the Largo Argentina at Rome). He was 'praefectorius' in 467; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 19.1 (see below).

He was a friend of Sidonius Apollinaris 6, who stayed at his house when in Rome on an embassy in 467 and who received from him the advice to seek the support of Gennadius Avienus and Caecina Basilus 11 for his mission; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 19.2-4.

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; *Inscr.* 2 (v.c. et industris, - his office is lost) to be dated between 476 and 483 (see Aggerius).

Sidonius praised his learning and the virtue of his way of life; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 19.1 (nos Pauli praefectorii tam doctrina quam sanctitate venerandis laribus excepti comiter blandae hospitalitatis officiis excolebamus. Porro non isto quisquam viro est in omni artium genere praestantior. Deus bone, quae ille propositionibus aenigmata, sententiis schemata, versibus commata, digitis mechanemata facit! Illud tamen in eodem studiorum omnium culmen antevenit, quod habet huic eminenti scientiae conscientiam superiorem).

Flavius Anastasius Paulus Probus Sabinianus Pompeius Anastasius

Flavius Paulus Andreas

Flavius Paulus Leontius Marinous Petronius Hesachius

Flavius Anastasius Paulus Probus Moschianus Probus Magnus

PE. . . (v.sp., vicarius, or praefectus annonae, urbis Romae) 523

Concessum locum Pe. . . Rome ex trb volup [tatum . . .] et coniugi eius Iohan[nae . . .]; VI 8566 = Rossi 1989 = *ILCV* 110 (dated 523). Pe. . . was *tribunus voluptatum* before promotion to some office ending with the word 'Romae'; the urban prefecture is unlikely, such promotion constituting too great a step from *tribunus voluptatum*, and one of the posts of *spectabilis* rank is more probable. Either *vicarius urbis Romae* or *praefectus annonae urbis Romae* is possible.

PEGASIVS 1 comes (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; he was married; Nil. *Ep.* II 209 (addressed Πηγασίω κόμητι).

Pegasius 2 ?Gallic noble MV

Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris, in which Sidonius expresses approval of Menstruanus, a man commended to him by Pegasius; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 6 (a. 461/467). He is not otherwise known, but in view of the circles in which he moved was perhaps a Gallic noble.

Pelagia 1 wife of Aetius E/MV

Wife first of Bonifatius 3, then of Aetius 7. Her name occurs only in Marcell. com. s.a. 432 (cited below). See stemma 13.

She was of barbarian, probably Visigothic, origin; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* V 128 (per barbara corda), Merobaud. *Carm.* IV 17 (heroum suboles, propago regum, i.e. of barbarian royal family; cf. Sid. Ap. *Carm.* V 203-4 nato quae regna parabo exclusa sceptris Geticis? Perhaps a Visigoth).

She was an Arian (the likely faith for a person of barbarian origin); although she was converted to catholicism before her marriage to Bonifatius, she subsequently had her daughter baptized by an Arian priest; Aug. *Ep.* 220.4 (a. 427/429).

She was the second wife of Bonifatius and bore him a daughter; Aug. *Ep.* 220.4. By 432 she was very wealthy; as her husband was dying he is said to have told her to marry no one but Aetius; Marcell. com. s.a. 432 (Pelagiam uxorem suam valde locupletem nulli alteri nisi Aetio nupturam fore exhortans).

In fact she did become the wife of Aetius; Joh. Ant. fr. 201.3.

Merobaud. *Carm.* iv 15–18. She bore him a son, Gaudentius 7 (?c. 440); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 203–206, Merobaud. *Carm.* iv 21. Sidonius represents her as trying to secure her son's welfare by turning Aetius against (the future emperor) Majorian; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 126–8, 203–6, 269–72.

Mentioned as living at Rome in 451 and praying assiduously for her husband's safe return from Gaul; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 7.

Pelagia 2 inlustris femina 446

Inlustris femina; she was named as her heir by Micce in a holograph will; after Micce died Pelagia declined to accept the inheritance unless the validity of the will was confirmed by the emperor; this was done by a constitution of Valentinian III issued on Dec. 26, 446; *Nov. Val.* 21.2.

Pelagius 1 PPO (under Odovacer) c. 477

PPO in Italy under Odovacer in c. 477; he doubled the tax-assessment for Liguria; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 107 (= p. 358, 15ff.) (in perniciem Liguriae possessorum Pelagi, qui ea tempestate praetorio praefectus erat, repositus malitiae ardor efferbuit). For the date, cf. Borghesi, x 628.

Pelagius 2 patricius (East) 490

SILENTIARIUS (East) before 490: by 490 he was a former *silentarius*; Joh. Mal. 390, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 490, Theoph. AM 5982 (all ἀπὸ σιλεντιαρίων), John of Nikiu 88.93 ('silentarius'). Probably a *silentarius* in 479, when Zeno sent him as envoy to Theoderic Strabo 5; Malch. fr. 19. If he is to be identified with Telogius, he was already a *silentarius* in 473.

PATRICIUS (East) a. 490: called 'patricius' in 490; Joh. Mal. 390, Joh. Mal. (slav.), pp. 112–13, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 490, Theoph. AM 5982–3, John of Nikiu 88.93, 88.95, Zon. xiv 2, Cedr. I 621.

In 490 Zeno, informed by Maurianus 2 that his successor would be a *silentarius*, suspected Pelagius and had him put to death; Marcell. com. s.a. 490, Joh. Mal. 390, Joh. Mal. (slav.), pp. 112–13, John of Nikiu 88.93–4, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 490, Theoph. AM 5982–3, Mich. Syr. ix 6, Zon. xiv 2. The charge levied by Zeno was paganism, although the real reason for his murder, according to late sources, was his outspoken criticism of the emperor's acts; Zon. xiv 2, Cedr. I 621.

Pelagius wrote epic verse (περὶ ποιῆσαι ἐπῶν ἀξιόλογος); Theoph. AM 5983. He was ἀνηρ σοφός καὶ εὐσεβής καὶ συνετός καὶ ἐνάρετος, Theoph.

PELAGIUS 2

AM 5982; and λογιώτατος και δικαιοτάτος, *Zon.* XIV 2. Said to have written a history from the times of Augustus, also Homeric *Centones* and other works; *Cedr.* I 621-2.

Flavius Pelagius Antipater

!Pelops! philosopher E/MV

One of the seven philosophers said to have accompanied the empress Eudocia from Athens to Constantinople; *Patr. Const.* II, pp. 192-3. Their genuineness is doubtful; cf. *Cranus*.

Pentadia: wife of Timasius L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

Irenaeus *qui et* Pentadiastes

PENTADIUS 1 praefectus augustalis 403/404

Addressee of two letters from Synesius; *Syn. Ep.* 29 (addressed Πενταδίῳ ἀγουσταλίῳ), 30 (τῷ αὐτῷ). His successor, probably in 404, was Euthalius (*PLRE* I); *Syn. Ep.* 127.

Described as ἡμερώτατος και φιλοσοφώτατος; *Syn. Ep.* 127.

Pentadius 2 PPO (vacans) 441

Cur excellentissimus Pentadius non egisse dicitur praefecturam, cuius illustribus cincti dispositionibus vice praetorianae praefecturae miles in expeditione copia com meatuum abundavit?; *CJ* XII 8.2 (undated, but addressed to Cyrus 7 (PPO); the reference is certainly to the Vandal expedition of 441, see *Germanus* 3). The law lays down rules of precedence among 'administratores', 'vacantes' and 'honorarii' of illustrious rank, and orders that in certain circumstances 'vacantes' may rank as 'administratores', citing the examples of *Germanus* and *Pentadius*; from this it follows that *Pentadius* was PPO *vacans* who organized the commissariat for the Vandal expedition of 441 and was subsequently allowed to take a place among the former praetorian prefects.

PEREGRINUS 1 comes et procurator divinae domus (?in Africa)
399

399 Sept. 1^S (Dec. 1 MSS), *CTh* IX 42.16^a (the law concerns dues owed by estates formerly belonging to *Gildo*, cf. *PLRE* I, p. 396). There is no exact parallel to his title; cf. *comes Gildoniaci patrimonii* (*Not. Dig. Occ.* XII 5), *rationalis rei privatae fundorum domus*

divinae per Africam (Not. Dig. Occ. xii 16). The unusual combination of titles suggests that Peregrinus was a *comes* who was specially appointed to the *procuratela* to deal with the unusual problems arising from the confiscation of the estates of Gildo.

PEREGRINVS 2

comes (West) E V

Comes; a former pagan who received baptism with Dioscorus 3 and a certain Gabinianus and later confirmed to Augustine the reports of miraculous events at the conversion of Dioscorus; Aug. *Ep.* 227. The letter has no chronological indication except that the addressee, bishop Alypius (= *PLRE* I, Alypius 8), is called 'senex' in some lemmata (*CSEL* 57, p. 481) (ad senem Alypium; other MSS have 'ad sanctum Alypium').

Flavius Peregrinus Saturninus

Perellia Romana

Pergamius 1

magister (privatae?) (Egypt) V/VI

Τῷ δε[σ]πότῃ μου τῷ ἀληθῶς τὰ πάντα θαυμα[σ]ιο[τ]ράτῳ | καὶ ἐναρέτῳ μαγιστῶρι Περγαμῷ; received a letter from an *officialis* concerning a payment of *solidi* due for upkeep of dykes; *SB* 8262 Tentyra (Thebais), probable date fifth or sixth century. As he was superior to the *officialis* he may have been *magister privatae*.

PERGAMIVS 2

praefectus augustalis 482

Brother of John the Hesychast (= Ioannes 26), whose example inspired him to Christian conduct; he held numerous civil offices in the reigns of Zeno and Anastasius; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Ioann. Hesych.* 3 (ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ Περγάμιος παρ' ἐκατέρῳ βασιλεῖ Ζήνωνι καὶ Ἀναστασίῳ εὐδοκμήσας καὶ ἀρχὰς πλείστας πολιτικὰς διαύσας ὑπὸ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀρετῆς φωτιζόμενος πολλὴν ἐτίθετο σπουδὴν εὐαρεστήσαι τῷ θεῷ). The only office he is known to have held is the augustal prefecture.

PRAEFECTVS AVGVSTALIS a. 482: as successor of Theognostus 2, he took the Henoticon of Zeno to Alexandria in 482 for Peter Mongus to sign; Zach. *HE* v 7 ('per Pergamium ὑπαρχον ('Prgmys hwprk') missum est, qui Alexandriae pro Theognosto nuper constitutus erat'), 11, Evagr. *HE* III 13 (ὑπαρχος τῆς Αἰγύπτου). He and Apollonius 5 were instructed by Zeno to expel John Talaia (in 482); Liberat. *Brev.* 17-18 (he is styled 'dux' and Apollonius 'augustalis'; the offices have presumably been reversed by error). Also mentioned in Zach. *HE* v 9.

PERICLES

Pericles philosopher (at Athens) MV
 Native of Lydia; a philosopher at Athens with Proclus 4; Marin.
V. Procli 29.

Perozes king of Persia 459-484

For his name, see Justi, p. 247, s.n. Pērōc, n. 18.

Son of Isdegerdes, brother of Hormisdas; he overthrew and killed his brother in 459 and succeeded to the throne; king of Persia from 459 to 484; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 102, 115-18, 425-6, Elisha Vardapet 8 (= Langlois II, p. 248), Lazarus of Pharbi 52. Brother of Valas; Lazarus of Pharbi 74. Josh. Styl. 18, Proc. *BP* I 5.2, Agath. iv 27.5 (wrongly called his father; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 133 with n. 4). Father of Zamasphes; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 142, Agath. iv 28.2. Father of Pêrôzdocht, his daughter; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 130, 132. Father of Cavades; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 135, Josh. Styl. 19, 48, Proc. *BP* I 4.2.34, II 26.31, Agath. iv 27.6. See stemma 48.

He was at war with the Kidarite Huns when the embassy of Constantinus 22 visited him (in 464/5); Prisc. fr. 33, cf. Christensen, *L'Iran sous les Sassanides*², 292-3.

He made war on the Ephthalite (White) Huns and was defeated and killed in battle with most of his army in early 484; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 119-32, Lazarus of Pharbi 73, Josh. Styl. 9-11, Proc. *BP* I 3-4, Agath. iv 27.4, Theoph. AM 5967, 5968. His earlier wars with the Huns are alluded to in Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 9.5, vv. 45ff.

Perozes (Joh. Mal. 441): see Caoses.

Petronius Perpenna Magnus Quadratianus

PERPETVA (c.f.) MV

Sister of Syncletica, of noble birth; a pious lady whose husband held a position of influence (*inlustris maritali potentia, inlustrior religione divina*); like her sister, she was a member of the religious group which included the Christian poet Sedulius; Sedulius, *Ep. ad Macedonium* (= *CSEL* 10, p. 9). She was sister also of Eustathius 8. She was possibly of *inlustris* rank, if the word is used strictly by Sedulius; wives seem to have assumed the rank of their husbands.

PERPETVVS (v.c.) bishop of Tours c. 458/461-c. 488/491

Ordinatur Perpetuus, de genere et ipse, ut aiunt, senatorio et propinquus decessoris sui, dives valde et per multas civitates habens

possessiones; Greg. Tur. *HF* x 31 vi, cf. *HF* II 14, 26. He was of Gallo-Roman descent and succeeded Eustochius 3 as bishop of Tours in c. 458/461 (soon after his election he presided over the synod of Tours, Nov. 461; Mansi VII 943ff). He died after thirty years as bishop, in 488/491; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 26, x 31. His successor Volusianus 4 was also a relative of his; Greg. Tur. *HF* x 31 vii. For the dates, cf. Volusianus 4.

PERTINAX (v.c.) 508

Of good family, commended by Ennodius to Faustus 9 in 508; Ennod. *Ep.* vi 25.

PETIA comes (in Italy) 514

Comes; killed by Theoderic at Milan on June 7, 514; *Auct. Haun.* s.a. 514 = *Chron. Min.* I, p. 331. The name suggests that he was a German.

PETILIANA sp.f. 508

Sp(ectabilis) f(emina); wife of Iulius 5 *v.s.* whom she buried at Aeclanum in 508; ix 1378 = *ILCV* 248 Aeclanum.

Petilianus advocate; Donatist bishop L IV/E V

Born of catholic parents, he turned to Donatism while a catechumen and eventually was made Donatist bishop of Constantina in c. 395/400; Aug. *c. litt. Petil.* II 104, 238, *Sermo ad pleb. Caes. de Emer.* 8. He practised for a while as an advocate with some success (propter advocacionem, in qua potentiam quondam suam iactat); Aug. *c. litt. Petil.* III 16.19.

He acquired fame as a leading spokesman for the Donatists and his writings drew lengthy replies from Augustine; Aug. *c. litt. Petil.* I-III, *De bapt. c. Donat.*

Petilius Processius

Petronia I M V

Mother of Paula 4 *c.f.*, Gordianus 2 and Aemiliana; wife of a deacon (levitae coniunx); buried at Rome on Oct. 5, 472; Rossi 1 843 = *ILCV* 167 (from the basilica S. Pauli). For the identity of her husband, = Felix (later Pope Felix III), see Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* I,

p. 253 n. 2. The family was among the ancestors of Pope Gregory the Great (*PLRE* III, and cf. Greg. *Hom. xxxviii in Evang.* and *Dial.* iv 16).

PETRONIA 2

(c.p.) V/VI

Daughter of Petrus 18 *v.c.* and Fortunata *c.f.* (and so *clarissima puella*); died aged 6; buried with her mother; x 664 = *ILCV* 170 Salernum.

Petronius 1

PPO Galliarum 402/408

Brother of Patroinus (see below). Possibly the older brother, since his name always comes first in the addresses of the letters of Symmachus. Father of Petronius 3; Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 42.

VICARIUS HISPANIARVM a. 395-397: 395 July 27, *CTh* iv 21.1^a; 396 May 7, *CTh* xii 1.15 1^a; 397 April 28, *CTh* iv 6.5^a; 397 Dec. 18, *CTh* iv 22.5^a. In 399 he was asked by Symmachus (*Ep.* vii 106) to help the latter's agents who were buying horses in Spain, 'ut illis merita tua Hispanorum mentibus inpressa suffragio sint' (this presumably refers to Petronius as a former vicar, and not to his brother Patroinus). He received *Ep.* vii 114 (cited below) soon after leaving this office.

He was at court from 398 to 401, where he and his brother Patroinus received jointly Symm. *Ep.* vii 102 (late 398), 103 (398/399), 104 (early 399), 110 (early 401) and probably 127 (date unknown); he received himself *Ep.* vii 106 (early 399), probably 109 (398/401), 114 (early 398; *qui honorum emeritus otiaris*). The other letters in this group (vii 105, 107, 108, 110-13, 115-26 and 128) are probably all to Patroinus. These letters indicate that the brothers remained at court and enjoyed influence there (cf. *Ep.* vii 109 in te atque fratre portus omnium, quos fortuita sollicitant); they do not prove that the two men held office in this period, although it is possible (cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, p. clxxxix, who regarded them as *magistri scriniorum*, on insufficient evidence).

Held office (unknown), perhaps at court, in 401: the two brothers received congratulations on their promotion; Symm. *Ep.* vii 110 (a. 401) (et vos iustis honorum crevisse processibus). Another letter (*Ep.* vii 127) may also indicate that both men were in office. Patroinus became CSI in 401, and possibly Petronius also held office at court; if so, he may have been QSP, Mag. Off., or CRP.

PPO GALLIARVM a. 402/408: he received *CJ* xi 74.3^a (under three Augusti – Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius). He organized an annual assembly at Arles which lapsed under the tyrants; *MGH* (*Ep.*)

III, p. 14 = Haenel, *Corpus legum*, p. 238 (vir inlustris praefectus Petronius). He was therefore PPO in Gaul.

He was a devout Christian, was himself given a secular education but had his son Petronius 3 brought up in a religious life; he wrote a book on episcopal ordinations (quem lingua elegantior ostendit non ipsius esse (i.e. not by his son Petronius the bishop), sed, ut quidam dicunt, patris eius Petronii eloquentis et eruditi in saecularibus litteris viri – et credendum, nam et praefectum praetorio fuisse se in ipso tractatu designat); Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 42.

Petronius 2 ?agens in rebus (West) 411

Ducenarius; present at the *Collatio* at Carthage in June 411; Mansi IV 51c, 167B, 181B. He was possibly an *agens in rebus*; cf. Libosus and Ursus 2, and also Taurillus and Vincentius 2.

PETRONIVS 3 (v.c.) bishop of Bologna c. 432/450

Son of Petronius 1; he was educated for a life of religion (monachorum studiis ab adulescentia exercitatus); he became bishop of Bologna (c. 432); he died during the joint reign of Theodosius II and Valentinian III (a. 425–450), i.e. before 450; Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 42. Named as a bishop in Italy of noble origins; Eucherius, *Epistula ad Valerianum* (= PL 50, col. 719).

PETRONIVS 4 praefectus annonae ?V

Petroni v. [s.] prefecti an[non. . .]; *ILCV* 242 adn. Rome (coem. Praetextati).

Petronius 5 vir inlustris (in Gaul) M/L V

Native of Gaul; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 7.4 (cited below).

He was a lawyer. Sidonius Apollinaris asked him to advise a friend in a complicated legal matter; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 5 (a. 461/467) (precem sedulam fundo, ut perspectis chartulis suis, si quid iure competit, instruatis quae qualiterue sint obicienda, quae refellenda monstrantes). In c. 478 Sidonius sought his help for another acquaintance in a question of inheritance; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* V 1.

In 468 he was one of the three Gallic envoys sent to Rome to press charges against Arvandus; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 7.4 (Petronius, Tonantius Ferreolus and Thaumastus I were 'maxima rerum verborumque scientia praediti et inter principalia patriae nostrae decora ponendi').

He received several letters from Sidonius; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 5, V 1, VIII 1. It was at his suggestion that Sidonius compiled and published

PETRONIUS 5

the eighth book of his letters; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 1, 16 (cited below). He helped with the work of preparing them for publication; *Ep.* VIII 16.1.

VIR INLVSTRIS c. a. 478: Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 16.1 (sponderam Petronio inlustri viro praesens opusculum paucis me epistulis expediturum), 16.3.

PETRONIUS 6 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32191. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Petronius 7 450-528

Husband of Turtura *c.f.*, by whom he had sons; died aged 78 in Jan. 528; VI 32049 = Rossi 1943 = *ILCV* 168a.

Flavius Rufius Petronius Nicomachus Cethegus

Flavius Paulus Leontius Marinus Petronius Hesachius

Petronius Maximus

Petronius Probinus

Flavius Anicius Petronius Probus

Petronius Perpenna Magnus Quadratianus

Petronius Rufius

Petrucius officialis (West) L IV

Commended by Symmachus to Patroinus for, among other things, his long and honest service (illum longa militia et inculpata cohonestat); Symm. *Ep.* VII 123 (date uncertain, possibly 398/401, cf. Patroinus). Also introduced by Symmachus to a Probinus (perhaps Anicius Probinus, *PLRE* I); Symm. *Ep.* IX 60 (date uncertain; the letter affords no grounds for supposing that Probinus was *proconsul Africae* when it was written).

Petrus 1: former tribunus (in Egypt) IV/VI; *PLRE* I.

PETRVS 2 primicerius notariorum (West) 408

After the death of Stilicho (*PLRE* I) in 408 his supporters were removed from office, among them Deuterius 1 and Petrus, ὁ τῶν τάγματος τῶν ὑπογραφέων ἡγούμενος; they refused to incriminate

Stilicho or themselves under torture and were finally clubbed to death on Olympius 2's orders; Zos. v 35.2.

There seems no good reason to identify him with either of the men called Petrus mentioned by Libanius (Lib. *Ep.* 880, 882; both a. 388), both of whom were probably Easterners; cf. *P-W* XIX 1319-20.

Petrus 3 v.d., protector domesticus (West) 411

Protector domesticus; present at the *Collatio* of Carthage in June 411; Mansi IV 51C, 167B, 181B. Cf. Maximianus 3.

Petrus 4 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of eight letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 133, 310, 314, 395, IV 56, 185, V 209, 554 (all addressed Πέτρῳ σχολαστικῷ).

PETRVS 5 corrector (?Augustamnicae) E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 145 (addressed Πέτρῳ κορρήκτορι), *Ep.* V 383 (addressed Πέτρῳ κορρήκτορι and containing advice on how to be a good governor), and *Ep.* I 290 (addressed Πέτρῳ and containing advice on how a good Christian should govern; εἰ οὖν φίλος εἶναι βούλει θεοῦ, ἀρχε κραταιῶν· οὔτε δῶροις οὔτε φιλίᾳ ἀλλ' ἀξία ὀρέγων τὸ δίκαιον). Only two provinces in the East had *correctores*, Augustamnica (where Isidore lived) and Paphlagonia.

PETRVS 6 praeses (Thebaidis) E/M V

'Petros the hēgemōn'; mentioned as a contemporary in a letter of Senuthis of Athribis; Senuthis met Petrus, Aedesius 5 and the unknown addressee of the letter 'in the praetorium'; Senuthis, *Ep.* 14 (= *CSCO* (*Scr. Copt.*), II 4 (Textus), p. 32.15.18). Athribis was in the Thebaid and Petrus is likely to have been the *praeses Thebaidis*.

Petrus 7 scholasticus (East) ?446/447

Addressee of a letter from Theodoret of Cyrillus asking him to oppose the lies of an (unnamed) bishop and to help secure tax-relief for the poor; said to combine φιλοσοφία ἀληθῆς with δεινότης ῥητορικῆ; Theod. *Ep.* 46 (a. 446/7?; addressed Πέτρῳ σχολαστικῷ).

Petrus 8 astrologer and doctor (at Constantia) 449

He was a doctor at Constantia (in Osrhoene) ('rky'trws' = ἀρχιατρός) and author of a book on astrology; mentioned in a letter from

Constantia (Tellâ) read at Ephesus in 449; *AGWG*, NF XV 1, p. 83.22-3.

Possibly identical with Petrus *archiatrus* mentioned by the doctor Aetius 5 of Amida; Aetius, *Tetrab.* II 3.110.

Petrus 9 priest and doctor 449

A priest; he practised as a doctor at Alexandria and later, on the invitation of Theodoret, at Cyrrhus; in 449 he left Cyrrhus, on the occasion of Theodoret's own exile, and Theodoret wrote on his behalf to Andiber and Apelles 2; Theod. *Ep.* 114-15.

PETRVS 10 Mag. Epist. (West) 458

Possibly from Liguria; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 13.5, *vv.* 110-13 (*fragorem alumno Padus atque civitatum dat amor Ligusticarum*).

Well known as a poet; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 15.1, *vv.* 39-42, *Carm.* IX 302-3, 307-8. He was also a prose-writer; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 13.5, *vv.* 7-8 (*in utraque disciplina satis institutus auctor*). Author of a book in prose and verse; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 13.4.5, *vv.* 88-91.

MAGISTER EPISTVLARVM (West) a. 458: he was 'magister epistularum' under Majorian; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 13.4. In office in 458, he was sent by Majorian with an army to recapture Lugdunum; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 564-6 (*illum, qui scrinia sacra gubernat, qui, cum civilis dispenset partis habenas, sustinet armati curas*). He persuaded the barbarian troops there to give hostages and withdraw; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 571-3 (*hic nuper . . . obside percepto nostrae de moenibus urbis visceribus miseris insertum depulit ensem*). Later he negotiated peace with them; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 566-7 (*interprete sub quo flectitur ad vestras gens effera condiciones*). In late 458 he helped Sidonius Apollinaris back to favour with the emperor and received a copy of his panegyric on Majorian with dedicatory verses to himself; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* III 5-6 (*at mihi Petrus erit Maecenas temporis huius: nam famae pelagus sidere curro suo*), 7-10.

PETRVS 11 v.c. MV

V.c.; owner of a tomb in which a certain Ioannes, aged 14, was buried in 460 at Rome; Rossi I 806 + p. 583 = *ILCV* 134. Perhaps Petrus was the father of Ioannes.

PETRVS 12 ?tribunus et notarius (West) MV

Tribunicius vir; in c. 473 he took a letter of introduction from Sidonius Apollinaris 6 to Auspicius, bishop of Toul; Sid. Ap. *Ep.*

vii 11. He was probably a former *tribunus et notarius* (cf. Gaudentius 8).

Petrus (the Iberian) 13 monk and bishop of Maiuma M/L V

A native of Iberia; originally called 'Nabarnugios' ('nbnrwngyws'; cf. Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 56 'n'brnwgý' (vocative)), he took the name 'Petrus' on becoming a monk; *V. Petr. Iber.*, p. 14. He was of the Iberian royal family (cf. Joh., *V. Sev.*, p. 219), and his maternal grandfather was Bacurius (*PLRE* I); his parents were Bosmarius and Bacurductia, and his great-uncle was Pharasmanes 2; *V. Petr. Iber.*, pp. 15-16. See stemma 49.

At the age of 12 (perhaps in c. 424, see below) he was sent as a hostage to the court of Theodosius II and Eudocia at Constantinople; *V. Petr. Iber.*, pp. 23-4, Joh., *V. Sev.*, p. 219. There he met Melania the younger (*PLRE* I) on her visit in 436-7 and soon afterwards fled to Jerusalem to become a monk; *V. Petr. Iber.*, pp. 27-35, Zach. *HE* III 4. When he reached Jerusalem he was already over 20 years old; *V. Petr. Iber.*, p. 37.

He was ordained a priest and then was consecrated as bishop of Maiuma by Theodosius of Jerusalem; *V. Petr. Iber.*, pp. 52, 54ff., Zach. *HE* III 4, Evagr. *HE* II 5. He died aged about 80; *V. Petr. Iber.*, p. 125.

He was born by 417, perhaps in c. 412, and died in 491; cf. P. Devos, *Anal. Boll.* 86 (1968), 337ff., esp. pp. 347-50.

He is said to have become 'equis regis praepositus' while a hostage; Zach. *HE* III 4 (= Mich. Syr. VIII 12). This is not confirmed in the *Vita*, but it is likely that being a barbarian hostage of royal family he was given an honorific title by Theodosius II (cf. e.g. Hariulfus, in *PLRE* I); in this case perhaps *tribunus* of a *schola* of the *domestici equites*.

PETRVS 14

v.sp., comes (East) 478

He left Rome for Constantinople with letters of Pope Simplicius dated 478 Oct. 8, one for the emperor Zeno, the other for the patriarch of Constantinople, Acacius; *Coll. Avell.* 62 = *Simpl. Ep.* 10 (Thiel) (per Petrum virum spectabilem comitem Placidiae nobilissimae feminae), *Coll. Avell.* 63 = *Simpl. Ep.* 11 (Thiel) (occasionem filii nostri Petri viri spectabilis comitis quasi ex sententia proficiscentis amplexi).

He was presumably assigned to the service of Placidia 1, widow of the emperor Olybrius.

PETRVS 15 v.p., decemprimus (at Syracuse) 489

V.p., decemprimus; at Syracuse in 489 when he was 'agens magisterium pro filio suo'; *P. Ital.* 10-11, v 1.

Petrus 16 scholaris (East) M/L V

'Skwlr' (= σχολάρως), mentioned later than the Council of Chalcedon; Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 27 (= Mich. Syr. viii 11.27).

Petrus 17 notarius (West) V/VI

Petrus notarius votum solvit; v 1602-3 = *ILCV* 1882 Aquileia. He was perhaps an ecclesiastical rather than an imperial or royal *notarius*.

PETRVS 18 v.c. V/VI

V.c., pat(er) pau(perum); husband of Fortunata, father of Petronia 2; x 664 = *ILCV* 170 Salernum.

Petrus 19 praefectianus (East) V/VI

Ἐπαρχικ(ός); *PSI* 891, 7 provenance unknown. He may have been an *officialis* of the PPO rather than of the augustal prefect, who would strictly be called ἀγουσταλιανός.

Petrus 20 L V/E VI

Son of Terebon 1 and father of Terebon 2; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Euth.* 23.

PETRVS 21 v.sp. (in Italy) L V/E VI

Vir spectabilis; Gelas. *Ep.* 7 (Loew.) (a. 494/495), Gelas. *Ep. fr.* 21, 41 (Thiel) (a. 492/496), Cass. *Var.* iv 27-8 (a. 508/511).

He owned estates at Potentia (in Lucania); Gelas. *Ep.* 7 (Loew.). He apparently re-endowed a basilica of St Agatha to the profit of the bishop or his nominee, possibly at Luna; Gelas. *Ep. fr.* 21 (to a bishop Victor, perhaps of Luna). A slave of his sought sanctuary in a church, possibly at Velitrae; Gelas. *Ep. fr.* 41 (to bishop Bonifacius, perhaps of Velitrae).

He was given *tuitio* but subsequently complained that the *saio* Amara, instead of protecting him, had drawn his sword on him and extorted money; the case was investigated and Theoderic ordered him to be given double what he had lost; Cass. *Var.* iv 27-8.

Petrus 22 friend of Procopius of Gaza L V/E VI

Ὁ λογιώτατος; he obtained a letter of commendation from Procopius; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 35. He recommended a youth whose zeal for learning delighted Procopius; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 135. Possibly a *grammaticus* or *rhetor*.

PETRVS 23 referendarius (?in Africa) L V/E VI

Author of three poems extant in the *Codex Salmasianus*, one with the heading 'Domni Petri referendarii versus in basilica palatii sanctae Mariae'; *Anth. Lat.* 1 380-2 = Rossi II, p. 241 n. 6. The collection contains many poems by African poets writing under Thrasamund and Hilderic; cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 71-3. The basilica on which Petrus wrote may have been built by Thrasamund; cf. Courtois, *Les Vandales et l'Afrique*, 253 n. 5.

PETRVS 24 comes (rei militaris) 503

He was a *comes* ('κόμης'); Josh. Styl. 58, 80. After the Roman army of Patricius 14 was defeated by the Persian king Cavades near Amida in August 503, Petrus, one of the commanders, escaped to the castle of Ashparîn (?Siphriion) but was surrendered soon afterwards by the inhabitants to the Persians; Josh. Styl. 57, 80. While a captive he was able by a ruse to warn the defenders of Tellâ (= Constantia, in Osrhoene) under Leontius 21 of a plot to betray the city to the Persians; Josh. Styl. 58.

In 504 he was among the captives restored by Cavades during peace negotiations; he was accused of negligence by Celer 2 and threatened with execution; Josh. Styl. 80.

Petrus 25 rebel (against Visigoths) 506

Rebelle against the Visigoths; killed at Dertosa in Spain in 506; *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 506 = *Chron. Min.* II, p. 222 (Dertosa a Gothis ingressa est. Petrus tyrannus interfectus est et caput eius Caesaraugustam deportatum est). The name 'Petrus' suggests that he was of Roman descent, and the use of 'tyrannus' suggests that he had himself proclaimed ruler at Dertosa.

Petrus 26 scholasticus (perhaps at Apamea) 514/518

In 514/518 Severus of Antioch informed the bishop of Apamea of his intention to raise to the priesthood the 'σχολαστικοί' Petrus and Maximinus 14; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 15 (a. 514/518). The two men were evidently monophysites.

Petrus 27

MVM (vacans) (East) c. 526/527-544

A native of Arzanene; originally a subject of Persia, while still a boy (*ἐπὶ παῖς ὢν*) he was captured by (the future emperor) Justin during the Persian war of Anastasius (in 504, see Celer 2); Justin treated him generously and sent him to school (*ἐς γραμματιστοῦ ἐφοίτησε*); Proc. *BP* II 15.7.

Before Justin became emperor, Petrus was his secretary (*γραμματεὺς*); Proc. *BP* II 15.8 (presumably he was his secretary when Justin was *comes excubitorum*). This position is probably referred to in *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 528 and Theoph. AM 6020 where Petrus is said to have been *ὁ νοτάριος τοῦ βασιλέως* (or similar).

MAGISTER MILITVM (VACANS) c. 526/7-544: after Justin became emperor he made Petrus *στρατηγός* (i.e. *magister militum*), and Petrus then, it is said, gave way to avarice; Proc. *BP* II 15.8. The appointment was probably titular, i.e. he was *magister militum vacans*, but in view of his service in Lazica and on the Persian frontier (see below) he will have acquired a position *inter agentes*.

In 526 or 527 he was sent as *στρατηγός* with some Huns to Lazica to help the king of the Iberians, Gurgenes, against Persian attacks; Proc. *BP* I 12.9. His forces were inadequate and the Iberians were defeated; Petrus was then recalled to Constantinople; Proc. *BP* I 12.14. Perhaps it was on this occasion that he took some Huns back with him to Constantinople after having sworn to them not to do so; Proc. *BI* II 1.6 (an event mentioned in late 533) (he is called *στρατηγός*). He was later sent back to Lazica to defend the Lazi against Persia after Irenaeus 7 and other generals in the area had been defeated (c. 528); he won a victory over the Persians; Joh. Mal. 427, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 528, Theoph. AM 6020 (all call him *στρατηλάτης*), John of Nikiu 90.53. During this period as general (*στρατηγός*) in Lazica, he irritated the Lazi by his arrogance; Proc. *BP* II 15.6. He was recalled by Justinian and replaced; Proc. *BP* II 15.9.

In 541 to 544 he was one of the commanders of the Roman armies in the war against Persia. In 541 he and Buzes (*PLRE* III) urged Belisarius (*PLRE* III) to take the Roman armies into Persian territory; Proc. *BP* II 16.16. Later he disobeyed Belisarius's orders and pitched camp close to Nisibis and apart from the main army; the Persians who occupied the city sallied out and defeated him, and they captured Petrus' own standard which they subsequently set up on a tower of Nisibis and adorned it mockingly with sausages; Proc. *BP* II 18.16-26. Late in 542 he made allegations that Belisarius

and Buzes had declared their unwillingness to accept an emperor appointed at Constantinople if, as they feared, Justinian were dead of the plague, and the two generals were then recalled and dismissed; Proc. *Anecd.* 4.4. In 543 he joined Martinus (*PLRE III*) and the other generals near Citharizon to discuss whether to attack Persia; Proc. *BP II* 24.13. Since the discussions were indecisive, he took matters into his own hands and marched his own troops into Persia without informing his fellow-commanders of his intentions; Proc. *BP II* 24.18. In the battle of Anglon which ensued and resulted in a major defeat for the Romans, Petrus commanded the right wing; Proc. *BP II* 25.17. He was in Edessa in the following year with Martinus and Peranius (*PLRE III*) while it was besieged by Chosroes; Proc. *BP II* 26.25 (called ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατηγός). Chosroes demanded the surrender of Petrus and Peranius to him because they were formerly Persian subjects (δούλοι πατρῶα); Proc. *BP II* 26.38.

He is not to be confused with Petrus (*PLRE III*) the bodyguard (δορυφόρος) of Justinian who fought at the battle of Callinicum in 531; Proc. *BP I* 18.6.42.

Fl. Petrus 28

cos. 516

Full name; Rossi I 961. Petrus; *elsewhere*.

He was of distinguished family (parentum luce conspicuus); Cass. *Var.* IV 25.

He had probably recently received an office when Ennodius wrote a congratulatory letter to him in 506; Ennod. *Ep.* v 8 (postquam venerabilis iustitia principis periclitatis moribus magnitudinis tuae donavit te honorum germine pro messe virtutum). The office will have been below *inlustris* rank (see below).

In 510/511 Theoderic requested the PVR Argolicus to enrol Petrus in the senate, and described him as 'sua iam gravitate senator'; Cass. *Var.* IV 25. Since membership of the senate was by this date restricted to *inlustres*, Petrus will have only just acquired the rank; he will have received either an *inlustris* appointment or an honorary title conferring the *illustrate*.

CONSVL (West) a. 516 with no colleague (East or West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 960–964, *CIL XI* 3566, *Coll. Avell.* 111, 113, 118, 120, 121.

Aspebetus qui et Petrus

Flavius Theodorus Petrus Demosthenes

Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus

Petrus Marcellinus Felix Liberius

Pharismanius 1 (cubicularius) (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium reproaching him for his avarice; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 127 (addressed Φαρισμανίω ευνούχῳ τοῦ παλατίου). He was presumably a *cubicularius*.

Pharasmanes 2 MVM (East); king of the Iberians L IV/E V

On his name, see Justi, p. 91 s.n. Φαρασμάνης, n. 7.

His sister was Osduktia, paternal grandmother of Peter the Iberian; he was highly esteemed by the emperor Arcadius and held the rank of a *magister militum*; he enjoyed a leading position at court until accused of committing adultery with the empress Eudoxia, when he fled into hiding; he escaped eventually back to Iberia and there he became king, apparently relying on the White Huns for support; *V. Petr. Iber.*, pp. 15–16. See stemma 49.

His title at Constantinople was perhaps honorary.

Pharesmanes 3 MVM per Orientem 505–506

On his name, see Justi, p. 91 s.n. Φαρασμάνης, n. 7.

He was a Lazian; Theoph. AM 5997, cf. Proc. BP I 8.3 (Κόλχος μὲν γένος).

Father of Zaunas; Proc. BV II 19.1, 20.19, Theoph. AM 5997. Grandfather of Rufinus and Leontius (both in PLRE III); Proc. BV II 19.1, 20.19.

?COMES REI MILITARIS (East) a. 503–505: he was one of the Roman commanders subordinate to the *magistri militum* in the war against Persia from 503 to 505; Proc. BP I 8.3 (he was διαφερόντως ἀγαθὸς τὰ πολέμια), Zach. HE VII 5, Theoph. AM 5997 (στρατηγός). Since he was not a *magister militum* but commanded troops of the field army, he was probably a *comes rei militaris*. While serving under Patricius 14 and Hypatius 6 during the siege of Amida in 503, he and Theodorus 53 staged a successful ambush and caught four hundred Persians including Glones, one of their commanders; Josh. Styl. 56, Zach. HE VII 5, Mich. Syr. IX 8, cf. Proc. BP I 9.5–17, and see Fl. Patricius 14. He had five hundred cavalry under him and threatened any Persians who might leave Amida in search of supplies; he was the most warlike and feared of the Roman commanders ('solus autem Parzman quidam bellicosus pugna vicibus nonnullis gloriam adeptus est, et Persis ceber erat ac timendus, et nomen eius eos terrebant, et facta eius eos delebant ac minuebant, et ignavi ante eum inveniebantur et cadebant'); Zach. HE VII 5. When hostilities ceased in winter 504/505 he went to Apamea; Josh. Styl. 87. He

arranged for Amida to be returned to the Romans early in 505, and himself remained there in command of the district ('Parzman autem in urbe mansit, habitatores eius et regionem gubernans'); Zach. *HE* VII 5, Mich. Syr. IX 8.

MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 505-506: in summer 505 he went from Apamea to Edessa and there succeeded Areobindus 1 as *magister militum per Orientem*; Josh. Styl. 88 (Joshua says that he succeeded Hypatius, but Hypatius had already been succeeded in his command by Celer 2 in 503 and had returned to Constantinople, taking no further part in the war; presumably Joshua has got the name wrong). When the construction of Dara began (in late 505), Pharesmanes took troops from Edessa to Amida to protect the workers; he also took steps to reduce the number of wild animals in the area, as they had begun to proliferate; Josh. Styl. 90, cf. 92 (his place at Edessa was taken by the *dux Romanus* 7). In autumn 506 Pharesmanes and Timostratus negotiated with Persian representatives at Dara; they summoned the Roman army when they found evidence that the Persians intended treachery; Josh. Styl. 97.

Under Justin Pharesmanes expelled Paul bishop of Edessa (July 522) and persecuted monophysite monks; Mich. Syr. IX 14-15, Ps.-Dion. *chron.* II, pp. 25-6 ('στρατηλάτης').

In 527, by now an old man ('senex'), he took part with Hypatius 6 in unsuccessful negotiations with the Persians after their Saracen allies had raided Roman territory; Zach. *HE* VIII 5.

Pharetrius

mechanicus E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 262 (addressed Φαρετριῶ μηχανικῶ). *Mechanici* were architects of large buildings and were men of high standing; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 1013-14.

Philagrius 1: patricius (Sid. Ap. *Carm.* VII 156-7, XXIV 92-3, *Ep.* II 3.1); *PLRE* I.

PHILAGRIVS 2

(?v.c.) M/I. V

A man of letters (*vir omnium litterarum*), living in the countryside; a correspondent of Sidonius Apollinaris although not personally known to him; possibly of senatorial status (he was highly regarded by 'summates viri') and probably an ecclesiastic (*compleo ipse personam religiosi; ego vel imaginem* – though this may be flattery); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 14 (to be dated c. 469/77, since Sidonius was already an ecclesiastic).

PHILAGRIVS 2

His name suggests descent from the *patricius* Philagrius (*PLRE* 1, Philagrius 4); if he was, he was certainly of senatorial family.

PHILAGRIVS 3 v.sp. (in Italy) 507/511

Spectabilis Philagrius; he lived at Syracuse, spent a long time at the court of Theoderic (*palatii nostri longa observatione dilatus*), took his nephews (*fratris filios*) to Rome to study and then sought leave to return home to Syracuse; Theoderic gave permission, entrusting the boys' education to the supervision of Festus 5; Cass. *Var.* 1 39 (a. 507/511). Philagrius had possibly served in a post at court and retired as a *vir spectabilis*.

Philagrius 4 v.inl. (East) ?c. 516

He constructed part of a Church of St Menas at Anazarbus in Cilicia; a verse inscription alludes to *φιλαγριάδεσσι μερίμναις* and ends with the words *Φιλαγρίου υψουστρίου*; *Byz.* xxiii (1953), 239-43 = *SEG* xii 545a Anazarbus. The church in question may be identical with one built in 516; cf. *Anatolian Studies* ii (1952), 133.

Possibly identical with Philagrius, a native of Aphrodisias in Caria, husband of Theodora, who built some form of shelter from bad weather at Aphrodisias; *IGC* 246 Aphrodisias. This also is commemorated in a verse inscription, much damaged but showing close metrical and verbal similarities to the Anazarbus inscription (cf. *Byzantion*, cited above).

Iunius Philargyrius grammaticus (at Milan) ?V

Grammaticus; author of commentaries on Vergil's *Eclogues* and *Georgics* cited in the Berne *scholia*. The *scholia* call him 'Iunilius Flagrius Mediolanensis'. His dedication of *Georgic* 1 (in the *scholia*) is 'Iunilius Flagrius Valenti(ni)ano Mediolani'. His commentary on the *Eclogues* is extant in abridged form; called 'Explanatio Iunii Filarginii grammatici in bucolica Valentiniano'. The name is uncertain; another possibility is 'Iunilius Philagrius'. Cf. Schanz-Hosius ii, pp. 108-9 (= § 248, 6).

Philippus 1: domesticus (West) IV/VI; *PLRE* 1.

Philippus 2 PPO Illyrici 420-421

420^s (MSS 412) Aug. 6, *CTh* xvi 8.21 (ppo per Illyricum); 421 July 14, *CTh* xvi 2.45 (ppo Illyrici; the law concerns Illyricum).

Philippus 3 philosopher 423

Philippus et Sallustius philosophi morbo perierunt; Marcell. com. s.a. 423. The *Annals of Ravenna* s.a. 423 give a different version: occisi sunt Phillippus et Salustius inter Claternis et Bononia.

Philippus 4 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* 1 44 (addressed Φιλίππῳ σχολαστικῷ).

Philippus 5 decurion of Cyrrhus E/M V

A decurion of Cyrrhus; his father died when he was young; Philippus was a student of Isocasius (at Antioch), who helped him to obtain a *dignitas* (ἀξίωμα) when his turn for providing local games came round; subsequently he wished to pursue a career in the local senate at Cyrrhus but found that his *dignitas* debarred him from doing so (τέως αὐτῷ λυμαίνεται τὸ ἀξίωμα-ἀποστερεῖ γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ τῶν τοῦ βουλευτηρίου πρωτείων); Theodoret now writes on his behalf to Isocasius; Theod. *Ep.* XLIV (date unknown).

He probably received an honorary title which gave him exemption from curial duties, but then presumably changed his mind.

Possibly identical with Philippus 6.

PHILIPPVS 6 v.sp.; ?defensor of Cyrrhus 446/447

Ὁ περίβλεπτος Φίλιππος; Theod. *Ep.* 42, 44, 47. He was sent from Cyrrhus to Constantinople to complain that the city was oppressed by the burden of taxation; an unnamed bishop (perhaps Athanasius of Perrhe) who was his personal enemy was using his influence to do the city harm; Theod. *Ep.* xvii, 42, 44, 47 (all a. 446/47). In the previous year Proclus (bishop of Constantinople) had helped Philippus in a time of difficulty; Theod. *Ep.* 47, cf. *Ep.* xx (a. 445/46; commending Philippus to Proclus). In *Ep.* 47 Philippus is described as ὁ τῆς ἡμετέρας πρωτεύων πόλεως; if this alludes to an actual office, Philippus will probably have been the *defensor civitatis*, but Theodoret may be referring only to the high standing of Philippus at Cyrrhus due to his *spectabilis* rank; cf. Silvanus 5 and Fl. Strategius 9 (for πρωτεύων perhaps = *honoratus*).

Possibly identical with Philippus 5.

PHILIPPVS 7 ?comes consistorianus (East) L V/E VI

Brother of Zacharias 1 and Procopius 8 of Gaza; addressee of Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 7, 10, 17, 25, 34, 47, 53, 59, 123, 160 and, jointly

with Zacharias, of *Ep.* 24, 37, 45, 58, 61, 62, 76, 82-5, 100, 136, 137, 143. Also brother of Victor 6; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 28.

Present with Zacharias in Constantinople; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 136, 143. He was at the imperial court; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 53, 59. He and Zacharias were jointly asked to support a petition from Gaza to the PPO; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 84-5. He is described as very busy and practising his τέχνη profitably; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 47. This suggests that Philippus was, like Zacharias, an advocate at the bar of the praetorian prefecture.

He and Zacharias were apparently promoted to a post connected with the imperial consistory; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 45 (τὸ δὲ κοινοιστόριον ὅτι μὲν ἐστὶν ἀγνοῶ, — Ῥωμαϊκῶ γὰρ κόμπῳ προσβάλλει τὴν ἐμὴν ἀκοήν — δι' ὑμᾶς δὲ καὶ τοῦνομα φιλῶ, καὶ θεῖον ὄντως αὐτὸ βουλομένην ὑπάρχειν, καὶ τιμῶν προσηγορίαν ἧς τὸ ἔργον ἠγνόησα · εἰ δὲ καὶ μεταβέβληται σοι πρὸς τὸ μείζον ἢ τύχη, ἀλλὰ μείνον ὅσπερ ἦσθα πάλαι τοῖς ἔργοις, ἵνα μὴ σε ἀλαζόνα κοινοιστοριανὸν ὀνομάσω). This is obscure. Had they been *notarii*, it could mean that they became secretaries of the consistory. As they were apparently advocates, it probably means that they became *comites consistoriani* and attended as legal experts when the consistory met in its role as a high court of justice; cf. Jones, *LRE* I 506-7 with n. 85. The evidence, however, does not permit a firm conclusion. It was perhaps at this high point in his career that Philippus received a letter asking him to forward a petition from Gaza to the patriarch or the emperor's brother (see Paulus 26) for presentation to the emperor; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 59.

In one letter, Procopius refers to Philippus as seriously contemplating marriage; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 123.

ATT(IVS) PHILIPPVS 8 v.c., com. ord. pr., governor (consularis) of Pamphylia ?V

Ὁ λαμ(πρότατος) κόμης πρώτου βαθμοῦ, διέπων τὴν ἑπαρχὸν ἐξουσίαν (at Side); *CIG* 4361 = *IE* 1968, 491 Side (Pamphylia). For the formulae, cf. Severus Simplicius 13, and also Fl. Anysius (in *PLRE* I, whose date and office should perhaps be corrected to 'governor (consularis) of Phrygia' in ?V).

Fl. Philippus 9 cos. 408

Full name; Rossi I 586, 587, *CIG* 9478. Philippus; *elsewhere*.

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 408 with Anicius Auchenius Bassus 7: *Fasti*, Rossi I 583-589, *CIG* 9478, *CIL* v 6282, ix 1364, *SB* 1540, *Zos.* v 28.1, 34.7, *Soc.* vi 23.7, vii 1.1, *Soz.* ix 1.1. Since his name is

PHILOMATHIUS

given second after Bassus in the papyrus (*SB* 1540, a postconsular date), he was probably a western appointee.

Possibly identical with Fl. Philippus PVR 391 (*PLRE* 1).

Iobius Philippus Hymetius

Fl. PHILOCALVS dux et praeses (Arabiae) ?V

[Ἐπι Φ]λ. Φιλοκά[λου τοῦ μεγαλο]πρ(επεστάτου) δουκό[ς καὶ ἡγε]μόνος;
Kraeling, *Gerasa*, p. 469 = *AE* 1939, 259 Gerasa (Arabia).

PHILOMATHIA (c.f.) MV

Probably daughter of Philomathius, and so wife of Eriphius; she had five children and died aged about thirty; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 8. She was of noble birth; cf. *Ep.* II 8.3, v. 5 (ο splendor generis).

Philomathius v.inl. MV

His name is spelt 'Filimathius' in all MSS.

A native of Gaul; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* I 3.2 (nostri cives). Father-in-law of Eriphius; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* v 17.2.9-10. His daughter was probably Philomathia, his only child; his wife had died young; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 8. At his daughter's death he asked Sidonius to compose her epitaph; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 8.2-3.

ASSESSOR of a *vicarius* (?*Septem Provinciarum*) a. 467/468: when he received *Sid. Ap. Ep.* I 3 (to be dated in late 467 or early 468, see Gaudentius 8) his post as *assessor* to a *vicarius* had recently expired and Sidonius urged him to accept an offer to become *assessor* to a PPO, as that would give him a higher status when attending the *Concilium* (sc. *Septem Provinciarum*); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* I 3.3 (unde te etiam par fuerit privilegio consiliorum praefecturae, in quae participanda deposceris, antiquati honoris perniciousiter sarcire dispendium, ne, si extra praerogativam consilii in concilium veneris, solas vicariorum vices egisse videare). The expiry of his post under a *vicarius* seems to be connected with the appointment of Gaudentius 8 as *vicarius Septem Provinciarum*; if so, he was presumably *assessor* to Gaudentius' unknown predecessor in the office.

?ASSESSOR of a PPO c. a. 468: it is not recorded if he accepted this office (see above). If he did, he will have obtained the rank of *comes ordinis primi* with status equalling that of a *vicarius* (i.e. a *vir spectabilis*); cf. *CTh* VI 15.1.

VIR INLVSTRIS: *Sid. Ap. Ep.* v 17.7. Since this letter was written before Sidonius became bishop of Clermont (late 469), Philomathius must have acquired illustrious status in 468 or 469.

PHILOMATHIVS

He received one letter from Sidonius; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 13. Sidonius composed impromptu verses about him arising from a trivial occasion at Lyons; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 17.

Philometor CSL (East) 406 June 27
CTh x 20.13^a dat. Cpli.

Philon v.inl. (East) E/MV
 Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* 138 (addressed Φίλωνι Ἰλλουστρίῳ). Perhaps identical with the Philon who received Nil. *Ep.* 220, described as very generous towards monks.

Ioannes Philoponus

PHILOROMVS comes (East) E/MV
 Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk asking him to be more respectful towards monks; Nil. *Ep.* 287 (addressed Φιλορόμῳ κόμητι).

Philosophia mother of Hesychius of Miletus M/LV
 Wife of Hesychius 13, mother of Hesychius 14 of Miletus; Suid. H 611.

Philoxenus 1 father of Syrianus L IV/EV
 Father of the philosopher Syrianus 3; Marin. V. *Procli* 11. He was therefore an Alexandrian. Cf. stemma 29.

Philoxenus 2 Mag. Off. (East) E/MV
 Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 2286 (addressed Φιλοξενῳ μαγιστρῳ).

Philoxenus 3 agens in rebus (?East) 458-460
 Bearer of letters of Pope Leo to Constantinople (per Filoxenum agentem in rebus); *ACOec.* II iv, p. 105 = Leo, *Ep.* 162 (dated March 21, 458), *Coll. Avell.* 51-2 = Leo, *Ep.* 169-70 (both dated June 17, 460).

Philoxenus 4 Roman envoy to the Goths 478
 Envoy of the emperor Zeno to Theodericus 7 after the two Theoderics (5 and 7) had joined forces in 478 and sent a joint embassy to Zeno; he failed to persuade Theoderic to desert Theoderic Strabo 5; Malch. fr. 16.

Present at Edessa in Macedonia in 479 with Sabinianus Magnus 4; Malch. fr. 18.

Philoxenus 5 v.d., agens in rebus (East) V

Ὁ καθοσιωμένος μαγιστριανός; he had induced the petitioner to take his place as *riparius* with promises of help and support, but subsequently broke his word; *P. Oxy.* 904 (in the fifth century).

Philoxenus 6 rhetor (East) I. V/E. VI

Addressee of two letters from Dionysius of Antioch. An old acquaintance of Dionysius, reproached for not writing, styled ῥήτωρ δεξιός; *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 14. Styled φίλων ἄριστε καὶ ῥητόρων; *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 25.

Philoxenus 7 notarius V/VI

Νοτάριος; made payments of one or two *solidi* to various individuals; *PSI* 891 provenance unknown.

Fl. Theodorus Philoxenus Soterichus Philoxenus 8 cos. 525

Inscr. 1-3) XIII 10032, 8 (= D 1308 = *CIG* 8632) three identical consular diptychs, at Compiègne, Autun and Liverpool; *Inscr.* 4) V 8120. 4 consular diptych, at Milan. All four diptychs are partly in Latin, partly in Greek.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-4. Philoxenus; *Joh. Mal., Chron. Pasch.*

His titles in 525 are given on the four diptychs: VIR ILLUSTRIS (omitted *Inscr.* 4); COM(ES) DOMEST(ICORVM) (or similar)^(a); EX MAGISTRO M(ILITVM) PER THRACIA(M) (so *Inscr.* 1-3, ex magistr(o) per Thracia(m) *Inscr.* 4)^(b); ET CONSVL ORDIN(ARIVS)^(c).

(a) COMES DOMESTICORVM: since the diptychs do not call him 'ex com. domest.', he evidently still bore this title in 525. However, the status of the *comes domesticorum* ranked below that of a *magister militum*, and therefore Philoxenus cannot have held the actual post of *comes domesticorum* in 525. It will therefore have been a titular office, possibly conferred to give him the status of *vir illustris* (i.e. membership of the senate) (such was the practice in the West at this time, cf. *Cass. Var.* VI 11; and for the East, see Phlegethius 2).

(b) MAGISTER MILITVM PER THRACIAS a. 491/518: he probably held this post under Anastasius, since he was already ἀπό στρατηλατῶν when sent into exile; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519 (see below).

Anastasius sent him into exile (the reason is not recorded), but he was recalled together with Diogenianus 4 and Apion 2 early in the reign of Justin; *Joh. Mal.* 411, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519.

(c) CONSVL (East) a. 525 with Fl. Probus iunior 10 (West): *Fasti*, Joh. Mal. 411, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519, *P. Cairo Masp.* 1 67102, 67103, II 67125, 67254, *P. Flor.* III 323, *P. Iand.* 43, *P. Michael.* 43, *PSI* III 246, *BGU* II 673, IV 1094; cf. *Inscr.* 1-3 (τουτι τὸ δῶρον τῆ σοφῆ γερουσία ὑπατος ὑπάρχων προσφέρω Φιλόξενος), *Inscr.* 4 (τῶ σεμνύοντι τοῖς τρόποις τὴν ἀξίαν ὑπατος ὑπάρχων προσφέρω Φιλόξενος).

Philtatius

?grammaticus E V

Companion of the historian Olympiodorus I at Athens; he was proficient in literary matters (εὐφυῶς περὶ γραμματικῆν ἔχων) and was able to advise the Athenians on the craft of manufacturing books using paste; for this he was much admired and was rewarded by them with a statue; Olymp. fr. 32.

Philumenus

?agens in rebus (East) 519

Arrested at Constantinople together with the *agens in rebus* Demetrius 3 and other persons, among them representatives of the bishop of Thessalonica; *Coll. Avell.* 213 (Feb./March 519). It is not clear whether Philumenus was also an *agens in rebus* or not.

Phlegetius I

Mag. Off. (East) 441 April 17

Nov. Theod. 21 (magistro officiorum) = *CJ* I 31.3 (= XII 29.1) (comiti et magistro officiorum) dat. Cpli.

FL. A(X)IVS ARCADIVS PHLEGETHIVS 2 v. magn., com. dom. et proc. (Asiae) L V/VI

Φλ. Ἀ[ξ]ίος Ἀ[ρ]κάδιος Φλεγέ[θ]ιος ὁ μεγαλοπρ(επέστατος) κόμες τῶν καθ(οσιωμένων) δομestίκω(ν) καὶ ἀνθύπατος; he punished the people of Smyrna after a riotous demonstration; *IGC* 100⁸ = *AE* 1924, 139 Ephesus. He was proconsul of Asia; his title of *comes domesticorum* was perhaps honorary, which would indicate a date not before the late fifth century (presumably after the creation by Leo of the *excubitores* in c. 466; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 657-8); for a similar combination of an honorary *illustris* title with an office of lower rank, cf. *CJ* II 7.20 (a 'vir illustris comes privatarum et proconsul Asiae' in 497). He may have had the *comitiva domesticorum* conferred in order to make him a 'vir illustris' and so a member of the senate; cf. e.g. Philoxenus 8.

Phocas I (grammaticus, in *PLRE* I) = Phocas 3.

Phocas 2 secretary to Theoderic c. 476/478

Secretary of Theodericus 7 when the latter was MVM (in c. 476/478) (Φωκᾶν τὸν ὄτε ἦν στρατηγὸς γραμματέα αὐτῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς ὄντα); later Zeno sent him and Artemidorus 3 as envoys to Theoderic in 479; they persuaded him to open negotiations; Malch. fr. 18.

Phocas 3 grammaticus (at Rome) V

Author of an *Ars de nomine et verbo* (extant); *Gramm. Lat.* v, pp. 410ff. He also composed in verse a *Vita Vergilii* (extant); *Anth. Lat.* I 671. Grammaticus urbis Romae; *Superscription* of the *Vita Vergilii*. Grammaticus; *Superscription* of the *Ars*. He alludes to his pupils; *Gramm. Lat.* v, pp. 410, 411. Since he used Donatus (= Donatus 4, *PLRE* I) (for the *Vita*) and was alluded to by both Priscianus 2 (*Gramm. Lat.* II, p. 515) and Cassiodorus 4 (*Gramm. Lat.* VII 212, 214, *Inst. Div. Litt.* XXX 2, *Inst. Saec. Litt.* I 1), his date fell in the fifth century. The work *de aspiratione* ascribed to 'Phocas grammaticus' is of much later date. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 215-18. (This entry replaces that for Phocas in *PLRE* I.)

PHOCAS 4 cubicularius (East) 508/511

'Qwbwqlr'; joint addressee with Eupraxius of a letter from Severus of Antioch in 508/511; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 68. He was presumably a monophysite like Eupraxius, and like him will have served at Constantinople.

Phocas 5 patricius; PPO (Orientis) 532

Of noble birth (ἀνὴρ εὐπατριδῆς), grandson of Salvius 3; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 72. Son of Craterus; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 72, Joh. Mal. 449, Theoph. AM 6019, 6022, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 532.

He was a pagan; Joh. Mal. 449, Theoph. AM 6022.

SILENTIARIUS before 526: τὰ πρῶτα τοῖς λεγομένοις σιλεντιαρίοις τῆς ἀλλῆς διαπρέψας; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 72.

PATRICIUS a. 526: already *patricius* in 526; Joh. Mal. 422, Theoph. AM 6019. His appointment is alluded to by John Lydus so as to suggest that he was made *patricius* from being *silentarius*; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 72 (ἐπὶ τοὺς πατέρας τῆς βασιλείας κατ' ἀξίαν ἀνελήλυθε).

Patricius; Just. Nov. 82.1 (a. 539), Proc. BP I 24.18 (a. 532), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 532, Theoph. AM 6022 (a. 529).

He was sent to Antioch with Asterius 10 after the earthquake of

29 May 526 with money to help the rebuilding; Joh. Mal. 422, Theoph. AM 6019.

In 529 when Justinian first persecuted pagans Phocas was subjected to questioning but suffered no worse harm; Theoph. AM 6022, cf. Joh. Mal. 449 (he is wrongly said to have been killed on this occasion; see further below).

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 532: during the Nika riot (Jan. 532) Justinian dismissed the PPO Ioannes the Cappadocian (*PLRE III*) and installed Phocas in his place; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 72–6, Proc. *BP I* 24.18, *Anecd.* 21.6, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 532. He held the post for less than a year; Proc. *Anecd.* 21.7. Ioannes was PPO again by mid-October, 532; cf. *CJ* (ed. Krueger), p. 509.

IVDEX PEDANEVS (at Constantinople) a. 539 April 8: described as a former PPO familiar with the law, he was one of the *iudices pedanei* appointed by Justinian in 539; Just. *Nov.* 82.1 (a. 539 April 8; *συνείδομεν ἐκ μὲν τῶν ἐνδοξοτάτων πατρικίων . . . καὶ Φωκᾶν τὸν ἐνδοξότατον ἐν τοῖς ἡμετέροις καταλέξει δικασταῖς, ἄνδρα ὃν ὁ τε σὸς ἐπίσταται θρόνος ἐπαινουμένως αὐτοῦ προστάνα, καὶ πρὸς γε τὰ ἐκ νόμων εἰδῶτα*).

In 542/543 he was one of the judges sent to Cyzicus to enquire into the murder of bishop Eusebius and to see what share of the responsibility lay with Ioannes the Cappadocian; Joh. Mal. fr. 47 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 173), Proc. *BP I* 25.40, cf. Joh. Mal. 480.

During another persecution of pagans in 545/546, Phocas committed suicide; Joh. Eph. (in *Rev. de l'Or. Chrét.* II, p. 481) = Ps.-Dion. *chron.* II, pp. 76–7, Mich. Syr. IX 24. Perhaps the notice of his death in Joh. Mal. 449 was an error arising from confusion of the two persecutions, the second of which is not mentioned by John Malalas.

His character and conduct met the approval of both John Lydus and Procopius. He was well known for the generosity of his gifts; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 72, 74 (an instance during his prefecture of a gift to a church, at Pessinus in Galatia). Procopius described him as one of the few *praefecti* not to profit from his office; Proc. *Anecd.* 21.6. He had a reputation for justice; Proc. *BP I* 24.18, *Anecd.* 21.6.

During his prefecture he began to take instruction in Latin; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 73 (under Speciosus; see *PLRE III*).

Described as *ἀνὴρ σοφός*; Joh. Mal. 422, Theoph. AM 6019.

Phoebadius

poet 414

Author of an *epithalamium* which he delivered at the marriage of Athaulfus and Galla Placidia † at Narbo in Jan. 414; Olymp. fr. 24.

PHOEBAMMON 1 ex ducibus (East) L. IV/E. V

A document from Oxyrhynchus, dated Sept. 27, 412, is addressed κληρονόμοις Φοιβάμμωνος τοῦ τῆς λαμπρᾶς μνήμης ἀπὸ δουκῶν γεουχοῦσι ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλεως; *P. Mich.* 611. Phoebammon, not otherwise recorded, was of senatorial rank and had either held office as *dux* or had obtained the honorific title of *ex ducibus* (entitling him to the status and privileges enjoyed by former *duces*). His name is Egyptian and he was presumably a landowner at Oxyrhynchus, perhaps of local stock.

Phoebammon 2 sophist ?V

Author of a work on rhetorical figures; cf. *RhM* 61 (1906), 119 (Φοιβάμμωνος σοφιστοῦ σχόλια περὶ σχημάτων ῥητορικῶν). Both his name and allusions to Egyptians in this work suggest that he was himself a native of Egypt. He taught at Alexandria and was perhaps a contemporary of Syrianus 3; *RhM loc. cit.* (σοφιστῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας). He wrote a commentary on the *Idéai* of Hermogenes, now lost but cited in the later commentaries; Walz, *Rhet. Graeci* vi 67, 73, 567, cf. *RhM* 50 (1895), 244, 247-8, 54 (1899), 632-3 (δ σοφιστῆς Φοιβάμμων), *Breslau. philol. Abh.* viii 2, p. 82. Author of a (surviving) study of imitation, *Περὶ μιμήσεως*; *RhM* 61 (1906), 124ff.

He also apparently wrote a commentary on Thucydides; cf. Christ-Schmid-Stählin⁶ 492, 11, *RhM* 61 (1906), 634.

See further *P-W* xx, 326-43.

PHOEBAMMON 3 comes (East) 488-524

Κόμης; recorded in official documents from Oxyrhynchus between 488 and 524; *P. Oxy.* 1888 (a. 488), *P. Oxy.* 994 (a. 499), *P. Oxy.* 1945 (a. 517), *P. Oxy.* 1946 (a. 524). Also mentioned (without title) in *P. Oxy.* 2047 (undated). See Samuel 2.

[Phoeb]ammon 4 magister (?privatae) (Egypt) V/VI

[Φοιβ]άμμωνος τοῦ μαγιστορος (sic) πρ[ι]ουάτης?]; *P. Lond.* v, no. 1790 provenance unknown, date probably fifth or sixth century.

PHOEBAMMON 5 comes (East) E. VI

Son of Iulius; κόμης; *P. Cairo Masp.* 67058 vii 9.15.22 (on pp. 204-205) Aphroditopolis (Arcadia).

PHOEBAMMON 6 comes; defensor (at Antaeopolis) VI

Styled ὁ λαμπροτάτος κόμης καὶ ἔκδικος in a sixth-century papyrus from the Antaeopolite nome; *P. Ross.-Georg.* III 43.

Fl. Phoebammon 7 ex protectoribus (East) 421

Son of Diogenes; described as ἀπὸ πρωτηκτόρων, διοικῶν τὰ πράγματα τῆς θειοτάτης οἰκίας; *P. Oxy.* 1134 (a. 421). He was apparently manager of imperial estates near Oxyrhynchus.

Flavius Messius Phoebus Severus

Flavius Photius scholasticus (at Aphrodisias) V/VI

Σχο(λαστικός); *IGC* 264 Aphrodisias (Caria). Building works were dated under him. See further Addenda, p. 0000.

Phthasuarsas Persian prince L V/E VI

According to Theophanes, Phthasuarsas was the third son of the Persian king Cavades, his mother being Cavades' daughter Sambice; he was a Manichee; *Theoph.* AM 6016.

Probably to be identified with Caoses, the eldest son of Cavades, who was prince of the Padhishkhvar ('Padhishkhvâr-shâh', viz. Phthasuarsas), an area south of the Caspian; his 'Manichaeism' is possibly an allusion to Mazdakite beliefs; cf. Christensen, *L'Iran sous les Sassanides*², 353-4, and also Justi, p. 99, s.n. Φαθασουαρσάν.

Phylarchus Roman envoy (East) 462/463 and 467

Sent from Constantinople as envoy to Marcellinus 6 (in Dalmatia) in 462 or 463 to persuade him not to attack Italy, in which mission he succeeded; *Prisc. fr.* 30 (for the date, see Marcellinus).

Envoy of Leo to the Vandal king Geiseric in 467, informing him of the proclamation of Anthemius and threatening war if he continued interfering in Italy; he returned to Constantinople with Geiseric's charges that the East Romans had broken their word; *Prisc. fr.* 40.

PIERIVS 1 (?v.c.) L IV/E V

Correspondent of Symmachus; he lived overseas from Italy and wrote each year when the sailing season came round again; *Symm. Ep.* VIII 45 (a. 400). Possibly a senator living in Africa.

PIERIVS 2

(v.c.) (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* i 316 (addressed Πιερίῳ συγκλητικῷ).

PIERIVS 3

comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* ii 167 (addressed Πιερίῳ κόμητι νεωτέρῳ, presumably 'comes iunior'). He is said to be in love with Dionysiodorus the son of the *magister* (?*officiorum*) and is warned to avoid his company; he was presumably living in Constantinople.

Pierius 4

PVR 440 June 9

Nov. Val. 8.1^adat. Rav(ennae).

Pierius 5

comes domesticorum (in Italy) 488-490

COMES DOMESTICORVM (of Odovacer) a. 488-490: comes domesticorum, in 490; Anon. *Val.* 11.53. Comes, in 488 and 490; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 44.5 (a. 488), *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 491 (a. 490). In 488 he supervised the withdrawal of Roman provincials from Noricum to Italy; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 44.5 (for the date, cf. Hodgkin, *Italy and Her Invaders*, III², 169-70). He was 'vir inlustri ac magnifico' in March 489 (see below). In 490 he commanded the armies of Odovacer in the battle of the Addua (on Aug. 11); during the battle he was killed; Anon. *Val.* 11.53, *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 491 (Pierio comite, qui bellicis rebus praeerat).

Odovacer promised him a gift of estates worth 690 *solidi* per annum, and details are preserved in a papyrus document dated March 18, 489; Marini, *P. Dip.* 82-3 = *P. Ital.* 10-11 = *FIR* III², n. 99. Before that date he had already received estates bringing in 650 *solidi* of the promised sum, viz. the *massa Pyramitana* near Syracuse which was worth 430 *solidi* per annum, and the island of Melita in the province of Dalmatia worth 200 *solidi* per annum. On that date he received further estates bringing in slightly more than the 40 *solidi* outstanding, all adjoining the *massa Pyramitana*; the *fundus Aemilianus* worth 18 *solidi*; the remainder of the *fundus Dubli* worth 15¾ *solidi*; and part of the *fundus Putaxiae* worth 7 *solidi*. His *actores* registered the document at Ravenna and at Syracuse, and then took formal possession of the new properties.

SABVCIVS PINIANVS 1 (v.c.) L IV/EV

Named on a contorniate medallion; A. Alföldi, *Die Kontorniaten*, 56, 98.

VALERIVS PINIANVS 2: husband of Melania the younger
L IV/EV; PLRE I.

Pionius v.inl. (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; his father was Eucarpus; Pionius was fond of wearing ornaments, such as gold rings and bracelets; he was soon to be married; Nil. *Ep.* III 31 (addressed Πιονίῳ Ἰλλουστρίῳ). Perhaps identical with the Pionius to whom Nilus wrote another letter, *Ep.* III 299.

Flavius Pionius Diotimus

PIRATA (?v.c.) 396/397

He and his *procurator* brought a financial suit against Caecilianus I and sought support from Ambrose bishop of Milan; Symm. *Ep.* III 36 (a. 396/397). Possibly a senator.

Pirrus EV

His murder at Rome on July 23, 428, was recorded in the *Annals of Ravenna* s.a. 428. Nothing further is known about him.

PITZIAS comes (in Italy) 504-523

Pitzias; Cass. *Var.* v 29. Pitzia; Ennod. *Pan. Theod.* 12 (= pp. 278, 280 ed. Hartel). Petza; Jord. *Get.* 301. Pitzamus; Jord. *Get.* 300. Πιτζας; Proc. On the name (which is not Germanic), see Schönfeld, p. 180.

COMES (of Theoderic) a. 504-523: comes (of Theoderic in 504) et inter primos electus; Jord. *Get.* 300. Comes (in 523/526); Cass. *Var.* v 29.

One of the 'Gothorum nobilissimi'; Ennod. *Pan. Theod.* 12 (= p. 278).

In 504 he was sent by Theoderic to negotiate with Traseric and the Gepids near Sirmium; they fled and he seized the city and the district around; later, in 505, he led his men into Dacia to defend his ally Mundo against the Roman army, and inflicted a crushing defeat on them under their commander Sabinianus 5 at Horreum

Margi; Ennod. *Pan. Theod.* 12 (= pp. 278-80), Jord. *Get.* 300-1.
For the dates, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 145-6.

In 523/526 he was in charge of an enquiry into complaints by a former soldier of Theoderic that he was being wrongly claimed as a slave; Cass. *Var.* v 29.

Possibly identical with the Goth Pitzas, a leading inhabitant of Samnium, who went over with the Goths of Samnium to join Belisarius (*PLRE* III) in 537 and received troops to defend the district; Proc. *BGI* 15.1-2.

Flavius Pius Maximus *signo* Marianus

Placidia 1 wife of Olybrius M V

Younger daughter of Valentinian III and Eudoxia, sister of Eudocia 1; Prisc. fr. 29, Proc. *BVI* 5.3, 6.6, Evagr. *HE* II 7 (younger than Eudocia), Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 366, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 437, 455, Joh. Mal. 356, 366, Theoph. AM 5947, Zon. XIII 25.27. She was born in 439/443; Merobaud. *Carm.* I 19ff., cf. Clover, *TAPS* 61 (1971), 24-7. Wife of Anicius Olybrius 6; Prisc. fr. 29, Malch. fr. 13, *V. Dan. Styl.* 35, *Anth. Gr.* I 12, *Coll. Avell.* 62, Vict. Vit. II 2-3, Proc. *BVI* I 5.6, 6.6, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 11, Joh. Mal. 366, 374, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 464, Theoph. AM 5947, 5949, 5964, Cedr. I 606, Zon. XIII 25.27. Mother of Anicia Iuliana 3; *Anth. Gr.* I 12, Joh. Mal. 368, Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 53. Her marriage probably took place in 454/455 (see Olybrius 6). Her daughter was born in Constantinople in c. 461/462; Joh. Mal. 368 (and cf. Iuliana 3). See stemma 3.

Carried away captive to Africa by Geiseric in 455; released with her mother and sent to Constantinople in c. 461; Prisc. fr. 29, Proc. *BVI* I 5.3.6, Joh. Mal. 366, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 366, 393, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Theoph. AM 5947, 5949, Zon. XIII 25.27, Cedr. I 606.

Living at Constantinople in 478; Malch. fr. 13. *Nobilissima femina*; *Coll. Avell.* 62 (a. 478), Vict. Vit. II 3, cf. *IGC* 240 (*ἡ ἐπιφανεστάτη*) (c. 480/84).

Placidia 2 inl.f. 494/495

Illustris femina; owner of estates near Consilinum in Lucania; her agents complained that one of her slaves had been illegally ordained as priest; Gelas. *Ep.* 21 (Thiel) (a. 494/5).

Placidia 3 inlustris puella 513-532

Inlustris puella, instructa litteris; died aged 18 years 11 months, buried near Verona on Oct. 11, 532; v 3897 = *ILCV* 223 near Verona.

Aelia Galla Placidia 4

Augusta 421-450

Aelia Placidia; Coins (in Cohen² viii, pp. 193-7). Galla Placidia; Coins, xv 7153 = *AE* 1894, 157, Agnellus 42 (an inscription at Ravenna) = xi 276 = D 818 = *ILCV* 20e, Soz. ix 16.2, Leo, *Ep.* 56, 58. Placidia; *elsewhere*.

She was the daughter of Theodosius I and his second wife Galla (*PLRE* 1); Oros. vii 40.2, Soc. vii 24.2, Philost. x 7, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 416, Hyd. Lem. 44, Jord. *Get.* 159-60, *Rom.* 311. She was probably born in 388; see Bury, *LRE*² i 198 n. 1. She was half-sister to the emperors Arcadius and Honorius; Oros. vii 40.2, 43.2, Olymp. fr. 3, 31, 40, Soc. vii 24.2-3, Soz. ix 16.2, Syn. *Ep.* 61, Zos. v 38.1, vi 12.3, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 77 (s.a. 416), Hyd. Lem. 44, Marcell. com. s.a. 410, Joh. Mal. 349, Proc. *BVI* 3.4.

She married the Visigothic king Athaulfus at Narbo in Jan. 414; Oros. vii 40.2, 43.2.7, Olymp. fr. 22, 24, Philost. xii 4, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 416, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 77 (s.a. 416), Hyd. Lem. 57 (s.a. 414), Marcell. com. s.a. 410, Jord. *Get.* 159-60, *Rom.* 323. She bore him a son Theodosius 5, who died soon after his birth; Olymp. fr. 26.

Her second husband was the *patricius* Fl. Constantius 17 whom she married on Jan. 1, 417; Agnellus 40, Olymp. fr. 8, 20, 34 (gives the date), 38, 40, Soc. vii 24.2-3, Philost. xii 12, Soz. ix 16.2, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 416, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 77 (s.a. 416), Hyd. Lem. 62 (s.a. 416), Jord. *Rom.* 326, Proc. *BVI* 3.4, Joh. Mal. 350, Theoph. AM 5895, 5911. Her first child by him was Iusta Grata Honoria; Agnellus 42, Olymp. fr. 34, Soz. ix 16.2, Jord. *Get.* 223. Her second, born in 419, was the future emperor Placidus Valentinianus; Agnellus 40, 42, Olymp. fr. 34, Soc. vii 24.2-3, Philost. xii 12, Soz. ix 16.2, Marcell. com. s.a. 424, 432, Hyd. Lem. 72 (s.a. 419), 84 (s.a. 425), Cass. *Var.* xi 1, Jord. *Rom.* 311, Proc. *BVI* 3.10, Joh. Mal. 350, 356, Theoph. AM 5911-12, 5926. See stemmata 1 and 40. She had a niece (nepta) called Singledia; Agnellus 41.

NOBILISSIMA PVELLA: named on a bronze tablet dating from her early years; xv 7153 = *AE* 1894, 157 (d.n. Gallae Placidiae n.p.).

In 408 she was in Rome and approved of the decision of the senate to kill Serena (*PLRE* 1); Zos. v 38.1.

In 410 she was taken prisoner by the Visigoths during the capture of Rome; Oros. vii 40.2, 43.2, Olymp. fr. 3, Philost. xii 4, Zos. vi 12.3, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 416, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 77 (s.a. 416), Hyd. Lem. 44 (s.a. 409), Marcell. com. s.a. 410, Jord. *Get.* 159-60, *Rom.* 323. She was taken to Gaul by them in 412 and in 414 married Athaulfus (see above). After the murder of Athaulfus and his suc-

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cessor Segericus, she was restored to the Romans by the Visigothic king Vallia probably in summer 416; Oros. vii 43.12, Olymp. fr. 31, Philost. xii 4, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 416, Jord. *Get.* 164-5, *Rom.* 326. She married Constantius 17 on Jan. 1, 417 (see above).

AVGVSTA a. 421-450: she was proclaimed Augusta by her brother and her husband (i.e. in 421); Olymp. fr. 34. Augusta; Coins, Agnellus 42, D 817, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 423, 425, Olymp. fr. 46, Leo, *Ep.* 58 (a. 450; a letter written by her), *Ep.* 63 (a. 450; written to her), Marcell. com. s.a. 424, Jord. *Rom.* 327.

After the death of Constantius III, the close affection observed between Honorius and Placidia provoked scandalous gossip; later it allegedly turned to hatred and they quarrelled; Placidia went with her children to Constantinople, either in banishment or seeking refuge; Olymp. fr. 40, Philost. xii 13, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 423, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 90 (s.a. 422). After Honorius died she was supported by Theodosius II against the usurper Ioannes 6 and with his defeat in 425 regained power as Augusta in the West, acting as regent for her young son Valentinian III; Olymp. fr. 46, Soc. vii 24, Philost. xii 13, Marcell. com. s.a. 424, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 95 (s.a. 424). Olympiodorus (*ἐπαναλαμβάνει αὐτὴ μὲν τὸ τῆς Αὐγούστου . . . ἀξίωμα*) and Marcellinus (*Placidia mater Valentiniani Augusta nuncupata est*) both imply that she became Augusta for the second time; Honorius might have stripped her of the title, but the fact is not recorded; more probably she had retained the title while in the East, and the reference is only to the official proclamation of her authority in the West.

She died on Nov. 27, 450; Agnellus 42, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 136 (s.a. 450), Proc. *BI* 14.15. She received burial in the monastery of St Nazarius at Ravenna; Agnellus 42.

She was a woman of ability and devoted to religion; Oros. vii 43.7 (*femina sane ingenio acerrima et religione satis proba*), Soz. ix 16.2, Olymp. fr. 38. She built a Church of the Holy Cross at Ravenna, and also a Church of St John the Divine; Agnellus 41, 42. In c. 402 she owned the palace at Constantinople formerly owned by Ablabius (*PLRE* 1); Syn. *Ep.* 61.

PLACIDINA

(c.f.) L V/E VI

Wife of Apollinaris 3; Greg. Tur. *HF* iii 2, 13, *Glor. Mart.* 65. Mother of Arcadius 7; Greg. Tur. *HF* iii 12. See stemma 14.

In 515 she and Alcima had Apollinaris made bishop of Clermont; Greg. Tur. *HF* iii 2.

In c. 525/7 she and Alcima were arrested by the Frank king

PLACIDINA

Theoderic at Cahors after Arcadius tried to surrender Clermont to Childebert; they were exiled and their property confiscated; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 12.

!Placidus! 1 in office in the Burgundian kingdom ?499

A catholic holding high office under the Burgundian king Gundobad, present at a debate between catholics and Arians; Avit. *App.* 1 (= *Collatio episcoporum . . . coram rege Gundebaldo adversus Arianos*) (catholici, inter quos erant Placidus et Lucanus, qui erant de praecipuis militiae regis). This document, however, was one of the forgeries of Jérôme Vignier, cf. Hefele-Leclercq II 2, p. 951 n. 1. The name may have been taken from the (genuine) Placidus of Gratianopolis (in the Burgundian kingdom) to whom Sidonius Apollinaris wrote a letter of thanks for his interest in his writings; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* III 14 (c. 477, cf. Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, 169 with n. 2).

Placidus 2 Latin glossographer V/VI

Author of *glossae* on Latin authors from Plautus onwards (incipiunt glossae Placidi grammatici); his date is later than Orosius and earlier than the *Codex Salmasianus*, and he therefore lived in the fifth or sixth century; he refers to Plautus as 'saecularis poeta comicus', and alludes to e.g. 'pagani augures', and was probably therefore a Christian; see further *P-W* XX 1937-44, Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 257-61.

PLACIDVS 3 senator E VI

Son of Tertullus 2; sent to St Benedict by his father to be educated; the date was before 529 (perhaps in c. 522, see L'Huillier, *St Benoît*, 123); Greg. *Dial.* II 3.

(P)LACIDVS . . . TOR 4 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32192. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Lactantius Placidus 5 V/VI

Author of a commentary on Statius; see *P-W* XII 356-61. His date was probably fifth or sixth century, cf. *P-W* XII 358. See also Schanz-Hosius II 408 (= p. 537). For his 'narrationes fabularum', see Schanz-Hosius II 313 (= p. 262).

Rufius Achilius Maecius Placidus 6 cos. 481

Full name; VI 32200. *Rufius Placidus*; Rossi I 876. *Placidus*; *elsewhere*.

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32200 (styled 'v.c . . .'); for the date, see Aggerius.

CONSVL (West) a. 481 without a colleague in East or West: *Fasti*, Rossi I 873-6, *CIL* v 4117, v 7415, XII 2055.

Father of Probinus 2, grandfather of Cethegus and Blesilla, he was dead by 511; Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 409. See stemma 21.

Placitus Mag. Off. (East) before 451

He and Paulinus 8, former fellow-students of Theodosius II, were given high ranks and posts by him; Joh. Ant. fr. 192 (οἱς καὶ ἀρχὰς καὶ ἐξουσίας ἐχαρίσατο μεγάλας).

MAG. OFF. before 451: ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ μαγίστρων; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 138. His name occurs with Martialis among the list of ἄρχοντες and his office will therefore have been real not titular.

Fabius Claudius Gordianus Planciades Fulgentius

... *SIVS MAXIMVS PLANESIVS* v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32111. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Plato 1 rhetor (at Edessa) 395/408

Formerly a student at Athens under Epiphanius (*PLRE* I); a pagan; rhetor and keeper of the archives at Edessa; consulted by Mesrop on the Armenian alphabet; Mos. Chor. III 53 (the date was under the reign of Arcadius), Lazarus of Pharbi 10.

PLATO 2 cubicularius (East) 475/476

Ὁ κουβικουλᾶριος; a eunuch, during the reign of Basiliscus he was burnt to death and his statue was erected at his parents' request and placed in the Church of St Procopius in the district of Chelone, in which district his house still stood in later Byzantine times; *Patr. Const.* I, p. 35 = II, p. 185 = Suid. II 2480.

Plato 3 PVC 507-512

PVC a. 507-512: he was appointed ἑπαρχος πόλεως in 507 because as a patron of the Green party (πατρῶν τοῦ Πρασίνου μέρους) he could

restore order at Constantinople after disturbances caused by the Greens; Joh. Mal. 395, Joh. Mal. fr. 38 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 168), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 498 (the chronological sequence in John Malalas and the *Chronicon Paschale* is very confused at this point; the date of 507 is based on Marcell. com. s.a. 507 where a reference occurs to disorders that are probably identical with those described in the chronographers; the same events, displaced to the year 512, are probably described in Vict. Tonn. s.a. 513). In 512 on Nov. 4 Plato and Marinus 7 went to the Church of St Sophia to support the monophysites when troubles broke out over the chanting of the Trisagion, but two days later when widespread disorder filled the city Plato fled into hiding; later, when order had been restored, he was in charge of reprisals; Marcell. com. s.a. 512, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 513 (*civitatis praefectus*), Joh. Mal. 407 (ὁ ἑπαρχος τῆς πόλεως) (cf. Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 106 – a misplaced allusion to his flight into hiding), John of Nikiu 89.59–60, Ps.-Dion. *chron.* II, p. 7 (s.a. 818) (called Politianus – ‘Pwltyn’ – and styled ἑπαρχος – ‘prk’ – of Constantinople). It is not certain that he held office continuously from 507 to 512, but no PVC is known for the intervening years, and no iteration number is given in 512. If so, he is presumably to be identified with the unnamed ὑπαρχος magnus whose enquiries into recent disturbances formed part of Anastasius’ proceedings in July and August 511 which led to the exile of the patriarch Macedonius; Zach. *HE* VII 8.

Possibly identical with the Plato (in *PLRE* III; see Just. *Nov.* 82.1) who was PVC twice with a long tenure of office, held the title of *patricius*, and in 539 became a *iudex pedaneus*.

Fl. Plinta cos. 419; MVM (praesentalis) 419–438

Full name; *Papyri from consulate*. Plinta; XI 2637 = D 1299, Rossi I 608–9, papyri, Marcell. com. Plinthis; Prisc., Soc., Soz., *ACOec.*, Firmus, *CIG* 9470.

A Goth (τοῦ Σκυθικοῦ γένους); Prisc. fr. 1.

A relative of Fl. Ardabur Aspar; XI 2637 = D 1299 (a round shield commemorating Aspar’s consulship of 434, which names Aspar’s son, his father, and Plinta, presumably also a relative; Aspar’s family were Alans while Plinta was a Goth, and so the relationship was probably by marriage; perhaps he was Aspar’s father-in-law). Father of Armatius; Prisc. fr. 14.

He was an Arian belonging to the sect of the Psathyrians, whose members, in Constantinople at least, he succeeded in reuniting with the rest of the Arians in 419; Soc. V 2, Soz. VII 17.

COMES (East) in 418, when he put down a rebellion in Palestine; Marcell. com. s.a. 418 (Plinta comes idemque rebellio apud Palaestinam provinciam deletus est (sic); the text is garbled but the sense seems clear). He perhaps received promotion to MVM and the consulship for the following year as a result of his services in Palestine.

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 419 with Fl. Monaxius (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 608-9, *CIG* 9470, *CIL* xi 2637 = D 1299, *P. Oxy.* 1973, *PSI* 1340, Soc. v 23, Soz. vii 17.14, Prisc. fr. 1, 14 (τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν ἄρξας).

MVM (PRAESENTALIS) a. 419-438: in office in 419; present in Constantinople where he was a powerful figure at court; Soz. vii 17.14 (ἵππου τε καὶ πεζῆς στρατιᾶς ἡγεμών, δυνατώτατος τότε τῶν ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις γεγονώς), Soc. v 23 (στρατηλάτης). Still in office in or soon after 431 when he tried without success to install Saturninus as bishop of Marcianopolis (in Thrace) in place of the Nestorian Dorotheus; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 88 (magnificentissimus et gloriosissimus magister militiae Plinthas). In 432 he urged John, bishop of Antioch, to accept the emperor's proposals for reconciliation with Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria; Mansi v 827. In 435/440 he and Fl. Dionysius 13, both *magistri militum* and former consuls (ἀμφότεροι στρατοπέδων ἡγούμενοι καὶ ἄρξαντες τὴν ὑπατον παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις ἀρχήν), asked to be sent as envoys to the Hun king Rua; following Rua's death, Plinta was sent with Epigenes as envoy to his successor Attila (in 438/440; cf. Epigenes, and Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 91-4) and negotiated with him the treaty of Horreum Margi; Prisc. fr. 1. His office is mentioned in Prisc. fr. 14 (s.a. 449) (Πλίνθας ὁ παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις στρατηγήσας).

Addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia; Firmus, *Ep.* 21 (addressed Πλωθαῖ; the MSS ΠΛΗΘΑ is presumably an error for ΠΛΙΝΘΑ).

Macrobius Plotinus Eudoxius

Plotinus Eustathius

Plutarche

M V

Wife of Archiadas 1, mother of Asclepigeneia 2; Marin. I. *Proch* 29. See stemma 35.

Plutarchus 1: scholarch at Athens, died 431/434; *PLRE* 1.

Plutarchus 2

sophist (at Athens) 408/410

Sophist at Athens where he set up a statue honouring the PPO Hercules 2; *IG* iii 637 = π² 4224 = Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 73 Athens

PLUTARCHVS 2

(Πλούταρχος μύθων ταμίης ἔστησε σοφιστής). He was himself honoured by the Athenians, and styled βασιλευς λογων, after three times defraying the cost of the sacred ship of Athene at the Panathenaea; *IG III 776 = II² 3818 = Robert, Hell. IV. p. 95 Athens*. Perhaps identical with the father of Hierius 5; *Dam. Epit. Phot. 88*.

Plutarchus 3

E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk warning him not to accept office (ἀρχή) since it had a bad effect on a person's character. *Nil. Ep. III 9* (addressed Πλουτάρχω ἀξιολόγῳ). Presumably Plutarch had been offered a post and asked Nilus' advice. The word ἀξιόλογος is not known to have any technical sense.

Plutarchus 4

grammaticus (at Athens) c. 473/476

Son of Hierius 5; native of Athens and a famous teacher there whom the *grammaticus* Pamprepius strove to surpass; *Dam. fr. 289 = Suid. II 137*. Modern editors prefer to make Plutarch the father of Hierius and identify him with the scholarch, but this is unlikely on chronological grounds and, since the MSS have Πλουτάρχου τοῦ Ἱερίου, it is better not to emend the text. Pamprepius was at Athens from 473 to 476 and Plutarchus and Hermeias 4 were his contemporaries.

Plutiades

domesticus (East) ?V/VI

Κύριε, βοήθι Πλουτιάδου δομestίκου; *Anatolian Studies 19* (1969), 192 (= J. and L. Robert, *Bull. Epigr.* 1972, no. 560) Lampron (Cilicia).

PLVTIANVS

(?v.c.) E VI

Brother of Neoterius 3 and a relative of Felix 10 *v.c.*; still a minor, his guardian, Venantius 4, complained that Neoterius had seized property belonging to Plutianus and divided it with Felix, and Theoderic ordered them to make restitution; *Cass. Var. I 7-8* (a. 507/511)

PLVTINVS

consularis (East) E/MV

Addressee of letters from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep. I 51* (addressed Πλουτίνῳ ὑπατικῷ), 52-3 (τῷ αὐτῷ). He was probably governor of one of the eastern provinces which had *consulares* as governors.

POEMENIA ('Pwmny')

(?c.f.) MV

A lady of noble birth and great wealth who lived a religious life at Jerusalem; she built the Church of the Ascension at Jerusalem and

POLYCARPVS

also destroyed the idols on Mt Garizim worshipped by the dwellers in the neighbourhood (i.e. the Samaritans); *V. Petr. Iber.*, p. 35.

POEMENIVS

(?v.c.) L IV/E V

Father of two sons, Nemesius I and Anonymus 91; he sent them to Rome from Gaul to be educated; at Rome the one son died and Nemesius returned home in 402 with letters from Symmachus; *Symm. Ep.* iv 56, ix 54. He was possibly a Gallic aristocrat.

POLEMIVS 1 (vi 32034 = xv 7162): *PLRE* 1.

Polemius 2

PPO Galliarum ?471-472

He came of a noble Gallic family; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* xiv 21-2 (*sed doctus iuuenis decensque virgo ortu culmina Galliae tenentes*). He was supposedly a descendant of the historian Tacitus (*Gaius Tacitus, unus e maioribus tuis, Vlpianorum temporum consularis*) and perhaps also of the poet Ausonius (*tuorum peritiae comparatus non solum Cornelios oratores sed Ausonios quoque poetas vincere potes*); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* iv 14.1-2. Possibly grandson of Nymphidius 1; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* xv 200.

He was a philosopher interested in Neo-Platonism; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* xiv, epist. 1-4, *Carm.* xv 118-19, 186-91, *Ep.* iv 14.2.

He married Araneola; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* xiv *praefatio Epithalamii dicti Polemio et Araneolae*, *Carm.* xv *Epithalamium*. The date was before 469 (when Sidonius ceased verse-writing). See stemma 15.

PPO GALLIARVM ?a. 471-472 (for the date, see Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, 196-197); he held the Gallic prefecture for at least two years; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* iv 14.1 (*biennium prope clauditur, quod te praefectum praetorio Galliarum non nova vestra dignatione sed nostro affectu adhuc vetere gaudemus*).

Sidonius reproached him for not writing to him during his prefecture and wondered if the reason might not be his own election as bishop; *Ep.* iv 14.3.

Polemius Silvius

Polybius (*Symm. Ep.* iv 45, v 9): = *PLRE* 1, Polybius 2.

Polycarpus

PPO (Orientis) 498

Native of Berytus; *Zach. V. Sev.*, p. 59.

He served as a *scriniarius* and was promoted to the praetorian prefecture under Anastasius; *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* iii 36 (*Πολυκάρπου*

ἀπ' αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν σκρινιαρίων) εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀρπασθέντος ὑπὸ τῶ Ἀναστασίῳ). He was a member of the τάξις of the ὑπαρχος, and while at Berytus, probably in the late 480s, he helped Zacharias 4 and Severus (later bishop of Antioch) to suppress magic practices; Zach. V. Sev., pp. 59–60, 65.

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 498: 498 Feb. 1, CJ v 30.4^a; undated laws of Anastasius, CJ x 32.66^a, xii 16.5^a; see also Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* iii 36 (cited above).

He was a Christian; Zach. V. Sev., pp. 59–60, 65.

Polychronius 1 memorialis (East) 410

Former *primipilaris*, he illegally entered the bureau of the *memoriales* and was ordered to be expelled (ex primipilaribus in memoria-
lium scrinia inrepsit); CTh viii 4.21 (a. 410 April 4) dat. Constp.

Polychronius 2 QSP (East, titular or honorary) 451

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ κνεστόρων; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; ACOec. ii i.ii, p. 139 (Latin version ii iii.ii, p. 150). His name occurs after the list of former administrators and among those whose offices were titular (*vacantes*) or honorary (*honorarii*).

Polychronius 3 envoy to Vitalian 513/514

Former envoy to the Huns with Martyrius 7; in 513/514 they accompanied Vranius 6 on an embassy from Anastasius to Vitalianus 2, and were taken prisoner by him at the fall of Sozopolis; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e = Exc. de ins., p. 145 n. 103. For the date, see Vitalianus 2.

Pomerius grammaticus (at Arles); priest LV/E VI

An African, *grammaticus* at Arles (scientia rethor (sic), Afer genere, quem ibi singularem et clarum grammaticae artis doctrina reddebat); he taught Caesarius (later bishop of Arles) secular letters; V. Caes. 19. A rhetor in Gaul, to whom Ennodius wrote; called 'alumnus Rhodani'; Ennod. Ep. ii 6 (summer 503). According to Gennadius, he was ordained a priest in Gaul, and wrote various works, including one *de natura animae* in eight books; still alive when Gennadius was writing; Gennad. de vir. ill. 99. Mentioned by Ruricius, Ep. ii 8.

Pompeia Fulcinia Candida

POMPEIANVS 1

clarissimus iuuenis 396/398

Clarissimus et optimus iuuenis; due to give quaestorian or praetorian games in 396/398; he sought relief from import levies on his bears; Symm. *Ep.* v 65 (to Paternus CSL a. 396/398 (= Paternus 6, in *PLRE* 1); quadragesimae portorium sive vectigal non recte poscitur a senatoribus candidatis, quia nostri ordinis functiones onerari geminis incommodis non oportet).

Possibly son of Pompeianus 2.

Gabinus Barbarus Pompeianus 2

PVR 408-409

Full name; *Inscr.* Pompeianus; *elsewhere*.

Presumably descended from Barbarus Pompeianus (see *PLRE* 1). His sister was sought in marriage by Fulvius in 394/401; Symm. *Ep.* vi 3. Possibly father of Pompeianus 1.

He and Symmachus owned adjoining properties at Baiae and were for a time in dispute over their common boundary; the dispute was amicably settled before 398, when this property had been acquired by Censorinus (= Censorinus 1, in *PLRE* 1); Symm. *Ep.* vi 9 (a. 396/398).

PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 400-401: 400 May 31, *CTh* ix 26.2^a; 400 June 1, *CTh* xi 30.60^a; 400 June 8, *CTh* vii 8.7^a; 400 June 15, *CTh* xiii 5.30^a; 400 June 30, *CTh* xii 1.166^a + xiii 1.18^a; 400 Dec. 31, *CTh* i 12.8^a + viii. 10.3^a + xi 1.28^a + xii 6.27 (Pompeiano suo salutem); 401 Feb. 13, *CTh* xi 17.2^a; 401 Feb. 26, *CTh* xii 6.28^a; 401 March 28, *CTh* xi 5.1^a; 401 July 14, *CTh* xvi 2.36^a. V.c., proc(onsul) p(rov.) A(fricae), v(ice) s(acra) i(udicans); viii 969 Neapolis (Proconsular Africa) (dated a. 395/402, under Arcadius and Honorius).

PVR late a. 408-early 409: ὁ τῆς πόλεως ὑπαρχος; in office during the first siege of Rome by Alaric (late 408/early 409) when he proposed to seek help for the city by sacrifices to the pagan gods; *Zos.* v 41.1, cf. *Soz.* ix 6. It was probably he who proposed that the state confiscate the properties of Valerius Pinianus and his wife Melania iunior (both in *PLRE* 1), but before the senate could meet to discuss it he was killed in the Forum in a bread riot by an angry crowd, in February 409; *V. Mel. (Gr.)* 19, (*Lat.*) ii 1 (unnamed pagan city prefect, doubtless identical with the man Zosimus mentions).

He received a letter from Symmachus in 400; Symm. *Ep.* ix 8. He was apparently a pagan (see above), and *V. Mel. (Gr.)* 19 (Ἑλληνικώτατος), (*Lat.*) ii 1 (praefectus quidam erat tunc gentilis), but Zosimus (v 41.2) described him as a christian.

The thesis of G. Manganaro (*Giornale Italiano di Filologia*, xiii

(1960), 210-24) that Pompeianus was the object of attack in the *Carmen adversus Flavianum* is not to be accepted; cf. J. Matthews, in *Historia* XIX (1970), 464ff.

IULIUS CLAUDIUS PERISTERIUS POMPEIANVS 3; v.c.,
consularis Siciliae IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Pompeius 1 grammarian 2V

A Moor (Maurus); author of a *Commentum Artis Donati* for use in schools; *Gramm. Lat.* v, pp. 95ff. See Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 208-10.

Pompeius 2 cos. 501; ?MVM 517, 528; patricius

A nephew of the emperor Anastasius; Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 54, Anon. Val. 13.74-5, Marcell. com. s.a. 532, Proc. *BP* 124.19, Theoph. AM 6005 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 505). Brother of Hypatius 6; Theoph. AM 6024 (therefore son of Secundinus 5 and Caesaria 1). Cousin of Probus 8; Marcell. com. s.a. 532. Husband of Anastasia 3; Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 53, 54, Theoph. AM 6005, *Coll. Avell.* 165. They had a child; *Coll. Avell.* 165 (alludes to 'suboles, quam nobis dominus donare dignatus est'), cf. Proc. *BP* 124.58. See stemma 9.

CONSVL (East) a. 501 with Fl. Avienus iunior 3 (West): *Fasti*, *Avit. Ep.* 33, *CJ* VIII 36.4.

In 512 his house at Constantinople was burnt down during anti-monophysite demonstrations; Marcell. com. s.a. 512. He was in fact a Chalcedonian and with his wife often met Sabas during the latter's visit to Constantinople in 511/512; Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 53-4, *Coll. Avell.* 163, 165, 167, 174, 223, Theoph. AM 6005. He gave assistance to the exiled patriarch Macedonius; Theoph. AM 6005 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 505).

?MVM (in Thrace) c. 517: some time in the reign of Anastasius he commanded a Roman army which suffered defeat at the hands of foreign invaders at Adrianople; Jord. *Rom.* 356 (variis sub Anastasio miles proeliis fatigatus . . . nunc cum Pompeio ad Adrianopolim). This is not mentioned elsewhere but could be connected with invasions by the Antae in c. 517 (cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 105-6).

He supported negotiations with Pope Hormisdas to end the Acacian schism. In early 519 he was one of the three 'sublimes et magnifici viri' (the others were Vitalianus 2 and Iustinianus 7) who met the papal envoys at the tenth milestone from Constantinople and escorted them the rest of the way to the city; *Coll. Avell.* 167,

223. He wrote to Pope Hormisdas; *Coll. Avell.* 163 (a. 519 April 22). The Pope's reply is extant also; *Coll. Avell.* 174 (a. 519 July 9).

PATRICIVS: πατρικιος; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 53, Joh. Mal. 442, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 532. It is uncertain when he received the title; the passage in Cyril refers to the years 511/512 but does not prove that he already bore the title then; John Malalas gives him the title in reference to events of 528. He will perhaps have received the title some time during his uncle's reign.

?MVM a. 528: in 528, following Roman reverses in the war with Persia, reinforcements were sent consisting of 'Illyrians, Scythians, Thracians and Isaurians' under the command of Pompeius; there was no further fighting in that year as it was late in the season and bad weather put an end to hostilities; Joh. Mal. 442. Pompeius could not have been *magister militum per Orientem*, a post held in 528 by his brother Hypatius, and will have been either one of the *magistri militum praesentales* or a *magister militum vacans*.

He was involved with his brother Hypatius in the Nika riot in 532; Marcell. com. s.a. 532, Joh. Mal. 476, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 532, Zach. *HE* ix 14, *V. Dan. Scet.* 9. They were suspected by Justinian of inciting the disturbances and were expelled from the palace; Proc. *BP* i 24.19-21. After the rising was suppressed Pompeius and Hypatius were executed and their corpses thrown into the sea; Marcell. com. s.a. 532, Proc. *BP* i 24. 56, Zach. *HE* ix 14, *V. Dan. Scet.* 9, Evagr. *HE* iv 13, Joh. Mal. 476, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 532, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 530, Mar. Avent. s.a. 532, Theoph. AM 6024, Zon. xiv 6.27. Their property was confiscated; Proc. *BP* i 24.57, *V. Dan. Scet.* 9. Later their property, or what the emperor had not already given away, was restored to their families; Proc. *BP* i 24.58.

Flavius Anastasius Paulus Probus Sabinianus Pompeius Anastasius

Q. Pompeius Callistratus Darenus

C. Aelius Pompeius Porphyrius Proculus

Pomponius Festus

Iunius Pomponius Publianus

Ponnan(i)us

poet ?L V/E VI

Author of a poem on a picture of Cleopatra bitten by an asp, in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* i 274. Many poets preserved in this collection were Africans of the late fifth and early sixth centuries. Cf. Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 71-4.

PONTIVS

v.c. EA

Senatoriae dignitatis vir; husband of Vitula, father of Megetia 1; he lived at Carthage; he was converted to Christianity during his daughter's illness; Evod. *de mirac.* II 2.

Pontius Leontius

Pontius Proserius Paulinus

Ponton

student of law LV/EVI

Former student of rhetoric under Aeneas of Gaza, he later read law; commended by Aeneas to Marinianus 2 as seeking an administrative career; Aen. *Gaz. Ep.* 11.

PORFIRIVS (*signum* of a woman)

c.f. V/VI

Porfirius c(larissima) f(emina), in qua tuit inimitabilis castitas; died aged 20, buried at Rome; Rossi II, p. 422 n. 35 = *ILCV* 315B.

Porphyrius ('Porforius') 1

primicerius monetariorum
(at Rome) MV

Father of Matriona 2 *c.f.*, he was *primicerius monetariorum* (presumably a senior official of the mint at Rome); VI 8460 = Rossi I 754 = *ILCV* 701 (dated 452 May).

PORPHYRIVS 2 governor (consularis) of Palaestina Prima 484

Governor of Palaestina Prima at the time of the Samaritan rebellion under Iustasas (*ἡγεμονεύοντος τῆς πρώτης Παλαιστίνης Πορφυρίου*); Joh. Mal. 382 = Ir. 34 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 162). The event is dated in the *Chronicon Paschale* to 484, but this coincides with the revolt of Illus 1 and is unreliable.

C. AELIVS POMPEIVS PORPHYRIVS PROCVLVS 3

v.c. et sp., proconsul Africae 407-408

Inscr. 1-4 Africa Proconsularis: 1) *ILAlg.* I 263 = *CIL* VIII 5341 = D 5907 Calama; 2-3) Madaurus, 2) *ILAlg.* I 2108 (= *AE* 1908, 68), 3) *ILAlg.* I 2109; 4) *CIL* VIII 25377 = *AE* 1908, 76 Ain-Djal.

Full name; *Inscr.* 4 (cited below). Pompe. . . ; *Inscr.* 1. . . Pomp. Proc. . . ; *Inscr.* 2. . . Pomp. Pr. . . ; *Inscr.* 3. Porphyrius; *Codes.*

PROCONSVL AFRICAE, VICE SACRA IVDICANS a. 407 Nov. 15-408 June 5: 407 Nov. 15, *CTh* XVI 2.38^a + 5.41^a; 408 June 5, *Sirm.* 12. subscript (proposita Carthagine in foro sub programme Porphyrii

proconsulis, on June 5, 408; it had been issued in 407 Nov. 15^S. MSS Nov. 25). *Proconsulatu* C. Aeli Pompei Porliri Proculi v.c. et spectabilis v.s.i.; *Inscr.* 4 (a. 408/423, under Honorius and Theodosius). V.c. amplissimusque proconsul; *Inscr.* 1 (a. 402/423, when Theodosius was the junior Augustus). V.c. procons. p.A.; *Inscr.* 2 (a. 402/408, under 3 Augusti). Office to be restored; *Inscr.* 3 (undated). His *legatus Numidiae* was Q. Thersius Crispinus Megethius; *Inscr.* 1-3.

Fl. Posidonius philosopher (East) 425/450

Φιλόσοφος; native of Hermopolis; witness of a document drawn up under Theodosius II and Valentinian III (a. 425/450); *Stud. Pal.* xx 122, 27 perhaps from Hermopolis Magna.

POSTVMIANVS 1: advocate c. 383, senatorial envoy 395/396;
PLRE 1.

POSTVMIANVS 2

L IV/E V

Adeodatae Anastasia, Postumiani Galla vivatis; x 8061.4 = *ILCV* 862 (provenance unknown). This appears to mean that Postumianus was husband of Adeodata and that they had two daughters, Galla 4 and Anastasia 1. Postumianus is probably identical with, or related to, Postumianus 1 (see *PLRE* 1); his daughter Anastasia is probably the wife of Fl. Avitus Marinianus 3. See stemma 20.

POSTVMIANVS 3

(?v.c.) (in Africa) c. 507/508

Quidam nomine Posthumianus, christianissimus et inter suos nobilissimus civis; he owned an estate (agellum) near Ruspe and gave it to the church there for a monastery shortly after Fulgentius became bishop; Ferrandus, *V. Fulg.* 19.39. Perhaps of senatorial descent.

Rufius Praetextatus Postumianus 4

PVR II; cos. 448

Full name; *Inscription.* Flavius Postumianus; Papyri from consulship. Postumianus; *elsewhere.*

He was son of (Fl. Avitus) Marinianus 3; *Inscription.* His mother was therefore Anastasia 1. He was probably brother of Rufius Viventius Gallus 3. See stemma 20.

His career is given on vi 1761 = D 1285 (probably set up in his consulship in 448): v.c.; QVAESTOR CANDIDATVS^(a); PRAETOR VRBANVS^(b); TRIBVNVS ET NOTARIVS PRAETORIANVS^(c); PRAEFECTVS VRBI SECUNDO^(d); CONSVL ORDINARVS^(e); quos tantos ac tales honores primo aetatis suae

flore promeruit. He was still therefore quite young when he held the consulship.

(a)-(d) None of these posts can be dated, but all are probably earlier than 448. He held the urban prefecture twice.

(e) CONSVL (West) a. 448 with Fl. Zeno 6 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi 1 741, 743, 744, *P. Oxy.* 1129, *P. Flor.* III 313.

In 450, on March 14, he attended a meeting of the senate at Rome: *Nov. Val.* 1.3 (recitata in senatu p̄.v. inl. sc̄s. Postumianum (sic); the abbreviations perhaps represent 'p(er) v(irim) inl(ustrem) (ex)c(on)s(ule)' (?), but the interpretation of 'sc̄s' is obscure; cf. Seeck, *Regesten*, 2 note).

POSTUMINVS

(?v.c.) LV/EVI

Described by Ruricius in a letter to Namatius 2 and Ceraunia as 'patronus communis domnus Postuminus'; he had recently visited Ruricius, apparently sent by Namatius, and had created a favourable impression by his rhetorical skill (gratias ago, quod hospitium nostrum fecistis ipsius orationibus inlustrari); *Ruric. Ep.* II 2 (a. 485/507). His status is uncertain; possibly a person of rank with literary interests.

POSTUMIVS

v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named with Bassus 3 and Rufius Achilius Sividius on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32199. For his date, see Aggerius. They were presumably related.

Flavius Rufius Postumius Festus

Postumius Lampadius

Claudius Postumus Dardanus

Potamius

QSP (West) 409

Ὁ κυαίστωρ; sent by Honorius with Iovius 3, Valens 1 and Iulianus 8 as envoy to Attalus 2 in Rome in late 409 to offer terms; *Olymp.* fr. 13.

Potamon

vindex (of Alexandria) 512/515

He was *vindex* of Alexandria under Anastasius when Marinus 7 was PPO (Ποταμῶνος τηλικαῦτα τῶν δημοσίων τῆς Ἀλεξανδρέων προεστῶτος κατὰ τὸ τοῦ βίνδικος σχῆμα); *Iust. Ed.* 13.15.

POTENTIVS

(?v.c.) M/LV

Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris which praised him in terms suggesting that he was a Gallo-Roman aristocrat; he owned land (*colis ut qui sollertissime*), engaged in building activities (*aedificas ut qui dispositissime*), hunted (*venaris ut qui efficacissime*), entertained his friends (*pascis ut qui exactissime*), and acted as judge (*iudicas ut qui aequissime* – possibly on his estates and between friends, though he may also have held an official post at some time); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 11 (date uncertain). His style of living was that of an aristocratic landowner.

PRAESIDIUS 1

(?v.c.) I. V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Ruricius commending two acquaintances; styled ‘*sublimitas vestra*’, he is addressed as ‘*dominus sublimis semperque magnificus frater*’; Ruric. *Ep.* II 12 (a. 485/507). Evidently a person of rank and a layman, possibly holding office under the Visigoths.

Fl. Praesidius 2

cos. 494

Full name; IX 1377.

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 494 with Fl. Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius 11 (West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 904, *CIL* IX 1377, XII 2059, 2060, *Coll. Avell.* 101.

PRAETEXTATA

c.f. (at Rome) M/I. V

C(larissima) f(emina); daughter of Praetextatus 2, she was buried in the same tomb as her father at Rome in July 486; VI 32037 = *ILCV* 199.

PRAETEXTATUS 1

v.c. V/VI

Locus Praetextati v.c., qui vixit annus (sic) LXX; VI 32036 = *ILCV* 138.

Praetextatus 2

QSP (West) before 472

V.i., ex qu(a)estor(e) s(a)c(ri) p(alatii); father of Praetextata; he was buried at Rome in October 472; VI 32037 = *ILCV* 199.

(PR)AETEXTA(TVS) 3

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32166. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

PRAETEXTATUS 4

PRAETEXTATUS 4 senator (at Rome) 510/511

He and Basilius 9 were accused of magic and tried before the PVR Argolicus and a commission of five senators; Cass. *Var.* iv 22-3 (a. 510/511). They were both therefore themselves members of the senate, presumably *viri illustres* (cf. Jones, *LRE* 1 491 with n. 47).

Rufius Praetextatus Postumianus

Pragmatius v.inl. M/LV

Of noble birth, wealthy and handsome, he won fame for his rhetorical skill (possibly as an advocate in the law-courts) and was chosen for a son-in-law by Priscus Valerianus 8 (*hunc olim perorantem et rhetorica sedilia plausibili oratione frangentem socer eloquens ultro in familiam patriciam adscivit, licet illi ad hoc, ut sileam de genere vel censu, aetas venustas pudor patrocinaerentur*); later, when Valerianus became PPO *Galliarum*, he chose Pragmatius as his *consiliarius* (*consiliis suis tribunalibusque sociavit*); styled 'illustis' by Sidonius in a letter praising his literary accomplishments; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* v 10 (date uncertain). Valerianus was PPO before 456.

Primvs notarius (East) 449

Notarius at the Second (Robber) Council of Ephesus in 449; *AGWG, NF* xv 1, pp. 109-44, 113.32. He was perhaps an ecclesiastical *notarius*.

Principia 1 (xiii 3692); *PLRE* 1.

PRINCIPIA 2 (c.f.) L IV/ÉV

Addressee of Jer. *Ep.* 65 (a. 397; explaining Psalm 44) and 127 (a. 413; a memoir on Marcella, *PLRE* 1).

She dedicated herself to a life of virginity and Christian devotion; Jer. *Ep.* 65. She was a close companion of Marcella for many years in the monastic life; Jer. *Ep.* 127.8. Marcella saved her from harm during the sack of Rome in 410; Jer. *Ep.* 127.13. She was present when Marcella died, *Ep.* 127.14; and it was at her request that Jerome wrote his memoir on Marcella, Jer. *Ep.* 127.1.

She was to be given a copy of Jerome's commentary on Matthew; Jer. *Comm. in Matth.*, praef. (a. 398).

Probably of noble family, like other ladies of Marcella's circle.

PRISCILLIANVS

PRINCIPIVS 1

v.c. 398/402

V.c. Principius genere et probitate conspicuus; commended to Flavianus the younger (= Flavianus 14, *PLRE* 1); Symm. *Ep.* vi 31 (a. 398/402).

Principius 2

M V

Died aged 3, buried at Comum in the same tomb as Aurora *sp.f.*; v 5420 = *ILCV* 1733 Comum. Presumably they were relatives.

Priscianus 1

PVC 413 March 21

CTh vi 13.1^a + 14.3^a + 15.1^a + 16.1^a + 17.1^a + 20.1^a (all are parts of the same law issued at Constantinople).

Priscianus 2

grammaticus (at Constantinople) I. V/E VI

Author of an *Institutio de arte grammatica* (in Keil, *Gramm. Lat.* II-III), and of several lesser works, viz. *de figuris numerorum*, *de metris fabularum Terentii*, *Praeexercitamenta*, *Institutio de nomine et pronomine et verbo*, *Partitiones duodecim versuum Aeneidos principalium* and a *Liber de accentibus* (all in Keil, *Gramm. Lat.* III). He also wrote two works in verse, a panegyric on Anastasius (written not before 503, perhaps c. 512) and a *Periegesis* (in Baehrens, *PLM* v). See Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 221-38, P-W xxii 2328-46.

He was a native of Caesarea (probably the one in Africa, in view of his knowledge of the Latin language and literature) and became a *grammaticus* at Constantinople; in the subscripts to the books of the *Ars Grammatica* he is called variously 'Priscianus Caesariensis grammaticus' and 'Priscianus Caesariensis doctor urbis Romae Constantinopolitanae'. Presumably he was one of the professors of Latin at the university of Constantinople (cf. *CTh* xiv 9.3.). He was contemporary with Cassiodorus 4; Cass. *de orth.* (= *Gramm. Lat.* vii, p. 207.13) (ex Prisciano grammatico, qui nostro tempore Constantinopoli doctor fuit). His own teacher was Theoctistus 5; *Gramm. Lat.* II, p. 238, III, p. 231. His *Ars Grammatica* was edited by his pupil Fl. Theodorus 63 in 526 and 527. Another pupil was Eutyches 2.

He seems to have had a son, whom he sent to Rome to study; *Gramm. Lat.* II, p. 407.14.

Theodorus Priscianus 3: medical writer I. IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

Priscillianus

v.d. (in Italy) 493/494

He and Felicissimus 1, 'viri devoti', owned an estate called 'Mariana' near Larinum (in Samnium), on which they wanted to build a

PRISCILLIANVS

basilica dedicated to the archangel Michael; Gelas. *Ep.* 2 (Loew.) (a. 493/494). Presumably he and Felicissimus were relatives. As *mag. devoti*, they probably served at the court of Theoderic as *palatini*.

Priscus 1 historian; ?assessor of the *mag. off.* (East) c. 456

Native of Panium (in Europa); Suid. II 2301. A Thracian; Prisc. fr. 3a = *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450, Joh. Mal. 359, Prisc. fr. 42.

Possibly a teacher of rhetoric; cf. Suid. II 2301 (see below).

PASSESSOR (of Maximinus II) a. 449–453; invited by Maximinus II in 449 to accompany him on his embassy to the court of Attila; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 78), Jord. *Get.* 178. He helped arrange their first interview with Attila, Prisc. fr. 8 (p. 80); and delivered their gifts to Onegesius, fr. 8 (p. 86). He will have returned with the embassy in late 449/early 450, Prisc. fr. 8 (pp. 94–5); and may have accompanied Maximinus to Isauria in 450 summer, cf. Joh. Ant. fr. 199. In late 450 he was in Rome, probably with Maximinus, Prisc. fr. 16 (cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 221). In 453 he accompanied Maximinus to the East, meeting Ardabur I at Damascus; Prisc. fr. 20. He then went with him to the Thebaid, Prisc. fr. 21, 22; and after Maximinus died returned to Alexandria, Prisc. fr. 22.

At Alexandria he was witness to the disturbances arising from the consecration of Proterius as bishop (in 453); Prisc. fr. 22.

PASSESSOR to the **MAG. OFF.** (East) c. 456; he served under the *magister officiorum* Euphemius I (in c. 456) (*τῶν πρὸς ἀρχῆς φροντιδῶν . . . κοινῶς*); Prisc. fr. 26.

Author of a secular history, extant in fragments, of the Roman empire in the mid fifth century; *FHG* IV, pp. 71–110. Called *ὁ συγγραφεὺς*, Prisc. fr. 20, 26; ‘historicus’, Jord. *Get.* 178; *ὁ ῥητωρ*, Prisc. fr. 22, Esagr. *III* 117, II 1, 5, 16, V 24; *ὁ σοφιστῆς*, Suid. II 2301. He wrote a Byzantine history, a history of Attalus (perhaps an error for Attila), rhetorical *μελέται* and letters; Suid. II 2301. See also *P-W* XXIII 9–10.

PRISCVS 2 comes (East) 498

Comes; captured Longinus 4 of Selinus in Isauria in 498 and sent him to Constantinople; Marcell. *com.* s.a. 498. He was presumably one of Anastasius’ military commanders in the Isaurian war.

Priscus Attalus

Priscus Valerianus

Q. AECLENIUS PRO... 1 senator (at Rome) 3476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32099. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

...SSIVS PRO... 2 senator (at Rome) 3476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32205. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Proaeresius 1 scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 1 108 (addressed Προαιρεσίῳ σχολαστικῶ).

Proaeresius 2 censualis (East) V/VI

Παραστατικὸν Προερεσίῳ κινσουαλί(ου) κὲ Σ[υ]ρια[ν]οῦ στρατιωτοῦ;
M.A.M.A III 29 Seleucia ad Calycadnum (Cilicia).

PROBA 1 (c.f.) E/VI

A nun, addressee of two letters of moral exhortation from Fulgentius, bishop of Ruspe; Fulgentius, *Ep.* 3 (sancta famula Dei), 4 (famula Dei). She was the sister of Galla 5, of aristocratic descent, and lived in Rome where she set an outstanding example of humility; Fulgentius, *Ep.* 2 (to Galla, mentioning a letter to Proba, not among those extant; *disponimus enim . . . ad sororem tuam sanctam Christi virginem Probam, quam Dominus hoc tempore praecipuum in urbe Roma dare dignatus est virginitatis et humilitatis exemplar. de ieiunio et oratione aliquid scribere . . . quae cum sit avis atavisque nata consulibus et deliciis regalibus enutrita, tanta illi est humilitas . . .*).

Her father was Q. Aurelius Memmius Symmachus 9 (cos. 485), and another sister was Rusticiana 1, wife of Boethius 5; see stemma 22. Perhaps related also to Cassiodorus Senator 4; Cass. *Inst. Div. Litt.* xxiii 1 (parens nostra).

She was also acquainted with the priest Eugippius who compiled for her a collection of passages from the writings of Augustine; Cass. *Inst. Div. Litt.* xxiii 1, cf. Migne, *PL* 62, 549.

ANICIA PROBA 2: daughter of Petronius Probus; *PLRE* 1.

ANICIA FALTONIA PROBA 3: wife of Petronius Probus, died after 410; *PLRE* 1.

AUR. PROBA 4

c.f. V

Aur. Proba cla(r.) f(e)m(i)n(a), died aged c. 65; Vives, *Inscriptiones cristianas*² (1969), no. 539 Seville.

Probianus 1

PVR 416 Dec. 12

CTh XIV 10.4^a dat. Rav.

Possibly identical with either Gabinius Vettius Probianus (see Probianus 4 in *PLRE* 1) or Rufius Probianus 7.

He may be the same as the Probianus who was associated with Caecilianus 1 on a senatorial embassy in 400; Symm. *Ep.* VIII 14.

Probianus 2

doctor (at Constantinople) E/MV

A doctor serving in the palace at Constantinople (*ἄνδρα τῶν ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις στρατευσαμένων ἰατρῶν*); formerly a pagan, he was converted to Christianity; he was cured of gout by a miracle at an oratory of the archangel Michael, and had a divine vision in which the power of the Cross was made clear to him; Soz. II 3.12ff.

Probianus 3

v.inl. ?V

+ Probiani v.i. Epifanias c.v.; XIV 2009 = XV 7756 = *ILCV* 203 lead pipe at Portus, found close to the *xenodochium* of Pammachius. Epiphania was presumably a 'c(larissima) v(irgo)'. Probianus and Epiphania were joint-owners of some building at Portus; presumably they were either brother and sister or co-founders of it (cf. Fabiola and Pammachius, both in *PLRE* 1, co-founders of a *xenodochium* at Portus).

Caelius Aconius Probianus 4

PPO (Italiae) 461/463; cos. 471

Full name; XV 7108 = D 811. Probianus; *elsewhere*.

Praef. pract.; XV 7108 = D 811 bronze tablets, provenance unknown, dated under Leo and Libius Severus Augusti (= 461/465). The prefecture was occupied by Basilus II from Feb. 463 to 465.

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 471 with Leo Aug. cons. IV: *Fasti*, Rossi 1811 = *CIL* VI 31947 = *ILCV* 246b, Rossi 1832, 833 = *ILCV* 2650, 834 = *CIL* VI 9297 = *ILCV* 597, 835, 836 = *CIL* VI 32029, 837-9, *CIL* V 6741 = *ILCV* 1698, *SB* 8752.

He was presumably a Roman aristocrat, descended from the Acones Catullini and Fabia Aconia Paulina (see *PLRE* 1).

BARBARVS PROBIANVS 5 v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32106 (Barbari Probiani c.v.). For the date, see Aggerius.

VIBIVS BARBARVS PROBIANVS 6 senator (at Rome)
?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 71 n. 23 (*loca Vibio Barbaro Probiano*). For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

RUFIVS PROBIANVS 7 v.c., vicarius urbis ?V

V.c., vicarius urbis Romae; XIII 10032.11 diptych, under two (unknown) emperors.

Perhaps identical with Probianus 1. If so, he was *vicarius urbis* early in the fifth century.

Probianus Felix

Probina V/VI

Probina *cum filio suo Thomate notario votum solvent*; v 1604 = *ILCV* 1883 Aquileia.

Anicius Probinus 1: cos. 395, proconsul Africae 396-397; *PLRE* 1.

(Petronius) Probinus 2 cos. 489; patricius 511-512

He was certainly a member of the *gens Petronia*; cf. stemma 21 and Rossi I, p. 416.

His father was (Fl. Rufius) Placidus 6 (*placidi germinis examinata claritudo*); his son was (Fl. Rufius Petronius Nicomachus) Cethegus; his father-in-law (name unknown), like his father, was renowned for learning and eloquence (*de patris et de soceri hausit fonte*); Ennod. *Ambrosio et Beato*, p. 409. Blesilla, sister of Cethegus (Ennod. *Ep.* VIII 29), was his daughter. See stemma 21.

CONSVL (West) a. 489 with Eusebius 28 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 843. 890-2, *CIL* X 4494, XI 4972, XII 487, Marini, *P. Dip.* 82. Ex cons(ule); *Lib. Pont.* 53.5.

He and (Fl. Rufius Postumius) Festus 5 led opposition to Pope Symmachus: *Lib. Pont.* 53.3 (they urged Theoderic to suspend the Pope in 502 and nominate a visitor), 5 (they caused violent clashes with Symmachus' partisans at Rome between 502 and c. 505), Paul. Diac. *Hist. Rom.* XVI 2.

PROBINVS 2

PATRICIVS: v.i. patricius (by 511); Cass. *Var.* II 11 (a. 507/511). Patricius (in 512); Ennod. *Ambrosio et Beato*, p. 409.

In 507/511 he was asked to restore property formerly acquired from Agapita; Cass. *Var.* II 11. His agents objected and the case was sent before the courts; Cass. *Var.* IV 40 (a. 507/511; addressed 'actoribus Probini v.i.').

He was renowned for his rhetorical skill; Ennod. *Ambrosio et Beato*, p. 409.

Addressee of a letter from Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 4 (summer 511) (he had previously visited Laguria, i.e. presumably Milan).

Probus 1

CSL (West) 412-414

CSL (West) a. 412-414 (AGENS VICES CRP a. 412 April 13); 412 Feb 29, *CTh* VIII 4.24^a dat. Rav.; 412 April 13, *CJ* XI 62.11^a dat. Rav. (the law deals with the *res privata*, cf. Jones *LRE* III 345); 414 Jan. 10, *CTh* VII 8.11^a; 414 June 11, *CJ* VIII 16.8^a + XI 48.13^r + 59.13^r (Seeck *Regesten*, 326, regards these as parts of the same law as *CTh* VII 8.11 but this is not necessarily so).

He might be identical with Fl. Anicius Petronius Probus 11.

PROBUS 2

praetor (at Rome) 424/425

Son of Olympius 3; he gave lavish praetorian games in 424/425; *Olymp.* fr. 44. He was possibly the son of 'Olybrius' not 'Olympius', and may have been son of Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius and grandson of Sex. Petronius Probus (*PLRE* I), and identical with Anicius Probus 7. Cf. Olympius 3.

Probus 3

adviser of Geiseric 437

A native of Spain and for a long time a loyal and honoured follower of the Vandal king Geiseric, until ordered by him to become an Arian; he refused and was in turn proscribed, exiled, tortured and killed, together with his colleagues Arcadius 2, Eutychius 2 and Paschasius 1; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 437. See further Arcadius 2.

PROBUS 4

Gallic senator M.L.V

Son of Magnus 2 and brother of Magnus Felix 21; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* IX 332-335, XXIV 90-4. Brother also of Araneola. See stemmata 14 and 15. He was a fellow-student with Sidonius in the school of Eusebius 13 (at Lyons or Arles) where he showed outstanding abilities; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* IV 1.2-3. He married Sidonius' cousin; *Ep.* IV 1.1 (she was Eulalia, *Carm.* XXIV 95-8) (the date is before c. 469 when

Carm. xxiv is likely to have been written). Possibly son-in-law of Simplicius 8; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iii 11.2.

One letter of Sidonius is addressed to him; *Ep.* iv 1. He lived some distance from Clermont (probably at Narbo, cf. Magnus 2 and Felix 21); *Ep.* iv 1.5.

Probus 5 discussor (in Italy) 507/511

Two 'discussores', Ianuarius 8 and Probus, were accused by the Gravassiani and the Pontonates of imposing excessive tribute on them; Theoderic ordered the PPO Faustus 9 to have the assessment reduced; Cass. *Var.* iv 38 (a. 507/511). *Discussores* were *officiales* of the PPO; cf. Jones, *LRE* i 405, ii 759.

Memmius Aemilius Probus 6 v.i. (at Rome) ?476/483

Memmius Aemilius Probus v.i. ex . . . (?); vi 32187. Possibly the same man as ' . . . lius Probus vir clariss(imus) ex . . . '; vi 32194. Both names are inscribed on seats in the Flavian amphitheatre; for the date, see Aggerius. If the two seats belonged to the same man, he would seem to have changed his seat after receiving promotion.

Related to Memmius Aemilius Trygetius 3 who is named with Probus on vi 32187.

Anicius Probus 7 v.inl. E/MV

In hoc sanctorum loco in pace quiescit Anicia VLFINA v̄g Deo devota que vixit ann. pl. m. xviii mens. v d. vii Anicius Probus v.i. et ADELETA parentes fil. pientiss. posuer. *dep.* iii kal. Septembr. *Fl. Ricimere v̄.c.*, cons.; v 47* Aquileia (the inscription is perhaps genuine but it is known only from a single MS copy made in the eighteenth century; see now *AE* 1975, 412). The date is Aug. 30, 459.

The names of Probus' wife and daughter should probably be emended to 'Adelfia' and 'Iuliana'. The name 'Adelphius' was in use in aristocratic circles in this period, and 'Anicia Iuliana' was a common name among women of the Anician family. See Adelfia 2 and Anicia Iuliana 2.

Anicius Probus was probably son of Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius (*cos.* 395) and grandson of Sex. Claudius Petronius Probus (both in *PLRE* i). He may be identical with Probus 2; if so, he gave praetorian games in 424/425.

Since he was a *vir inlustris* he presumably held high office; it is not recorded which but a man of his ancestry is likely to have been PVR or PPO.

Fl. Probus 8

cos. 502; MVM c. 526; patricius

Full name; *P. Ross.-Georg.* v 31.

A nephew of the emperor Anastasius; Marcell. com. s.a. 532, Anon. Val. 13.74-5, Proc. *BP* I 12.6, Joh. Mal. 438. Cousin of Hypatius 6 and Pompeius 2; Marcell. com. s.a. 532 (they were 'consobrini', and Hypatius and Pompeius were brothers). Possibly son of Magna and Paulus 26. See stemma 9.

CONSVL (East) a. 502 with Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus junior 2 (West); *Fasti, P. Ross.-Georg.* v 31.

He was acquainted with the monk Severus (later patriarch of Antioch), and first introduced him to Anastasius; Zach. *HE* VII 10 (presumably at Constantinople in 508 when Severus visited the capital).

The name of Probus occurs with that of Hypatius 6 in the list of leading dignitaries named in acclamations at the enquiry concerning Peter of Apamea held early in 519 at Apamea before Eutychianus 4; *ACOec.* III, pp. 102.31, 103.12.

MVM ?c.a. 526: addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch written in exile (a. 519-538), which calls him 'στρατηλάτης'; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 79. In c. 526 Justin sent him on an embassy to the Huns; Probus was given a sum of money for hiring troops among the Huns, to defend the Iberians against Persian attacks, but having found missionaries working among them he seems to have spent most of it, with Justin's approval, on helping them; Proc. *BP* I 12.6-9 (he returned ἀπρακτος), Zach. *HE* XII 7 (the missionaries). Perhaps he was a *magister militum* at this time.

PATRICIUS: already *patricius* by the date of the embassy to the Huns; Proc. *BP* I 12.6. Patricius; Joh. Mal. 438, 478, Joh. Eph. I. *SS. Or.* 10 (= *Patr. Or.* xvii, p. 157).

Possibly in 528 (the incident is narrated immediately after the defeat of Constantiolus and Ascum (both in *PLRE* III) by the Bulgars) Probus was accused of slandering Justinian; the matter came before the imperial consistory, but Justinian tore up the documents and freely pardoned him; Joh. Mal. 438.

When the Nika riot broke out in 532 Probus suspected that the crowd would seek him out to proclaim him emperor, and he left home so that they could not find him; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 532, cf. Marcell. com. s.a. 532 (where he is said to have been an active rebel with Hypatius and Pompeius). The crowd went to his house near the harbour of Julian and burnt it down; Theoph. AM 6024. He was evidently exiled by Justinian after the riot and his property con-

fiscated, but in 533 Justinian recalled him and restored his property to him; Joh. Mal. 478.

He was still alive and resident at Constantinople in 542; he gave lodging for two years from 540-542 at his house to John of Ephesus and a priest called Paul; Joh. Eph. V. SS. *Or.* 10 (= *Patr. Or.* xvii, p. 157; for the date, cf. intro. p. vi).

He was a monophysite; Zach. *HE* vii 10, xii 7, Joh. Eph. V. SS. *Or.* 10, Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 79.

Fl. Probus 9

cos. 513

Full name; *P. Flor.* iii 279, *P. Mich.* 612. Probus; *elsewhere*.

His family was distinguished 'studiis et probitate'; Ennod. *Ep.* vii 27. He himself had a high reputation for learning; Ennod. *Ep.* viii 21 (autumn 510; arcem tenens inter doctos), *Ambrosio et Beato*, p. 409.

VIR INLVSTRIS: already 'v.i.' by 512; Ennod. *Ambrosio et Beato*, p. 409. There is no evidence to show whether he had held illustrious office or received an honorary grant of the illustrate.

CONSVL (West) a. 513 with Clementinus (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 958, *P. Flor.* iii 279, *P. Erlangen* 78, *P. Mich.* 612, *CIL* v 6266.

His epitaph may be extant; Rossi II, p. 88 n. 39 = p. 115 n. 85 (verses apparently honouring the memory of a man of learning and eloquence, of noble family, called Probus; cf. *vv.* 1-2 spes generis clari, magnorum gloria patrum, sollers ingenio, carmine doctiloquus).

Fl. Probus iunior 10

cos. 525

Full name; *AE* 1909, 206. Probus iunior; xii 2072, *ILG* 135.

CONSVL (West) a. 525 with Fl. Theodorus Philoxenus Soterichus Philoxenus 8 (East): *Fasti*, *AE* 1909, 206, *CIL* v 4843, xii 2072, *ILG* 135.

Fl. Anicius Petronius Probus 11

cos. 406

Fl. Probus; *P. Oxy.* 1122. Anicius Probus; vi 1752 = D 1268, vi 1754 = D 1269, xiv 4120 = xv 7157, Rossi I 560. Petronius Probus; Rossi I 554, 557. Anicius Petronius Probus; Rossi I 559. Probus; *elsewhere*.

Son of Sex. Claudius Petronius Probus (*PLRE* I), vi 1752 = D 1268; and of Anicia Faltonia Proba (*PLRE* I), vi 1754 = D 1269, *Jer. Ep.* 130.7. Brother of Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius, Anicius Probinus and Anicia Proba (all in *PLRE* I); *Jer. Ep.* 130.7, vi 1752 = D 1268, vi 1754 = D 1269, xiv 4120 = xv 7157. Uncle of Demetrius, *Jer. Ep.* 130; and perhaps of Anicius Probus 7.

V.C., QVAESTOR CANDIDATUS a. 395: VI 1752 = D 1268, VI 1754 = D 1269 (both inscribed in the consulship of his brothers in 395).

CONSVL (West) a. 406 with Arcadius Aug. cos. VI (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 554, 557, 559-60, 563, *CIL* V 6836 = XIII, p. 752 = D 8991 (cited below), *P. Oxy.* 1122, Zos. VI 3.1, *Jer. Ep.* 130.7.

He was a zealous Christian; V 6836 = XIII, p. 752 = D 8991 = *ILCV* 1626 (to Honorius) (Probus famulus v.c. cons. ord. in nomine Christi vincas). He may be identical with the Probus, addressed as 'domine fili merito illustris', to whom a letter of Pope Innocent I (a. 401-417) was sent in reply to a query about the teaching of the Church in the event of a wife returning from captivity among barbarians to find her husband remarried; Innocent, *Ep.* 36.

Flavius Anastasius Paulus Probus Sabinianus Pompeius Anastasius

Flavius Anicius Probus Faustus iunior (Niger)

Flavius Anastasius Paulus Probus Moschianus Probus Magnus

PETILIVS PROCESSIVS v.sp., advocatus (at Rome) 525

Petilius Processius v(ir) s(pectabilis) togatus ill(ustrium) pp(raefectorum); died aged c. 38, buried at Rome in May 525; VI 32031 = Rossi I 1003 = *ILCV* 243. He practised as an advocate at the court of the prefects, presumably at Rome. The reference is probably to the urban prefecture.

PROCESSVS (?v.c.) L IV

Vir ornatissimus filius meus; commended by Symmachus to Messala 3; *Symm. Ep.* VII 87 (?c. 399/400). Possibly a senator.

PROCLA (c.f.) (East) 404

A deaconess at Constantinople together with Olympias and Pentadia (both in *PLRE* I); in June 404 they and Salvina (*PLRE* I) were among those to whom John Chrysostom paid his last farewells before his final exile; *Pall. Dial.*, p. 61, *Phot. Bibl.* 96. To judge by the rank of her companions, it is probable that Procla also was a lady of noble birth. The title of deaconess was often conferred on wealthy and aristocratic ladies; cf. *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* I 49 and see Anastasia 2.

PROCLIANVS vicarius Quinque Provinciarum 399

399 Aug. 29^S (MSS Jan. 29), *CTh* XVI 10.15^a.

Possibly identical with Proclianus v.c. mentioned in *Symm. Ep.* VII 29.

Proclus 1: philosopher (Suid. II 2472) ?IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Proclus 2 friend of Synesius 1 E V

Friend and correspondent of Synesius, he lived in Constantinople; *Syn. Ep.* 70 (addressed to Proclus), 129, 134. Alluded to as *πατήρ*; *Syn. Ep.* 129, 134. He lent Synesius 60 *solidi* to help him on his journey back from Constantinople (in 402); *Syn. Ep.* 129.

Proclus 3 architectus (East) E/M V

Brother of Sophronius 3 and the monk Theodotus; an architect; *V. Petr. Iber.*, p. 26.

Proclus 4 Neo-Platonist philosopher (at Athens) M/L V

Native of Lycia; *Marin. V. Procli* 9 (= Suid. O 216), 12 (= Suid. II 1794), 36 (= *Anth. Gr.* VII 341), Suid. II 2473. Son of Patricius 3 and Marcella 2, he was born at Constantinople; *Marin. V. Procli* 6. He was born on Feb. 8, 412 (or ?410, see below); *Marin. V. Procli* 35 (his horoscope). He lived for 75 years and died on April 17, 485; *Marin. V. Procli* 36, cf. 3, 26 (for his 75 years). The date of his death is certain; the testimony on his birth is contradictory, the horoscope supporting 412, his lifespan 410; see E. Evrard, *Ant. Class.* XXIX, 137-41.

Soon after his birth his parents took him to their home at Xanthus in Lycia, where he grew up; *Marin. V. Procli* 6.

After studying briefly in Lycia under a *grammaticus*, he went to Alexandria; there he studied under the sophist Leonas, who had him to live in his house and treated him like his own son; Proclus also attended the school of the *grammaticus* Orion 1; he studied Latin and made quick progress, his intention at this time being to emulate his father and become an advocate; still unacquainted with philosophy, he devoted himself to the study of rhetoric and won general acclaim for his eloquence and for his quickness to learn; *Marin. V. Procli* 8.

While still a student he accompanied Leonas on a visit to Constantinople, where he had a vision urging him to study philosophy (his patron goddess Athene appeared to him in a dream; *Marin. V. Procli* 6); on returning to Alexandria, he abandoned his former studies and devoted himself to philosophy, hoping eventually to go to Athens; at Alexandria he studied Aristotle under Olympiodorus 2 and mathematics under Heron 1, so impressing the former that

Olympiodorus wanted to betroth his daughter to Proclus; Proclus learnt by heart Aristotle's works on logic; Marin. V. *Procli* 9.

After learning all he could at Alexandria, and growing dissatisfied with simple exegesis, he recalled his divine vision and left for Athens; his fellow-countryman Nicolaus 2 met him on arrival at Piraeus; Marin. V. *Procli* 10. He was no more than 20 at the time; Marin. V. *Procli* 12 (the date was therefore c. 430/32).

At Athens he ignored the rhetorical schools and studied under the philosopher Syrianus 3; Marin. V. *Procli* 11. Proclus was in his twentieth year when Syrianus introduced him to the philosopher Plutarchus (*PLRE* 1); Plutarch instructed him in philosophy, reading with him the *De Anima* of Aristotle and the *Phaedo* of Plato, and encouraging him to collect their discussions on the *Phaedo* into a commentary on the work (he attended the lectures of Plutarch; Suid. Π 2473); Proclus was treated like a son by him and ate at his table; he once showed leanings towards vegetarianism, and Plutarch and Syrianus both urged him not to give up meat entirely lest he ruin his health and his studies suffer; after two years Plutarch died and Syrianus continued to instruct Proclus, looking after him and sharing his life with him; Marin. V. *Procli* 12. Pupil of Syrianus; Marin. V. *Procli* 12 (= Suid. Π 1794), 26 (= Suid. Σ 1662), 36 (= *Anth. Gr.* vii 341), Dam. fr. 77, 120, 227, *Epit. Phot.* 74, Suid. Π 2473. His fellow-pupils included Lachares 2, Marin. V. *Procli* 11; Hermias 3, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 74, fr. 120; and Domninus 4, Dam. fr. 227 = Suid. Δ 1355.

In less than two years he had read all Aristotle, and he then proceeded to Plato; by hard work he made such progress that in his twenty-eighth year (c. 438/40) he produced his commentary on the *Timaeus*, in addition to many other works; Marin. V. *Procli* 13.

Famous as a Neo-Platonist philosopher; Marin. V. *Procli* 10, Dam. fr. 90, 227, 277, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 36, 151, Suid. Π 2473. A teacher at Athens; Dam. fr. 124, 127, 222, 278. Eventually he succeeded Syrianus as head of the school of Neo-Platonists at Athens (the date is unknown); Marin. V. *Procli* 12 (= Suid. Π 1794), 26 (= Suid. Σ 1662), Suid. Π 2473 (*πρόεστη τῆς ἐν Ἀθηναῖς φιλοσόφου σχολῆς*). He actively promoted studies at Athens by giving help to students himself and by obtaining grants from official sources (*τὰ τῶν λογικῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων πύξησεν, αὐτὸς τε ἐπικουρῶν τοῖς μειοῦσι, καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἀπαιτῶν σιτηρέσια τε καὶ τὰς ἄλλας κατ' ἀξίαν ἀπονέμειν ἐκάστω τιμᾶς*); those for whom he secured grants were constantly under pressure from him to work hard and justify themselves; Marin. V. *Procli* 16. His students included Severianus 2, Dam. fr. 278 = Suid. Σ 180;

Hierius 5, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 88; Asclepiodotus 3, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 139; Isidorus 5, Dam. fr. 135 = Suid. T 959 = T 198, fr. 200 = Suid. X 12, fr. 269 = *Epit. Phot.* 279 (he had great respect for Isidorus' abilities as a philosopher; Dam. fr. 131); Ammonius 6, Heliodorus 6 and Hierax 5, Dam. fr. 127; Hegias, whom he taught the Chaldaean *λογία*, Dam. fr. 351; Marinus 3, Dam. fr. 90 = Suid. M 198, fr. 245 = Suid. M 199; and also Pamprepus, Dam. fr. 289 = Suid. Π 137. He refused to accept Hilarius 4 as a pupil unless he mended his way of life; Dam. fr. 222 = Suid. I 291. Contemporary of Iacobus 3, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 125; of Heraiscus, whose learning he admired, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 107; of Athenodorus 1, Dam. fr. 145; and of Sallustius 7, with whom he quarrelled, Dam. fr. 143 = Suid. Z 82.

He held strong ideas about political conduct, drawn from Plato and Aristotle; unable himself to engage in political activity from devotion to higher matters, i.e. philosophy (*διὰ τὸ καὶ περὶ μείζονα ἡσχολῆσθαι*), he pressed his ideas on his friend Archiadas 1 who was much influenced by him; he personally was very generous with his wealth in public matters and left his property on his death to Athens, to his home town (Xanthus) and to Archiadas; he took part in civic assemblies (*τοῖς κοινῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως συλλόγοις παραγιγνόμενος*), and exercised his influence on the governors in order to secure the fair administration of justice; he was not afraid to speak frankly to them; he once left Athens for a year and lived in Lydia, the situation at Athens having become difficult and dangerous for him (*ἐν ζάλῃ παρελθὼν καὶ τρικυμία πραγμάτων, καὶ πνευμάτων τυφωνείων ἀντιπνεύτων τῇ ἐννόμῳ ζωῇ, ἐμβριθῶς αὐτός ἀνὴρ καὶ ἄστεμφώς, εἰ καὶ παρακινδυνευτικῶς, τὸν βίον διενήξατο, καὶ ποτὲ ἐν περιστάσει τῶν γυπογιγάντων ἐξετασθεὶς, ἀπῆρεν, ὡς εἶχε, τῶν Ἀθηνῶν*) (the occasion for this, apparently an attack on philosophers and presumably an anti-pagan campaign, is unknown); he also corresponded with persons in authority and secured benefits for several cities including Athens and Argos (*τοῖς ἐν ταῖς δυναστείαις ἐπιστέλλων καὶ ὅλας πόλεις ἐκ τούτων εἶποιών*); Marin. V. *Procli* 14-15.

He died on April 17, 485; Marin. V. *Procli* 36 (see above).

Succeeded as head of the Neo-Platonists by Marinus 3, who also wrote his (extant) biography; Marin. V. *Procli* (title), Dam. fr. 90, fr. 245, fr. 277, Suid. Π 2473.

Physically he was good-looking, and enjoyed good health and full possession of his faculties for the most part until his death; Marin. V. *Procli* 3. In boyhood he recovered from an illness after a divine visitation; Marin. V. *Procli* 7. He could withstand pain and in his last illness showed his fortitude by joining in hymn-singing; Marin.

V. *Procli* 20. He possessed a good memory and was a quick learner; Marin. V. *Procli* 4-5. He was very hard-working and would give as many as five lectures (*πράξεις*) in a day; Marin. V. *Procli* 22, 24. He was sociable and good company without losing his dignity; Marin. V. *Procli* 5. He disdained physical pleasures, was without avarice, and showed a lifelong devotion to truth and justice; his behaviour was marked by courage and modesty; Marin. V. *Procli* 4, 24-5. He never married although many profitable matches were put to him; Marin. V. *Procli* 17, Dam. fr. 124.

He placed a higher value on theology than on philosophy; Dam. fr. 134, Suid. K 595, II 2473. He both taught and himself practised purificatory rituals, especially Orphic and Chaldaean rites; Marin. V. *Procli* 18. His diet was frugal and he ate meat as little as possible; he celebrated a large number of fasts during the year, in honour of numerous deities and of solemn occasions of all sorts; Marin. V. *Procli* 19. He was very interested in mysticism and was highly critical of existing mystical writings, frequently correcting their errors; he himself was said to have reached elevated heights of wisdom and insight, communing directly with heavenly powers; Marin. V. *Procli* 22. His first studies on Orphic and Chaldaean theology were under Syrianus 3; after Syrianus died, he continued studying his commentaries on the Orphic doctrines, and read the works of Porphyrius and Iamblichus (both in *PLRE* I) on the Chaldaean *λογία*; he himself spent five years on earlier writings on the *λογία* and wrote an extensive commentary, comprising 70 tetrads; Marin. V. *Procli* 26. He refused to write about the Orphic doctrines, telling Marinus that he had often thought of doing so but had been deterred by visions of Syrianus; on Marinus' suggestion he compromised by annotating the work of Syrianus with *marginalia*; Marin. V. *Procli* 27. By the time he was 40 he had learnt the secrets of Chaldaean theurgy from Plutarch's daughter Asclepigeneia I and put them into effect; he claimed to have caused rainfall over Attica and to have averted earthquakes; he had visions and claimed that in one of them it was revealed to him that he belonged to the 'Hermaic succession' and had the soul of Nicomachus the Pythagorean; Marin. V. *Procli* 28.

He was a prolific author and produced commentaries on Homer and Hesiod, and an attack on Christianity, as well as works on Plato and on the Orphic and Chaldaean teachings; Suid. II 2473. Many of his writings are still extant; see Christ-Schmid-Stählin VII 2.2, 1059ff., and *OCD*² 880. Author of a work on Magna Mater and Attis; Marin. V. *Procli* 33, Suid. II 2473. Author of (pagan) hymns (still extant); Marin. V. *Procli* 24, 26. His best work in his own view was the com-

mentary on the *Timaeus* (see above), and he was also fond of his commentary on the *Theaetetus*; Marin. V. *Procli* 38. He composed his own epitaph; Marin. V. *Procli* 36 = *Anth. Gr.* vii 341.

As head of the school of philosophy at Athens, he occupied the same house as his predecessors Plutarch and Syrianus; Marin. I. *Procli* 29.

Also mentioned in Dam. fr. 255 = Suid. A 1178, fr. 361 = Suid. II 2671. See further *P-W* xxiii, 186-247.

Proclus 5 sophist (at Aphrodisias) I. V

Brother of Athanasius 5, Paralius and Demochares; a sophist ('swpyst') at Aphrodisias in Caria; Zach. V. *Sev.*, p. 39.

Proclus 6 son of Isidorus I. V

Son of the philosopher Isidorus 5 and Domna; Dam. fr. 339 = *Epit. Phot.* 301. See stemma 33.

Proclus 7 sophist (at Athens) V/VI

A sophist (*σοφιστής*) at Athens, he died and was buried in Arabia; *Princ. Exp. Syr.* (1899) iii, p. 294 no. 375 Maximianopolis (Shakka) (Arabia).

Proclus 8 philosopher (at Athens) 515

Ὁ φιλόσοφος; possibly native of Athens, where he lived; in 515 he contributed to the naval defeat of Vitalianus 2 outside Constantinople by devising a fiery compound for use against ships; he declined a reward of 400 pounds of gold offered by Anastasius and returned to Athens, where he died soon afterwards; Joh. Mal. 403, 405-6, Joh. Mal. fr. 41 (= *Exc. de ins.*, pp. 169-70), John of Nikiu 89.78.88, Zon. xiv 3.29-30.

Proclus 9 philosopher E. VI

Ὁ Ἀσιανός (i.e. a native of proconsular Asia); a philosopher and interpreter of dreams (*ὄνειροκριτής*); he interpreted dreams of the emperor Anastasius and Amantius 4 at Constantinople shortly before their deaths; Joh. Mal. 409, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 518, Theoph. AM 6010, Cedr. I 636.

PROCOPIVS 1 (?v.c.) (East) 404/407

Addressee of a letter from John Chrysostom in exile; John styles him *δεσποτά μου θαυμασιώτατε* and alludes to *ἡ εὐγένεια ἡ σή*; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 187.

Procopius 2 MVM per Orientem 422-424; patricius 422

Father of the emperor Anthemius; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 68. He was descended from the usurper Procopius (*PLRE* I); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* 68-9 (cui prisca propago Augustis venit a proavis). His wife was a daughter of the PPO Anthemius I; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 94-5. See stemma 5.

?DVX or COMES REI MILITARIS (East) a. 422: in 422 he was in command of troops in the Persian war, probably as a *dux* or *comes rei militaris*; his timely arrival rescued part of the Roman army ambushed by the Persian 'Immortals'; Soc. VII 20 (he is called 'στρατηλάτης' which often signifies *magister militum*; probably here used in anticipation; see below), Ps.-Dion. *Chron.* I, p. 207 = 154. He played a part as envoy in the negotiations which ended the war in 422; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 75-88 (his role in this, not mentioned by Socrates, was doubtless minor but is exaggerated by Sidonius to honour Anthemius). Procopius was quite young at this time; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 75.

PATRICIVS and MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 422-424: he received both these titles after the peace of 422; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 89-93 (suscipit hinc reducem duplicati culmen honoris: patricius nec non peditumque equitumque magister praeficitur castris, ubi Tauri claustra cohercens Aethiopusque vagos belli terrore relegans gurgite pacato famulum spectaret Orontem). Στρατηλάτης Ἀνατολῆς ὁ πατρικίως Προκόπιος; Joh. Mal. 364, Joh. Mal. *fr. Tusc.* 3 (= *PG* 85, 1816-1817) (said to have been given these titles by Theodosius and sent to wage war with Persia, a version inconsistent with Sidonius), cf. Cedr. I 599 (ὁ στρατηγός). In office a. 424 Dec. 3; *CTh* VII 4.36 (addressed 'Procopio magistro militiae per Orientem'). He was probably appointed in 422 to succeed Fl. Ardabur 3 (see *Fasti*).

PROCOPIVS 3 v.sp., comes et magister libellorum (East)
(?435-)438

V.SP., COMES ET MAGISTER LIBELLORVM (East) a. (?435 Dec. 20)-438 Feb. 15: one of the four 'spectabiles comites et magistrī sacrorum scriniōrum' appointed to serve on the second commission on the *Codex Theodosianus* on Dec. 20, 435; *CTh* I 1.6. For the others, see Diodorus 2. Styled 'v(ir) s(pectabilis) com(es) et magister libellorum' on Feb. 15, 438 and named as one of the compilers of the *Codex Theodosianus*; *Nov. Theod.* 1. Unless he was *magister epistularum Graecarum* in 435 (the lowest-ranking *magister scrinii*), he was already *magister libellorum* (the next lowest).

Procopius 4 brother of Anthemius Aug. M/L V

He is named by Hydatius as the brother of the emperor Anthemius; Hyd. Lem. 234. This may be a mistake for the father of Anthemius, Procopius 2. See stemma 5.

Procopius 5 ?son of Fl. Marcianus M/L V

Named as the son of Fl. Marcianus 17; impersonated by Theodosius 2 under Zeno; Joh. Ant. fr. 212. Possibly the source is mistaken and Procopius is to be identified with Marcianus' brother Procopius Anthemius 9 who fled to the West after Marcian's revolt was put down in 479. See stemma 5.

PROCOPIUS 6 comes Orientis 507

Native of Antioch; Joh. Mal. 396.

COMMERCIIARIUS before 507: ἀπό κομμερκιαρίων (in 507); Joh. Mal. 396.

COMES ORIENTIS a. 507: succeeded Basilius 7 as *comes Orientis* after faction violence at Antioch; Joh. Mal. 396 (ὁ κόμης τῆς Ἀνατολῆς), John of Nikiu 89.24 ('count of the East'), 26 ('governor'). He fled from Antioch when the mob attacked his headquarters; Joh. Mal. 397 (to Alexandria 'of Cambyses', perhaps = Alexandria ad Issum), John of Nikiu 89.28 (to Constantinople). Succeeded by Irenaeus Pentadiastes 5; Joh. Mal. 398, John of Nikiu 89.28.

PROCOPIUS 7 governor (consularis) of Palaestina Prima
L V/E VI

Native of Edessa; a man of culture (*ἀνὴρ λόγιος*); in the reign of Anastasius, he arrested and executed some Samaritans who had killed the guards and occupied a church on Mt Garizim near Neapolis (in Palaestina Prima); described as ὁ τὴν χώραν ἐπιτροπεύων (presumably governor of the province); Proc. *Aed.* v 7.14.

Not to be identified with either Procopius 6 or Procopius 9.

Procopius of Gaza 8 sophist and theologian I. V/E VI

Native of Gaza; Chor. *Or. Fun. in Proc.* 13-14. His father died when Procopius was still a child; Chor. *Or. Fun. in Proc.* 4. Procopius was probably born c. 465 and died c. 528. He was aged 62 at his death; Chor. *Or. Fun. in Proc.* 49 (the same age as Demosthenes). He was born soon enough before 485 to quarrel with the Neo-Platonist Proclus 4, but was still alive in 526, since he composed a (lost) work on the earthquake of that year (see below). He had three

brothers, Philippus 7, Victor 6 and Zacharias 1; for Philippus, see Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 7, 10, 17, 25, 34, 47, 53, 59, 123, 160; for Victor, see Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 28; for Zacharias, see Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 6, 11, 12, 18, 38-41, 43-4, 45, 54, 65, 101, 154; for Philippus and Zacharias, see Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 24, 37, 45, 58, 61-2, 76, 82-5, 100, 136, 137, 143.

He was a precocious student, well in advance of others of his years, and when he became a teacher he was the same age as many of his students; Chor. *Or. Fun. in Proc.* 5 (ἐπι μὲν θύρας ἤκε ποιητικὰς ἡλικίαν ἔχων ἦν οἱ τὰ πρῶτα παιδευόμενοι γράμματα. εἰς Ἑρμοῦ δὲ παλαιστῶν ἐφοίτησε χρόνον ἄγων τοσοῦτον ὅσον αἱ τὰ Μουσῶν ἔτι μανθάνοντες, βῆμα δὲ καὶ νέων χορὸς αὐτὸν διεδέξατο ταῖς τὰ ῥητόρων τελουμένοις ὁμήλικα, καὶ ἦν παράδοξον θέαμα καὶ τερπνὸν τοῖς μαθηταῖς ἡλικιώτης διδάσκαλος). When still young he visited Alexandria and won a crown in a rhetorical contest; Chor. *Or. Fun. in Proc.* 15, cf. Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 48, 96.

Sophist at Gaza; Phot. *Bibl.* 160, Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 18, 84, 91, Chor. *Or. Fun. in Proc.* passim. He remained at Gaza in spite of offers from Antioch, Berytus, Caesarea and Tyre; Chor. *Or. Fun. in Proc.* 12-13, Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 114. Among his pupils were Marcianus (later bishop of Gaza) and Choricus (*PLRE III*); Phot. *Bibl.* 160, Chor. *Laud. Marciani II* 7, *Or. Fun. in Proc.* 1, 17 (already elderly when Choricus was his pupil).

He was a Christian and was well versed in the arguments of the different theological factions of the day; Chor. *Or. Fun. in Proc.* 21, cf. Phot. *Bibl.* 160, Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 36, 107 (a Christian). His way of life was ascetic; Chor. *Or. Fun. in Proc.* 23.

Author of a panegyric on the emperor Anastasius, still extant, probably composed after 501 and before 515; Proc. Gaz. *Pan.* 21 (the walls of Constantinople, in 501), 23 (Anastasius' wife, Ariadne, was still alive; she died in 515). He also wrote a number of commentaries on books of the Old Testament, an attack on the philosopher Proclus 4, declamations, a (lost) monody on the earthquake which wrecked Antioch in 526, and other works; cf. *P-W* xxiii 263ff. For his Paraphrases of Homer, cf. Phot. *Bibl.* 160 and *RhM* 63 (1908), 515ff., 618ff.

FL. THEODORVS GEORGIVS PROCOPIVS 9

consularis (Palaestinae Secundae) 517/518

Ο μεγαλοπρ(επέστατος) ὑπατικ(ός); building works at Diocaesarea dated to 517/518 took place during his term of office; *SEG* xx 417 = *AE* 1966, 496 Diocaesarea (Palaestina Secunda).

Flavius Procopius Constantinus Severus Alexander

Procopius Anthemius

PROCVLA 1 (c.f.) M/L V

Nobilissimis nata natalibus; a widow living at Favianis in Noricum in the time of St Severinus (c. 453-482); he accused her of concealing stores of grain when there was a shortage in order to profit by high prices; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 3.

PROCVLA 2 c.f. V/VI

Procula cl(arissima) femina famula Dei; XIII 2423 = *ILCV* 3353 Lugdunum.

Proculus 1 PPO (Africae et ?Italiae) 423

CRP (West) a. 422 Aug. 25, *CTh* x 10.31^ap(ro)p(osita) in foro Traiani.

PPO (AFRICAЕ ET ?ITALIAE) a. 423 May 18, *CTh* XIII 6.10^a (this law concerns Africa).

His career resembles that of Venantius 1, whom he appears to have succeeded both as CRP (West) and as PPO (Italiae et Africae).

Proculus 2 PVC 428

PVC a. 428 Jan. 31-July 13: 428 Jan. 31, *CTh* vi 2.26^a + 27.22^a + *CJ* XII 5.2^a dat. Cpli; July 13, *CTh* XIII 3.19^a dat. Cpli.

PROCVLVS 3 v.sp., proconsul Asiae 449

Ὁ περίβλεπτος ἀνθύπατος τῆς Ἀσίας; instructed to maintain order at the synod at Ephesus in midsummer 449; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 73 (Greek) = II iii.i, p. 47 (Latin). He intervened to help Dioscorus (bishop of Alexandria); *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 180 = II iii.i, p. 171.

Proculus 4 poet M/I. V

A native of Liguria and a well-known poet; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 15.1, vv. 43-6 (potuisset ista semper efficacius humo atque gente cretus in Ligustide Proculus melodis insonare pulsibus limans faceta quaeque sic poemata), Ennod. *Carm.* I 3, vv. 22ff. (horum Pindareus flumina vicit avus (= Proculus), docta Camenali cecinit qui carmina plectro).

In 507 his grandsons entered school and Ennodius wrote verses to celebrate the event; Ennod. *Carm.* I 3.

There seems no reason to identify him with Proculus, a correspondent of Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 23 (c. 470/471; his

son had taken refuge from him with Sidonius). Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, p. 58.

Proculus 5 QSP (East) 522/523-525/526

Native of Constantinople and son of Paulus 27; *Anth. Gr.* XVI 48 (cited below).

Before becoming QSP he had enjoyed success in the law, perhaps as an advocate; *Anth. Gr.* XVI 48 (περι δῶμα τηλεθάοντα Δικης).

QSP (East) a. 522/523-525/526: he was in office when Theodotus Colocynthus 11 was on trial (in 522/523); *Proc. Anecd.* 9.41 (ὁ Πρόκλος τὴν τοῦ καλουμένου κοιαιστῶρος ἔχων ἀρχὴν). He seems to have held office for most of the reign of Justin (to at least 525/526, cf. below) since Procopius speaks of him as the dominant personality of the reign; *Proc. Anecd.* 6.13 (Justin was illiterate and so ὅς παρεδρεύειν αὐτῷ ἔλαχεν, ἀρχὴν ἔχων) τῆν τοῦ καλουμένου κοιαιστῶρος Πρόκλος ὄνομα, αὐτὸς δὲ αὐτονόμῳ γνώμῃ ἅπαντα ἔπρασσει). He was just and incorruptible; *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* III 20 (ὁ δικαιοτάτος), *Proc. BPI* 11.11 (Πρόκλος . . . ὅς βασιλεῖ τότε παρήδρευε τῆν τοῦ καλουμένου κοιαιστῶρος ἀρχὴν ἔχων, ἀνὴρ δίκαιός τε καὶ χρημάτων διαφανῶς ἀδωρότατος), *Suid.* Π 2474. He was staunchly conservative, reluctant to make new laws or change established institutions; *Proc. BPI* 11.12 (οὔτε νόμον τινὰ εὐπετῶς ἔγραφεν οὔτε τι τῶν καθεστῶτων κινεῖν ἤθελεν), *Suid.* Π 2474. Described as intelligent and sharpwitted; *Theoph. AM* 6013. He received one (undated) law issued by Justin; *CJ* XII 19.13 (addressed 'Proculo quaestori sacri palatii'). At the trial of Theodotus Colocynthus (in 522/523) Proculus alone dared to speak out on his behalf; *Proc. Anecd.* 9.41. When Cavades (king of Persia) asked Justin to adopt his son Chosroes (in 525/526; cf. *Rufinus* 13) and the idea found favour at court, Proculus argued against it and carried his point although hostilities with Persia broke out in consequence; *Proc. BPI* 11.12-22, *Evagr. HE* IV 12, *Theoph. AM* 6013. John Lydus names him and Tribonianus (*PLRE* III) οἱ κοιαιστορες together with the PPO Sergius 7 as administrators who had praised the staff of archivists; *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* III 20. His office is referred to in verses written on his statue; *Anth. Gr.* XVI 48 (Πρόκλος ἐγὼ Παύλου Βυζάντιος, ὃν περι δῶμα τηλεθάοντα Δικης βασιλῆος ἤρπασεν αὐλή, ὄφρ' εἴη στομαπίστον ἐρισθενέος βασιλῆος).

Honorary CONSVI: he surpassed his father by holding the insignia of the consulship (ἐν δ' ὑπατῶν ράβδοισι παῖς νίκησε τοκῆα); *Anth. Gr.* XVI 48. The consulship must be honorary as his name does not appear in the consular *Fasti*.

He was dead by midsummer 527; *CJ* XII 19.15 (a law of Justin

and Justinian which refers to Proculus as 'excelsae memoriae' and 'magnificae memoriae'. He is also mentioned in 535 – Just. Nov. 35 (Proculus excelsae memoriae) – as having suggested the law *CJ* xii 19.13, see above).

Marius Proculus Aemilianus

C. Aelius Pompeius Porphyrius Proculus

PROEMPTOR (v.c.?) 519

Brother of Paulinus 12; *Coll. Avell.* 191 (a. 519 July).

Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus

PROIECTVS 1 consularis (? of a province) 419

In 419 a law was issued 'ad Proiectum consularem' concerning the rights of *domini* and *patroni* after a time of famine; *Sirm.* 5 (a. 419 May 18). Proiectus was probably the *consularis* of a province, the name of which is lost, where this problem had recently arisen. There is no evidence to show what the province was or whether it was in the East or West. His name however suggests that he was a western senator, in which case presumably he held a western post.

He was perhaps the father or uncle of Proiectus 2, in which case he held a post of *spectabilis* rank after 419; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 4. Cf. *Anonymi* 69 and 70.

PROIECTVS 2 v.c. MV

A senator of noble family, whose father and paternal uncle held the rank of *spectabiles* and whose grandfather was a distinguished bishop (*vir clarissimus Proiectus, domi nobilis et patre patruoque spectabilibus, avo etiam praestantissimo sacerdote conspicuus*); he sought to marry the daughter of the recently-dead senator Optantius, and having secured her mother's consent asked Sidonius to write to her guardian Sagittarius for his consent also; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 4.

PROIECTVS 3 (v.c.) 508

Styled 'vir sublimis' and 'vir nobilis'; he was involved in the complicated dispute between Bauto and Epiphanius 3; Proiectus delivered 40 *solidi* sent by Bauto to Epiphanius; later when allegations were brought that Epiphanius had failed to fulfil his side of the bargain with Bauto, it was ordered that Proiectus should be questioned under oath on the nature of the bargain and whether it had

been fulfilled, so that the money could be repaid; Ennod. *Ep.* vii 1 (July 508).

Perhaps descended from Proiectus 1 and 2.

PROMOTVS 1 governor (?praeses) of Noricum 449

Προμούτος τῆς Νωρίκων ἀρχῶν χώρας; envoy from the West with Romulus 2 and Romanus 2 at Attila's capital in 449; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* iv, pp. 84, 89). He was perhaps *praeses Norici ripensis*.

PROMOTVS 2 comes (East) M/LV

Comes ('κόμης'), in Constantinople, acquainted with Ioannes 48 the tribune, dead by 508; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* v 1 (to Ioannes the tribune, in 489/508).

Prosdocia V/VI

Wife of the doctor Laurentius 8; *AE* 1951, 176 Syracuse.

Prosechius scholasticus; doctor E/MV

Addressee of two letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* iv 125, v 412 (addressed Προσεχίω σχολαστικῶ ἱατρῶ; the spelling Προεσχίω in the heading of iv 125 is evidently an error, the name being formed from προσεχής).

PROSERIVS (v.c.) L IV

Brother of Valentinus 2, he was a relative (propinquus) of Q. Aurelius Symmachus (*PLRE* 1); recently dead in 401; he wanted his daughter to marry his brother's son and on his death-bed begged Symmachus to obtain an imperial rescript permitting this; Symm. *Ep.* ix 133 (a. 401). Perhaps a nephew of Symmachus; see Valentinus 2. Possibly also related to Pontius Proserius Paulinus 16.

Pontius Proserius Paulinus

Prosper Tiro author and chronicler E/MV

The full name 'Prosper Tiro' is attested in MSS of the Chronicle and in Beda. *art. metr.* 22 (cf. Schanz-Hosius iv 2, p. 492).

Native of Aquitaine and a man of learning (*homo Aquitanicae regionis, sermone scholasticus et adsertionibus nervosus*); Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 85. Author of secular works, which included poems, epigrams and a Chronicle based on Jerome but continuing him down to 455, and also of works on theology; cf. Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 491-501. His extant writings are in *PL* 51.

PROTOGENES

He was possibly a monk (Pope Gelasius alluded to him simply as a 'vir religiosissimus'; *Decret. Gelas.* in *PL* 59, 162), not an ecclesiastic.

Protadius 1: PVR 400/401; *PLRE* 1.

Protadius 2 PPO (of Gaul or Illyricum) 473 April 29

Named with Felix Himelco, Dioscorus 5 and Aurelianus 5 'vv.cc.pp.' in the heading of a prefectorial edict; Haemel, *Corpus Legum*, p. 260. Since Himelco had the Italian and Dioscorus the Oriental prefectures, the other two will have been the prefects of Gaul and Illyricum, but there is no evidence to show which was which.

PROTADIVS 3 (?v.c.) (in Gaul) f. VI

Possibly son of Heraclius 5; his death occurred in c. 515; Avit. *Ep.* 95.

Proterius doctor (at Acoris, in Egypt) V/VI

Πρώτερις ἀρχίατρος ἐκομήθη ἐν Κ(υρί)ῳ; *BCH* 1903, p. 375 no. 115 Acoris (Egypt).

Fl. Flor(entius?) Romanus Protogenes PPO (Orientis) (II)
448–449; cos. 449; patricius

Full name; *AGWG*, NF xv 1, p. 21. Fl. Protogenes; *SB* 9515. Protogenes; *elsewhere*.

PPO (?East) before 448 (see below).

PPO II (ORIENTIS) a. 448–449: he received in this office a letter from Theodoret, bishop of Cyrthus, who, when accused of heresy, asked him to see that he was given a fair hearing; Theod. *Ep.* 94 (c. Nov. 448; addressed Πρωτογένει ὑπάρχῳ). Named in acclamations at Edessa as consul and PPO on 12 April 449, *AGWG*, NF xv 1, p. 15, and on 14 April, p. 17; styled PPO II and *consul ordinarius*, he received with his colleagues Albinus 10 (PPO Italiae) and Salomo (PPO Illyrici) a report from Fl. Chaereas about bishop Ibas of Edessa, p. 21. He received a law, *CJ* XII 49.8^a (undated).

CONSVL (East) a. 449 with Fl. Astyrius (West): *Fasti*, *SB* 9515, Leo, *Ep.* 23–4, 27–40, 42, 44–5, 47–51, 54.

PATRICIVS: he became *patricius* between 449 and 451 (see below).

In 451 he was present at sessions of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 8, *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55; Oct. 10, *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 69; Oct. 17,

PROTOGENES

ACOec. II i.ii, p. 84; and Oct. 25, *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 138. He was then styled ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων καὶ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίος.

Provincialius scholaris (East) 404

Στρατιώτης τῶν περὶ τὸν βασιλέα σχολῶν; supporter of John Chrysostom, after whose exile in 404 he was himself exiled to Petra; *Pall. Dial.*, p. 128. The MSS spell his name variously; Προβιγκάλιος, Προβιγκλάριος, Προβικιάλιος, Προβιγκιανός.

Psenputhes: tribunus (in Egypt) IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Iacobus *qui et* Psychristus

PTOLEMAEVS (v.c.) (East) E/M V

Addressee of several letters from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* I 1 (addressed Πτολεμαίῳ συγκλητικῷ), 2-3 (τῷ αὐτῷ), 8 (Πτολεμαίῳ συγκλητικῷ), 9-21 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Publianus I v.inl. (in Italy) 526

Vir inlustris; envoy of the senate to Athalaric in 526; *Cass. Var.* VIII 15 (late 526).

IVNIVS POMPONIVS PVBLIANVS 2 v.sp., vicarius urbis Romae 438 Dec. 25

Vir spectabilis vicarius urbis aeternae; present at the meeting of the senate at Rome on Dec. 25, 438, at which the publication of the *Codex Theodosianus* was announced; *Gesta Senatus* I (in *CTh*, ed. Mommsen, I ii, p. 1).

PVBLICOLA I: son of Melania the elder I. IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

OMVLLIVS PVBLICOLA 2 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named with Omullius Rufinus 18 (probably his brother) on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 321 15. For their rank and date, see Aggerius.

Pudens landowner (in Gaul) M V

Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris concerning one of his *coloni*; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* v 19.

Pulcher

MVM (?East or West) 395/401

Magister utriusque militiae; addressee of a law of Arcadius and Honorius; *CJ* XII 33.3. There is nothing to show whether the law was issued in the East or the West.

Aelia Pulcheria

Augusta 414-453

Full name; Coins (Sabatier, *Desc. gén. des monn. byz.* I, 126-8), Leo, *Ep.* 58.

She was a daughter of the emperor Arcadius and Aelia Eudoxia I; sister of Theodosius II, Flaccilla I, Arcadia I and Marina I; Soz. IX 1, Philost. XI 6, XII 7, *CTh* XIII 1.21, Hyd. Lem. 147, Marcell. com. s.a. 399, 450, *Jord. Rom.* 332, Evagr. *HE* I 20, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 414, Theoph. AM 5901, Suid. Θ 145, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 340 (= Suid. II 2145). She was born on Jan. 19, 399; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 399. In Joh. Mal. 367 she is said to have been aged 54 when she married Marcianus 8 (in 450); this is presumably a confusion with her age at death in 453, when she would have been 54. See stemma 1.

NOBILISSIMA PVELLA: styled *ἐπιφανεστάτη*; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 399, 414 (where she is said to have become *ἐπιφανεστάτη* in 414, but that was the year when she became Augusta; see below).

She played a prominent rôle in guiding her brother's training and education; Soz. IX 1, Philost. XII 7, Suid. Π 2145, Theoph. AM 5901.

AVGVSTA a. 414-453: proclaimed 'Augusta' on July 4, 414; Marcell. com. s.a. 414, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 414. Styled 'Augusta'; Coins, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 414, 421, *CTh* XIII 1.21 (a. 418 Aug. 21), Theod. *Ep.* 43 (a. 446/7), Leo, *Ep.* 31, 45 (in 449), 58, 60, 70 (in 450), 79, 84, 95 (in 451), 105 (in 452), 112, 116 (in 453). Called *ἡ βασίλισσα*; Eun. fr. 87.

Said to have assumed a dominant rôle in administering affairs of state when only 15 years old, in 414; Soz. IX 1, Suid. Π 2145, Theoph. AM 5901.

She decided to remain single, and persuaded her sisters Arcadia and Marina to do likewise; in token of their vows of perpetual virginity she presented a valuable table to the church at Constantinople; Soz. IX 1, Theoph. AM 5901, Suid. II 2145. She lived a life of religious devotion; Soz. IX 3, Soc. VII 22.

After her brother died in 450, she supported the election of Marcianus 8 as his successor and entered into a form of marriage with him; Hyd. Lem. 147 (s.a. 450), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450, *Jord. Rom.* 332, Evagr. *HE* II 1, Joh. Mal. 367, Theoph. AM 5942.

PVLCHERIA

She died in July 453; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 453, Hyd. Lem. 157 (s.a. 453), Theoph. AM 5945. Her death is also mentioned in Joh. Mal. 368 and Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 363.

She left her property for charitable purposes; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 363 = Theoph. AM 5945.

She was well educated and equally fluent in both Greek and Latin; Soz. IX 1.

Pullio rationalis (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 199 (addressed Πουλλίῳ διαψηφιστῇ). For διαψηφιστής = *rationalis*, cf. Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 7, St Bas. *Ep.* 215.

Pusaеus PPO (Orientis) (I) 465; PPO (II) 467; cos. 467

For the name, cf. Justi, p. 256.

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 465 Nov. 9, *CJ* I 36.1^a (refers to Syria) + x 44.3^a.

CONSVL (East) prior a. 467 with Ioannes 29 (East); *Fasti*, Rossi I 823, *CIL* V 6210 = *ILCV* 2737Aa, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467.

PPO (II, ORIENTIS) a. 467 (after April): ὁ ἑπαρχος τῶν πραιτωρίων καὶ ὑπατος; he conducted the trial at Constantinople in 467 of his former colleague Isocasius; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467, Theoph. AM 5960, Joh. Mal. 370, John of Nikiu 88.7–9, Cedr. I 613. In office a. 467/468, *CJ* XII 5.4^a + 50.22^a (mentions the *Orientalis tractus*; the date must be after Anthemius became emperor in April 467, and before Nicostriatus I was PPO in Feb. 468).

Erythrius I could have been PPO Illyrici, not PPO Orientis, in 466; if so, Pusaеus could have been PPO continuously from 465 to 467. Cf. *Fasti*. The documents of 467 do not give an iteration number, which fact is consistent with Pusaеus having held a single continuous prefecture.

It was perhaps while he held office that he repaired the gates in the city wall of Constantinople; III 739 + p. 990 = 7404 = D 5339 Constantinople (portarum valido firmavit limine muros Pusaеus magno non minor Anthemio).

He died before 486; *IGC* 240 Mylasa (Caria) (τῆς ἡμετέρας τάξε[ως] διδαξάσης Πουσαεῶν τῶν τῆς μεγαλοπρεποῦς μνήμης, ἠνίκα τὸν ἡμέτερον διεκοσμεῖ θρόνον, [γ]εν[ι]κὸν δεδωκένε τύπον, alluding to a prefectorial edict issued by Pusaеus when he was PPO Orientis). For the date of *IGC* 240, cf. Fl. Illus Pusaеus D. . .

Flavius Illus Pusaеus D. . .

Pylaemenes advocate (at Constantinople) 402/413

Addressee of many letters from Synesius, who met him at Constantinople and wrote often in the years after his return to Libya; *Syn. Ep.* 48, 61, 71, 74, 88, 100-3, 129, 131, 134, 150-3. He lived then in Constantinople; *Syn. Ep.* 48, 61, 71, 88, 101, 102, 129, 131, 134.

Native of Heraclea; *Syn. Ep.* 103, 134, 150. Which Heraclea this was is not certain. Allusions to a visit of Pylaemenes to Isauria suggest that it was his native province, but no place called Heraclea seems to be elsewhere recorded in Isauria; *Syn. Ep.* 48, 71, and cf. Jones, *Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces*, 541, 583.

ADVOCATVS (at Constantinople) a. 402/411: his practice in the *ἀγορά* (forum) is mentioned several times; *Syn. Ep.* 101, 103, 151. His rhetorical abilities were praised by Synesius; *Syn. Ep.* 103.

He was interested in philosophical studies; *Syn. Ep.* 71 (styled *ὁ φιλόσοφος*). He had literary tastes and asked for copies of works by Synesius; *Syn. Ep.* 74, 101.

PYRRVS tribunus (West) 443-444

Tribunus; sent by Lauricius to Sicily, he was there in late 443 and late 444; Marini, *P. Dip.* 73, p. 109 = *P. Ital.* 1 (giving the dates Sept./Dec. 443 and Sept./Dec. 444). He was perhaps a *tribunus et notarius*, and if so will have been a *vir spectabilis*.

Pythius I. V/E. VI

A man devoted to letters (*τὴν σὴν ψυχὴν ὄντως οἰκοῦσιν αἱ Μοῦσαι*); he asked Procopius for a copy of a book; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 3 (addressed to Pythius).

Quadratianus 1 PPO (Italiae) 443 May 25

Nov. Val. 6.2^a (the law refers to the suburbicarian provinces of Italy). He may be identical with Petronius Perpenna Magnus Quadratianus 2.

Petronius Perpenna Magnus Quadratianus 2 PVR ?E/M V

V.c. et in(ustris) praef(ectus) urb(i); he repaired the Baths of Constantine; VI 1750 = D 5703 (undated).

He could be identical with Quadratianus 1; if so, he will probably have been PVR before 443 (the praetorian prefecture ranked above

the urban prefecture; cf. *Fasti*). This man's names suggest that he was a relative of Petronius Maximus 22, and this would be even more likely if he held office in 443, in which year Maximus was *consul iterum*; in this case, Quadratianus might have been PVR in 433, during Maximus' first consulship, or in 439/441 when Maximus was PPO II in Italy.

The forgery by Pirro Ligorio, vi 583*, is doubtless based on vi 1750, to judge by the text.

QVADRATIUS consularis Syriae 474/491 (?488/491)

Successor of Thalassius 2 as ἀρχων at Antioch; Joh. Mal. fr. 35 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 167), Joh. Mal. (slav.) xv 4. For the date, cf. Thalassius 2.

Flavius Iunius Quartus Palladius

Quenia Audentia

Quidila 1 'prior' (of Reate and Nursia) 526

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 182.

Son of Sibia; chosen as 'prior' of Reate and Nursia by Theoderic; the appointment was made by Athalaric as Theoderic died before finalizing the matter; Cass. *Var.* viii 26 (c. a. 526). To judge by his name he was a German. The post was apparently concerned with maintaining public order (*quae ordinaverit pro disciplina servanda . . . in omnibus oboedire debeatis*).

Quidila 2 saio 526/527

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 182.

Saio noster; sent by Athalaric to Sicily in 526/527 in connection with complaints over increases in tribute; Cass. *Var.* ix 10 (a. 526/527).

Quintianus poet E/MV

Contemporary of Anonymus 6 (the father of Sidonius Apollinarius); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* ix 277-8 (*nec qui iam patribus fuere nostris primo tempore maximi sodales*). A poet; a native of Liguria, he went to live in Gaul; he served on Aetius 7's campaigns in Gaul and wrote verses in his praise; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* ix 289-95 (*non tu hic nunc legeris tuumque fulmen. o dignissime Quintianus alter, spemens qui Ligurum solum et penates mutato lare Gallias amasti, inter classica,*

signa, pila, turmas laudans Aetium vacansque libro, in castris hederate laureatis).

Quintilius cancellarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 161 (addressed $\text{Κυντιλίῳ καγκελλαρίῳ}$).

QVINT(I)VS senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32113. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Quintus advocatus (at Rome) M V

One of four *advocati* named as present at the enquiry into allegations against Pope Sixtus III; Mansi V 1167. This document is a forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus (a. 498-514) (see Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* I, pp. cxxvi-cxxvii) but some if not all of the names used are of real people.

Quirinus 1 writer on mechanics ?IV/V

Author of a (lost) book on mechanics, which he wrote aided by a kinsman Marcellus; apparently known only from a ninth-century epigram by Leo the Philosopher; *Anth. Gr.* IX 200 ($\text{Βίβλος μηχανική· Κύρινος δέ μιν ἐξεπόνησε Μαρκέλλου γνωτοῖο συνερχομένου κατὰ μόχθου}$). Leo compiled verses about similar scientific works of the fourth and fifth centuries, viz. Paulus the astrologer (= Paulus 5 in *PLRE* I), Theon the astronomer (= Theon 3 in *PLRE* I) and Proclus the geometer (*PLRE* I 742); *Anth. Gr.* IX 201-2. Leo also wrote on the philosopher Porphyrius (*PLRE* I, 716-17) and on the *Conica* of Apollonius (third cent. B.C.); *Anth. Gr.* IX 214, 578. The date of Quirinus may have been therefore around the fourth or fifth century.

QVIRINVS 2 (?v.c.) E V

Dedicatree of part of the edition of Martial made by Gennadius Torquatus in 401; *Subscription* to books I, VII and XIII of Martial (cited in the preface to Martial, ed. Lindsay, Oxford Classical Texts, p. vii) (Quirine floreas). His identity is unknown, but as with Constantinus 3 he was presumably a patron or friend of Torquatus, and therefore may have been a senator.

Quirinus Abraamius

Rabulianus (Symm. *Ep.* ix. 129c; *PLRE* 1).

Radagaisus Gothic invader of Italy 405-406

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 182-3.

Styled 'rex Gothorum' or similar; Aug. *Cit. Dei* v. 23, *Sermo* 105.10, 13, Oros. vii. 37.4, Olymp. fr. 9, Prosp. *Tiro* s.a. 400, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 50.

He was a zealous pagan and regularly sacrificed to the gods; Aug. *Cit. Dei* v. 23, *Sermo* 105.10, 13, Oros. vii. 37.5ff., Marcell. *com.* s.a. 406.

He gathered a large army north of the Danube in 405, invaded and overran Italy, meeting little opposition; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun. (marg.)* ad. a. 405, Zos. v. 26.3, Oros. vii. 37.4, Prosp. *Tiro* s.a. 400, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 50, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 400, Marcell. *com.* s.a. 406, Jord. *Rom.* 321. The numbers of his men as given in the sources are presumably over-exaggerated; Zosimus (v. 26.3) gives 400,000; Orosius (vii. 37.4-13), followed by Marcellinus (*comes*) and Jordanes, gives 200,000. Many cities were devastated; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 52. Rome itself was threatened; Aug. *Cit. Dei* v. 23, *Sermo* 105.10, 13, Oros. vii. 37.6, Zos. v. 26.4.

He apparently divided his army into three sections; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 52. He besieged Florence and had reduced the city to the point of capitulation when Stilicho (*PLRE* 11) arrived with relieving forces; Paulin. *V. Lomb.* 50. Radagaisus was driven up to the heights of Fiesole and surrounded with his army; when food and drink ran short, he abandoned his men and tried to escape but fell into Roman hands and was executed outside the gates of Florence; Oros. vii. 37.13-15, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun. (marg.)* ad. a. 405. The date of his death was Aug. 23, 406; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* ad. a. 405. His final defeat by Stilicho and his death are recorded in several other sources; Aug. *Cit. Dei* v. 23, *Sermo* 105.10, 13, Olymp. fr. 9, Zos. v. 26.4-5 (his defeat is said to have occurred beyond the Danube), Prosp. *Tiro* s.a. 405, Marcell. *com.* s.a. 406, Jord. *Rom.* 321, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 52, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 540.

Ragnacharius king of the Franks (at Cambrai) c. 486-c. 508

A relative of Chlodovechus (Clovis) and also a king (*et ipse regnum tenebat*), he fought on Clovis' side in the battle in which Clovis defeated Syagrius 2 in c. 486; Greg. *Lut. III* ii. 27. He was king (*rex*) at Cambrai in c. 508, allegedly devoted to a life of dissipation; Clovis

RECHILA

overthrew him and killed him with his brothers Richarius and Rignomeris; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 42.

Ragnahilda Visigothic queen M/L V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 184.

Styled 'regina'; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 8.5. Her father, father-in-law and husband were all kings; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 8.5, v. 7. Her husband was king at Toulouse; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 8.1. She was therefore queen of the Visigoths and her husband was either Theoderic II or Euric, probably the latter, since Sidonius expresses the wish for her son to rule with and after his father; this would have been a very inappropriate remark to publish in c. 477 when Book IV of the letters appeared and Euric was king, if Ragnahilda had been wife of Theoderic and mother of his son. She was probably therefore wife of Euric and mother of Alaric II. See stemma 40.

Rechiarus king of the Sueves 448-455

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 189 (s.n. Riciarius).

Son of Rechila; he was a catholic; Hyd. Lem. 137. See stemma 40.

KING OF THE SUEVES a. 448-455: he succeeded his father in August 448; Hyd. Lem. 137 (a. 448). He married a daughter of the Visigothic king Theoderic I before Feb. 449; Hyd. Lem. 140 (a. 449), cf. Jord. *Get.* 229 (a kinsman of Theoderic II). He plundered widely in north Spain in 448 and 449; Hyd. Lem. 137 (a. 448) (*ulteriores regiones*), 140 (in Feb. 449, *Vasconias deprædatur*), 142 (after visiting Theoderic in July 449, he raided around Saragossa and captured Herda).

He concluded peace with the Romans in 452 and renewed it in 454; Hyd. Lem. 155 (a. 452), 161 (a. 454).

Early in the reign of Theoderic II he began conquering fresh territory; Jord. *Get.* 229-30. Theoderic sent envoys asking him to withdraw, but he refused and threatened the Visigoths with war; Jord. *Get.* 231. He raided Tarraconensis and took much booty and many prisoners back to Gallæcia; Hyd. Lem. 172 (a. 455). Theoderic then attacked and defeated him at the river Urbicus near Asturica on Oct. 5, 455; Hyd. Lem. 173 (a. 455), Jord. *Get.* 231-2. His attempt to escape by ship failed and he was captured and put to death in Dec. 455 (for the year, cf. Aioulfus); Hyd. Lem. 175 (a. 456), 178 (a. 456), Jord. *Get.* 232, *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 457.

Rechila king of the Sueves 438-448

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 189 (s.n. Ricila).

RECHILA

Son of Hermeric; Hyd. Lem. 114. Father of Rechiarius; Hyd. Lem. 137. See stemma 40.

He was a pagan; Hyd. Lem. 137.

KING OF THE SUEVES a. 438-448: he succeeded his father as king in 438 and made war in Baetica, defeating Andevotus and seizing much booty; Hyd. Lem. 114 (a. 438). He entered Emerita in 439; Hyd. Lem. 119 (a. 439). In 440 he besieged and captured the Roman envoy Censorius, probably in Myrtilis; Hyd. Lem. 121 (a. 440). He brought the provinces of Baetica and Carthaginiensis under his control in 441; Hyd. Lem. 123 (a. 441). A Roman attempt at their recovery was repulsed in 446; Hyd. Lem. 134 (a. 446). He died in August 448 and was succeeded by his son Rechiarius; Hyd. Lem. 137 (a. 448).

Rechimundus

ruler of the Sueves 459-461

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 187.

In 459 while one section of the Sueves under Maldras plundered in Lusitania, another under Rechimund plundered in Gallaecia; Hyd. Lem. 193 (s.a. 459). In 460 he plundered around Auria and Lucus Augusti as far as the sea; Auria is said to have bordered on his own territory; Hyd. Lem. 202 (s.a. 460). In this year also he disputed the kingship with Frumarius; Hyd. Lem. 203 (s.a. 460). In 461 he negotiated with the Visigothic king Theoderic II; he lived in Gallaecia; Hyd. Lem. 219 (s.a. 461).

He evidently ruled a section of the Sueves in north-west Spain for a few years.

Recitach

Ostrogothic leader (in Thrace) 481-484

Son of Theodericus Strabo 5; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.5. Cousin of Fl. Theodericus 7; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.3. Cf. Anonymi 123 (his uncles). See stemma 39.

In 481 he accompanied his father into Greece and succeeded him on his death (he was alleged to have killed his father who had had him beaten); for a while he shared the rule with his two uncles but soon had them murdered and ruled alone over Thrace (*μόνος τῆς Θρακῶν ἐδυνάστευεν*); Joh. Ant. fr. 211.5. He and his cousin Fl. Theodericus were enemies and in 484 Zeno induced Theoderic to murder him; he was killed in a suburb of Constantinople called Bonophatiana; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.3.

Redemptiolus notarius (in Africa) 525

Redemptiolus 'notarius' read out documents at the synod at Carthage which met in 525; Mansi VIII 638ff. Probably an ecclesiastical *notarius*; so also Courtois, *Les Vandales et l'Afrique*, 253 n. 3.

Regi. . . v.inl. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32221 (v.i. Regi. . .). For the date, see Aggerius.

Regianus poet ?L V/E VI

Author of poems preserved in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* I 270-2. Most poets whose work is in this collection were Africans of the late fifth and early sixth centuries. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 71-4.

Regina V/VI

Wife of Albinus 4; she died childless; v 7640 = *ILCV* 3427 Pol-lentia.

Reginus 1 scriniarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 150 (addressed Ῥηγίνω σκρινιαρίω).

Reginus 2 candidatus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 329 (addressed Ῥηγίνω κανδιδάτω).

Reginus 3 envoy of Zeno 483

Envoy of Zeno to the Vandal king Huneric; he was in Carthage on May 20, 483; Vict. Vit. II 38.

Fl. Simplicius Reginus 4 PPO Illyrici 435 Jan. 29-?Aug. 3

Full name; *ACOec.* Reginus; *CTh.*

PPO ILLYRICI a. 435 Jan. 29, *CTh* VI 28.8 (subscript - a copy was sent 'Regino ppo Ill(yrici)'). He was one of three ἑπαρχοί (see also Bassus 8 and Anthemius Isidorus 9) who issued an edict banning the writings of the heresiarch Nestorius; *ACOec.* I i.iii, p. 69, I iii, p. 182 (probably contemporary with *CTh* XVI 5.66 dated 435 Aug. 3 on the same subject).

REMIGIVS 1 praefectus augustalis 396
 396 March 20, *CTh* I 2.10^a; 396 March 30, *CTh* III 1.7^a.

REMIGIVS 2 (v.c.) bishop of Reims c. 458-c. 532

Of noble family (*primis ortus natalibus parentum nobilitate fulgebant*), son of Caelinia; Ven. Fort., *V. Rem.* I 2. His father was perhaps Aemilius I; Hincmar, *V. Rem.* I. Possibly brother of Principius, bishop of Soissons; Hincmar, *V. Rem.* I, and cf. *Testamentum S. Remigii* (cited by Hincmar) in *MGH (Scr. rer. Mer.)* III, pp. 336ff.

He was made bishop of Reims at the age of 22; Ven. Fort., *V. Rem.* II 5. He remained bishop for over 70 years; Greg. Tur. *Glor. Conf.* 79. Hincmar (*V. Rem.* 60) gives the figure as 74 years. Remigius, in an extant letter (in *MGH (Epist.)* III, pp. 112-16), alludes to his 53 years as bishop. He was dead by 535, when the bishop of Reims was Flavius; cf. Mansi VIII 867, for the signatories to the Council of Clermont. Remigius probably died in c. 532/533; cf. B. Krusch, in *MGH (.14)* I, pp. 794-5 note. He would therefore have been born in c. 436.

As bishop he received a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 7.

Remismundus ruler of the Sueves 465-469

Remismundus; Hyd. Lem. Rimismundus; Jord. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 193 (s.n. Rimismundus).

Envoy of the Visigothic king Theoderic II to the Sueves in 461; Hyd. Lem. 220 (s.a. 461). Since his wife was living at the Visigothic court at this time (see below), Remismundus was presumably also living there.

KING OF THE SUEVES a. 465-469: after Frumarius died in 465, the Sueves, urged by Theoderic to choose a king, chose Remismund and became again a united people under him; Hyd. Lem. 223 (s.a. 465), Jord. *Get.* 234. Theoderic sent him weapons and gifts, and also his wife; Hyd. Lem. 226 (s.a. 465). Still king (*rex Suevorum*) in 469 when his relations with the new Visigothic king Euric proved unfriendly and he opened negotiations with the emperor (Leo) in Constantinople; Hyd. Lem. 237, 238, 240 (s.a. 467), 251 (s.a. 469).

REMISTHEVS dux Armeniae 396-397

DUX ARMENIAE a. 396-397: 396 Feb. 18, *CTh* VII 1.15^a; 397 Feb. 24, *CTh* VIII 5.57^a.

Remistus patricius (West) 456

On the name, which is Germanic, see Schönfeld, p. 187.

Patricius; killed in the palace at Classis near Ravenna on Sept. 17, 456; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 456, *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 456, Theoph. AM 5948. He was killed just one month before Avitus was overthrown by Ricimer. Probably *MVM et patricius* under Avitus; cf. *Fasti*.

REMIUS (?v.c.) 424-442

Brother of Arcontia; of noble Gallic family (sed Gallos claro ger- mine traxit avos); died aged 18 at Rome on the same day as his sister; they were buried together on Nov. 5, 442; Rossi 1 710 = *ILCV* 266.

MARCIVS NOVATIVS RENATIVS 1 v.c. et sp. E VI

Full name; Codex of Boethius. Renatus; Ioann. Diac.

Spectabilis vir; he delivered a letter from Senarius to the deacon Ioannes; *Ioannis Diaconi Epistula ad Senarium* (= *PL* 59, 399). He owned and checked a copy of Boethius and was a contemporary of Fl. Theodorus 63; *Subscriptions* in the Orléans codex (Aurelianensis 270(223) x/xi saec.) of Boethius (cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, p. 152) (Marius Novatus Renatus v.c. et sp. relegi meum. (Later) *Contra codicem Renati v.s. correxi qui confectus ab eo est Theodoro antiquario qui nunc palatinus est*).

Perhaps identical with a Renatus who may have been in Constantinople in c. 510, when he discussed theology with Severus of Antioch; see *Sev. Ant. Lib. c. impium grammaticum*, Or. III, pars posterior, ch. 29 (in *CSCO (Scriptores Syri)*, IV 6, p. 72).

P. Flavius Vegetius Renatus 2: author of *Epitome de re militari* ?L IV; *PLRE* I.

Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus

Reparatus 1 PVR c. 527; PPO (Italiae) 538-539

Brother of pope Vigilius; Proc. *BGI* 26.2. He was therefore a son of Ioannes 67. See stemma 25.

PVR c. a. 527: he was appointed PVR by Athalaricus; Cass. *Var.* IX 7 (addressed 'Reparato praefecto urbis'; per indictionem illam urbanae tibi tribuimus infulas dignitatis; he was still a young man: licet primaevus venias ad honorem).

He was among the senators whom Vitigis took with him from

REPARATUS 1

Rome to Ravenna as hostages in November/December 536; Proc. *BG* I 11.26. He was one of the very few to escape before the hostages were massacred in spring 537; he and Bergantinus escaped into Liguria; Proc. *BG* I 26.1-2.

PPO (ITALIAE) a. 538-539: he was appointed PPO, after the murder of his predecessor Fidelis in spring 538; Proc. *BG* II 12.34-5. He was in Milan during the siege (which began in summer 538) and was captured by the Goths when the city fell in March 539 and was brutally murdered; Proc. *BG* II 21.40 (Ῥεπάρατον εὐρόνιτες τὸν τῆς ἀλλῆς ἐπαρχὸν, ἔκοσαν τε κατὰ βραχὺ καὶ αὐτοῦ τὰ κρεα τοῖς κυσίῃ ἔρριψαν).

...olus *qui et* Reparatus 2 scriiniarius (East) VVI

Ὁ σκρυνιαριος: his wife was buried at Odessus leaving him apparently a widower with one daughter; Beshevliev, *Spätgr. u. spätlat. Inschr. Bulg.*, no. 94 Odessus (Moesia Secunda).

REPENTINUS (?c.) 397

Optimus iuvenis; commended by Hilarius (= *PLRE* I, Hilarius 11) to Symmachus; Symm. *Ep.* III 39 (Pa. 397). Possibly of senatorial family.

Respendial king of the Alans 410

On the name, cf. Justi, p. 260 (Ῥησπειδιαλος) and p. 308 s.n. *Speñtōdāta*.

Respendial rex Alanorum; in 410 he led his forces from their places near the Rhine to rescue the Vandals whom the Franks were threatening to annihilate; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9 (citing Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus).

He ruled the Alans who remained independent after Goar joined forces with the Romans.

AELIUS RESTITUTIANUS: v.p., corrector Apuliae et Calabriae IV/V; *PLRE* I.

RESTITUTUS 1 (VIII 24659): *PLRE* I.

RESTITUTUS 2 (VI 32039 = *ILCV* 296): *PLRE* I.

M. Aur. Restitutus 3 advocate; curator (of Membressa) 412/414

Ex toga(to), cur(ator) r(ei) p(ublicae) (of Membressa); VIII 258.57 = D 5731 Membressa (Proconsular Africa), dated in the second pro-

consulship of Q. Sentius Fabricius Iulianus 28) (= 412/414). Restitutus was a native of Membressa (cum spendido ordine suo).

Retemeris

Visigothic prince M V

One of the sons of the Visigothic king Theoderic I sent home by Theoderic before the battle of the Catalaunian Plains; Jord. *Get.* 190. See stemma 40.

Reuglo

uncle of Hariulfus IV/V

Uncle of Hariulfus and perhaps brother of Hanhavalodus (both in *PLRE* 1); XIII 3682 = D 2813 = *ILCV* 44 Trier. He was a Burgundian, perhaps of royal family. His name is not certain and the spellings 'Reviulo', 'Reutilo' and 'Reudilo' are also possible (cf. *app. crit.* to *ILCV* 44). Cf. also Ruclo. On the name, cf. Schönfeld, p. 188 (s.n. Revinlo).

Oppius RFC

Rheges

military officer (at Caesarea) ?484

Ὁ ληστοδιώκτης Ῥήγης, ὁ ἀξιωματικὸς Καισαρείας; he led the *Arcadiani* against the Samaritan rebellion of Iustasas, and helped Asclepiades 3 to put down the rising; Joh. Mal. 382, Joh. Mal. fr. 34 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 162), *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 484. The meaning of ἀξιωματικὸς is not clear; it may be equivalent, perhaps, to *honoratus*. The allusion to *Arcadiani* suggests that Rheges was a regular military officer (?tribunus), stationed at Caesarea with the function of protecting the district from brigands; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 32 n. 1. For the date of the revolt, see Asclepiades 3.

Rhetorius

writer on astrology E VI

Author of an astrological compilation based largely on the works of earlier writers (Text in *Catal. Cod. Astrol. Graec.* VIII iv, pp. 115-225); see Cumont, *MEFR* 37 (1918), 38-54. He was probably an Egyptian; Cumont, p. 44. He visited, and perhaps worked in, Constantinople; Cumont, p. 45, and cf. *Rhet.*, cap. 104. He flourished in the early sixth century; Cumont, pp. 42-4, and cf. *Rhet.*, cap. 58, 62, 113-17.

Rhodanius

E VI

Filius vester domnus Rhodanius; he asked Ennodius for a letter of introduction to Pope Symmachus; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 30 (early 512) (to Pope Symmachus).

RHODOPAEVS

(2v.c.) V/VI

A native of Aphrodisias in Caria and a benefactor of the city; honoured with three statues by his fellow-citizens, of which the inscriptions are preserved; he is addressed as 'πάτερ' on one and is styled 'ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος' on another; he had repaired public baths and had given the citizens corn when required; Robert, *Hell.* IV, pp. 127-8. The formulae point to a fifth- or sixth-century date and suggest that he was the *pater civitatis*. Perhaps he was of senatorial rank.

Richarius

Frankish king c. 508

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 189.

Brother of Ragnacharius and Rignomeris; a king (*rex*); captured and killed by Chlodovechus (Clovis), a relative, in c. 508; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 42.

Richimer I

Frank L IV/EV

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 189-92.

Husband of Ascyla, father of Theodemir I (king of the Franks); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9.

He may be identical with Fl. Richomeres *cos.* 384 (*PLRE* I).

Fl. Ricimer 2

MVM (West) 456-472; patricius 457-472

Full name; Rossi I 804-5, D 1294 = *JLCl* 1637, III 9522. Ricimer; *elsewhere*. His name is normally spelt 'Ricimer' (e.g. Rossi I 804, D 813, 1294, III 13127, *Nov. Maior.* I, 11, Sid. Ap.), sometimes 'Ricimer' (e.g. Rossi I 805, III 9522) or 'Ricemer' (Ennod.). See Schönfeld, pp. 189-92.

He was of mixed barbarian ancestry, his father being a Sueve and his mother a Visigoth, both of royal families; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 361-2. His maternal grandfather was the Visigothic king Vallia; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 363, 368-70. His royal descent is referred to by Sidonius Apollinaris; *Carm.* II 486, v 266-8. He is called 'ferocissimus Geta' (abusively); Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 64 (= p. 347). A Goth; Joh. Mal. 373. He was uncle of the Burgundian king Gundobad I (he must therefore have had a sister who married king Gundioc); Joh. Ant. fr. 209, Joh. Mal. 374. He himself married Alypia, the daughter of the emperor Anthemius; Joh. Ant. fr. 209, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 484, 502-3, Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 67 (= pp. 347-8), Hyd. Lem. 247, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 650. Marcell. com. s.a. 472, Jord. *Get.* 236, Proc. *BV* I 7.1, Joh. Mal. 368, Theoph. AM 5964, and see further below. See stemmata 5, 6 and 42.

He and Majorian, the future emperor, once served together under Fl. Aetius 7; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 266-8.

COMES (?REI MILITARIS) a. 456: he was a *comes* (Hyd. Lem.) in 456 when Avitus sent him with a fleet to oppose a Vandal attack on Sicily; he defeated them at Agrigentum and again at sea near Corsica; Hyd. Lem. 176 (a. 456), Prisc. fr. 24, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* ii 367.

MAGISTER MILITVM (West) a 456-457: he was already *magister militum* when Avitus was overthrown (presumably he was given the post as a consequence of his successful actions against the Vandals); *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 456, *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 456.

With Majorian he rebelled against Avitus and defeated him at the battle of Placentia on Oct. 17, 456; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 456, *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 456, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 456, Joh. Ant. fr. 202, Theoph. AM 5948.

COMES ET MVM ET PATRICIVS (West) a. 457-472: he became *patricius* on Feb. 28, 457; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 457 (Ricimer mag. mil. patricius factus est pridie kl. Marcias; since this date lies between the fall of Avitus and the accession of his successor Majorian, the appointment must have been made by the eastern emperor, either Marcian or his successor Leo). *Parens patriciusque noster*, on Jan. 11, 458; *Nov. Maior.* 1. V(ir) in(l)ustris, com(es) et mag(ister) utriusque militiae atque patricius, on March 28, 460; *Nov. Maior.* 11. V.i., magister utriusque militiae, patricius et ex cons. ord. (see below) (after 459); D 1294 = *ILCV* 1637. Patricius; D 813 = x 8072.4 = xv 7109, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* i 5.10 (a. 467), 9.1 (a. 468), Prisc. fr. 24 (a. 456; but *πατρικιον* is here an emendation and may not be correct, cf. *Exc. de ins.*, p. 152, fr. 7), Vict. Tonn. s.a. 456 (so called probably in anticipation), s.a. 473, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 461, 472, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 635, Hyd. Lem. 247, Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 64 = pp. 343ff., Cass. *chron.* s.a. 464, 472, Theoph. AM 5955. Ὁ στρατηγός; Evagr. *HE* ii 7, Theoph. AM 5947, 5964. Ὁ στρατηλάτης; Joh. Mal. 368, 373.

In 457 Majorian became emperor with Ricimer's support; Joh. Mal. 375. In a letter to the senate of Rome Majorian named Ricimer as his principal military aide; *Nov. Maior.* 1 (a. 458 Jan. 11; erit apud nos cum parente patricioque nostro Ricimere rei militaris pervigil cura. The use of 'parens' here does not indicate relationship; it was the common form of address used by emperors to PPOs, PVRs and MVMs; cf. *CTh* and *Novellae* passim).

CONSVL (West) a. 459 with Iulius Patricius 15 (East): *Fasti. Rossi* i 804-5, *CIL* iii 9522, 13127, ix 1372, Leo, *Ep.* 168, D 1294 = *ILCV* 1637.

In 461 he deposed Majorian at Dertona on Aug. 2 and had him

executed five days later, following the failure of Majorian's expedition against the Vandals; Joh. Ant. fr. 203, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 461, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 635, Hyd. Lem. 210 (a. 461), *Cass. chron.* s.a. 461, Marcell. com. s.a. 461, Evagr. *HE* II 7, Theoph. AM 5955, Mich. Syr. IX 1. Later in the same year, on Nov. 19, he had Libius Severus 18 proclaimed emperor in the West (Severus was not recognized by Leo in the East); *Cass. chron.* s.a. 461, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 461, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 636, Hyd. Lem. 211, Marcell. com. s.a. 461.

He sought by bribery to win over the Hun soldiers serving with Marcellinus 6 in Sicily in 461 and forced him to withdraw to Dalmatia; Geiseric then launched a new series of raids on Italy and Sicily, and Ricimer could do nothing except send an embassy to protest that the Vandal was breaking agreements by these actions; Prisc. fr. 29.

In 464 he himself led an army against the Alans who were invading Italy and defeated them at Bergamum, killing their king Beorgor; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 464, *Cass. chron.* s.a. 464, Marcell. com. s.a. 464, Jord. *Get.* 236 (who wrongly places this in the reign of Anthemius), Paul. Diac. *Hist. Rom.* xv 1.

He was alleged to have murdered Libius Severus (who died on Nov. 14, 465; see Seeck, *Regesten*, 412) by poisoning him; *Cass. chron.* s.a. 465. This is implicitly denied by Sidonius Apollinaris; *Carm.* II 317-18 (auxerat Augustus naturae lege Severus divorum numerum). In the interregnum from the death of Severus to the accession of Anthemius (April 12, 467; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 467) Ricimer was de facto ruler of the western empire; Theoph. AM 5947 (ἔδιοίκει τὰ πράγματα, στρατηγῶν καὶ μεγάλην περικείμενος δύναμιν), Cedr. I 606.

After Anthemius became emperor, Ricimer married his daughter Alypia late in 467 at Rome; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 484-6, *Ep.* I 5.10, 9.1, Joh. Ant. fr. 209 (and see above). His power and authority was second only to that of the emperor; Ennod. I. *Epiph.* 51 = p. 343 (qui tunc secundis ab Anthemio principe habenis rempublicam gubernabat).

He rebelled against Anthemius in 470 following the execution of his friend Romanus 4 for treason; he left Rome and assembled an army 6,000 strong; Joh. Ant. fr. 207 (for the date, cf. *Cass. chron.* s.a. 470). While he was at Milan early in 471 he was visited by a delegation of Ligurian nobles who urged him to seek reconciliation with Anthemius; he agreed provided a suitable envoy could be found, and accepted their suggestion that Epiphanius (bishop of Ticinum)

should try; a temporary reconciliation was made; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 51-75 (= pp. 343-350).

The quarrel broke out again in 472 and turned to open war; Ricimer deposed Anthemius and attacked him in Rome; after a siege of several months Rome fell, and Anthemius was captured and killed by Ricimer's nephew, Gundobad I; Joh. Ant. fr. 209, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 472, *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 472, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 650, Marcell. com. s.a. 472, *Jord. Get.* 239, *Cass. chron.* s.a. 472, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 473, *Proc. BV* 1 7.1, Joh. Mal. 373ff. = fr. 32, Paul. Diac. *Hist. Rom.* xv 4, Theoph. AM 5964, Mich. Syr. ix 4. Ricimer had meanwhile (in April) proclaimed Anicius Olybrius 6 as emperor; Joh. Ant. fr. 209, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 472, *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 472, *Cass. chron.* s.a. 472, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 473, *Evagr. III* ii 16, Joh. Mal. 373ff. = fr. 32, *Jord. Get.* 239, *Nic. Call. HE* xv 11.

He died on Aug. 18, 472; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 472 (Aug. 18), *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 472 (Aug. 19), *Cass. chron.* s.a. 472 (forty days after Anthemius' murder, which was on July 11), Joh. Mal. 375, Theoph. AM 5964, Joh. Ant. fr. 209, Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 79 (= p. 350).

In religion he was an Arian; D 1294 = *ILCV* 1637 (an inscription recording the fact that in fulfilment of a vow he decorated with mosaics the Arian church of St Agatha at Rome).

Rico: see Ruclō.

Rignomeris Frankish king c. 508

Brother of Ragnacharius and Richarius and a relative of Chlodovechus (Clovis); a king (rex), presumably at Cenomannum (Le Mans) where in c. 508 he was put to death on Clovis' instructions; *Greg. Tur. HF* ii 42.

Riothamus king of the Britanni c. 469/472

Brittonum rex; he led his army against Euric at Anthemius' request (in 467/472), suffered heavy losses and took refuge among the Burgundians; *Jord. Get.* 237-8, cf. *Greg. Tur. HF* ii 18 (Britanni de Biturica a Gotthis expulsi sunt, multis apud Dolensem vicum peremptis). Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris, sent to him as one in authority among the Britanni; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* iii 9 (written after Sidonius became bishop in 469/470).

RODANVS I comes (West) 453

COMES (West) a. 453: Pope Leo sent a letter dated 453 June 25 to

RODANVS 1

Iulianus bishop of Cos 'per filium meum comitem Rodanum'; Leo, *Ep.* 125.

Rodanus 2 subadiuva and domesticus of the *mag. off.* (West) c. 452/453

Bearer of a letter of Pope Leo to Iulianus of Cos which is mentioned in Leo, *Ep.* 125 (a. 453 June 25) (probably bearer of Leo, *Ep.* 117 or 118); he is styled 'filius noster subadiuva Rodanus, domesticus filii nostri viri illustrissimi Asparacii'. Cf. Asparacius.

He is not to be confused with Rodanus 'comes' who delivered *Ep.* 125; Leo gives no hint that they were one and the same person, and a *comes* ranked far above a *subadiuva*.

Rodulfus king of the Heruli 507/512

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 193.

King of the Heruli; in a war against the Langobardi in 507/512 (for the date, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 150-1) his people were heavily defeated and he was killed; Proc. *BG* II 14.11-22, *Origo gentis Lang.* 4, Paul. Diac. *Hist. Lang.* 120.

Probably identical with 'Roduulf rex' who once sought the protection of Theoderic, the ruler of Italy; Jord. *Get.* 24, cf. Cass. *Var.* IV 2 (a. 507/511; addressed 'regi Erulorum'; Theoderic wrote adopting the (unnamed) Herul king in the German fashion).

ROGATIANVS consularis Tusciae suburbicariae 459 April 17
Nov. Maior. 9^a.

Fl. Romana 1 ?V

Daughter of Fl. Victorinus 5 and Perellia Romana 2, sister of Fl. Victorinus 6 and Fl. Celsus 3; they were Italians from Aquileia; V 1658 = *ILCV* 284 Aquileia.

Perellia Romana 2 ?V

Wife of Fl. Victorinus 5 'v.p. comes'; mother of Fl. Victorinus 6, Fl. Romana 1 and Fl. Celsus 3; V 1658 = *ILCV* 284 Aquileia.

ROMANVS 1 (III 12893); *PLRE* I.

ROMANVS 2 ?comes rei militaris or dux (West) 449

Στρατιωτικῆς τάγματος ἡγεμῶν; he was sent from Italy by Aetius 7 as envoy to Attila in 449; his fellow envoys were Promotus 1 and

Romulus 2; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 84, 89). For this form of expression for a military commander, cf. Abundantius 1.

Romanus 3 ex PSC (East) 451

Cubicularius; at court in Constantinople in 431; one of the influential persons to whom a bribe was offered by the agent of Cyril (bishop of Alexandria); *ACOec.* I iv, pp. 223-224.

PSC (East) before 451: ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπο πραιποσίτων; present at four sessions of the Council of Chalcedon in 451; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 70 (Oct. 10), p. 84 (Oct. 17), p. 138 (Oct. 25). His name occurs in the list of former administrators attending the Council, and his office as PSC will therefore have been genuine (evidence is in any event lacking for the existence of titular *praepositi*). At the first three sessions the name of Romanus is placed below those of Zoilus 2 (PPO 444), Theodorus 25 (PVC, date unknown), and Apollonius 2 (PPO 442-443), but at the fourth it is placed immediately above them; it is not clear what is the reason for this apparent change in their relative status (i.e. between Oct. 17 and Oct. 25). His name always occurs before that of Artaxes who was PSC in 442, but the order of names in the lists does not appear to be in strict chronological order of appointment.

Romanus 4 Mag. Off. (West) before 470; patricius 470

MAG. OFF. (West) before 470; Joh. Ant. fr. 207 (cited below).

PATRICIVS: he was *patricius* in 470 when he became involved in a conspiracy against the emperor Anthemius and was arrested and executed; Cass. *Chron.* s.a. 470 (Romanus patricius affectans imperium capitaliter est punitus), Joh. Ant. fr. 207 (Ῥωμανὸν ἐν τῇ του μαγίστρου ἀρχῇ τελέσαντα καὶ ἐν τοῖς πατρικίοις ἐγγεγραμμένον), Paul. *Diac. Hist. Rom.* xv 2 (Romanus patricius imperatoriam fraudulentè satagens arripere dignitatem praecipiente Anthemio capite caesus est). He was a friend of Fl. Ricimer 2; Joh. Ant. fr. 207.

ROMANI 5 two senators (at Rome) 2476/483

Romani cc *vv*; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 68 n. 8. For their rank and date, see Aggerius. The Romani were presumably brothers.

Romanus 6 ?grammaticus (?at Alexandria) I. V. E. VI

Cited by Georgius Choeroboscus (*PLRE* III) on grammatical points; Georg. Choer. *In Theod. Can.* = Hilgard, *Gramm. Gr.* IV 1.

pp. 106, 108, 254, 311, 314, IV 2, pp. 189, 229. He was a teacher of Ioannes Philoponus 76; Georg. Choer., in *Gramm. Gr.* IV 1, p. 309.

ROMANVS 7 ?comes rei militaris 503/504-505

DUX PALAESTINAE c. a. 498-c. a. 501: *τῆς ἐν Παλαιστίνῃ δυναμέως ἀρχῶν*; in c. 498 he defeated the Arab sheikhs Ogarus (Ḥujr) and Gabala (Jabalah), and recaptured Iotabe, restoring it to Roman merchants; Theoph. AM 5990. In c. 501 he was unable to prevent the sheikh Badicharimus (Ma'dikarib) from raiding Phoenice, Syria and Palestine; Theoph. AM 5994.

?COMES REI MILITARIS c. 503/504-505: in 503/504 he was in Euphratensis and was called from there to join the army under Fl. Areobindus Dagalaifus Areobindus I in the war against Persia; Theoph. AM 5997. He was one of the Roman commanders during the war; Theoph. AM 5998. When Pharesmanes 3 left Edessa in 505 his place was taken by the *dux* ('δοῦξ') Romanus; Josh. Styl. 92-4. He gave charity to the poor at Edessa; Josh. Styl. 92. He gave instructions fixing what was to be supplied to the Goths who were billeted on the well-to-do at Edessa, and narrowly escaped when the Goths, objecting to his orders, tried to kill him; Josh. Styl. 93-4. Since Timostratus was *dux Osrhoenae* at this time, Romanus was presumably a *comes rei militaris*.

He was *ἀνὴρ ἀριστὸς ἐν βουλῇ καὶ στρατηγία*; Theoph. AM 5990.

Romanus 8 MVM (?vacans) 520

COMES DOMESTICORVM a. 508: in 508 Romanus 'comes domesticorum' and Rusticus 7 'comes scholariorum' raided the coasts of Italy with a well-armed fleet and returned victorious to Constantinople; Marcell. com. s.a. 508.

At Constantinople on July 26, 511, he made accusations against the patriarch Macedonius before the emperor Anastasius; Zach. *HE* VII 8 ('*ἕνυσ συγκλητ(κ)ῶν* qui vocabatur Romanus').

MVM (?VACANS) a. 520: *vir illustris Romanus magister militum*; present at Constantinople and mentioned in a letter of Pope Hormisdas (dated 520 July 15) as having promised together with Symmachus † the speedy return to Rome of the papal envoys from Constantinople; *Coll. Avell.* 229. As a *magister militum* at Constantinople he might have been one of the *praesentales*, but if so will have retired by the date of the letter since the *praesentales* then were Iustinianus 7 and Vitalianus 2. He will either have been predecessor of Iustinianus, or else a *magister militum vacans*. See *Fasti*.

PERPENNA ROMANVS 9: v.c., consularis Siciliae IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Flavius Florentius Romanus Protogenes

Romulianus 1: ?comes Orientis before 393, PVC 398; *PLRE* I.

Romulianus 2 PPO (Galliarum) 404-405

404 April 22, *CTh* xvi 8.16^a dat. Rom(ac); 405^s (MSS 400) Aug. 6, *CTh* ix 38.10 dat. Rav(ennae) (MSS 'Romulo ppo'). As a Western PPO in 404-405, he must have been PPO in Gaul (see *Fasti*); the Italian prefecture was occupied by Hadrianus (*PLRE* I).

Fl. Romulianus 3 ex praepositis I. IV/E V

Ex p(rae)p(ositis); husband of Aur. Domnula; v 8662 = *Not. Scav.* 1892, p. 5 = *ILCV* 538B Concordia (in the military cemetery). Perhaps identical with Fl. Romulianus, 'p(rae)p(ositus) fab(ricae) sagitt(ariae)', husband of Tahes; *Not. Scav.* 1892, p. 335 = *ILCV* 538A (= v 8697 + 8721) (from the same cemetery at Concordia). If so, he apparently married twice.

ROMVLVS 1 vir honoratus I. IV/E V

Honoratus et religiosus vir; son of the *vir praefectorius* Auspicius (*PLRE* I); Sulp. Sev. *Dial.* III 7.5.

ROMVLVS 2 comes (West) 449

Father-in-law of Orestes 2; in 449 he, Promotus 1 and Romanus 2 were sent from Italy by Aetius 7 as envoys to Attila; he held the dignity of *comes* (ἀνὴρ τῆ τοῦ κόμητος ἀξία τετιμημένος), and was an elderly man experienced in affairs (πρεσβευτῆς ἀνὴρ καὶ πολλῶν πραγμάτων ἔμπειρος); Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 84-5, 89, 90). See stemma 12.

Romulus 3 son of Anthemius Aug. M/I. V

Son of the emperor Anthemius; brother of Marcianus 17 and Procopius Anthemius 9; in 479 he took part in the revolt of Marcianus against Zeno and when it collapsed escaped to Rome; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 420, Theoph. AM 5971. See stemma 5.

Romulus Augustus 4 Augustus 475-476

His original name was Romulus; on becoming emperor he also took 'Augustus' as a proper name but was generally referred to as

'Augustulus' (owing to his youth); Coins (= Cohen² VIII, pp. 241-4) (Romulus Augustus p.f. Augustus), Anon. Val. 8.37 (Augustulus, qui ante regnum Romulus a parentibus vocabatur), Called 'Augustulus'; Anon. Val. 7.36, 8.37, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 475, *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 475, *ordo post.* s.a. 475, *ordo post. marg.* s.a. 475, Marcell. com. s.a. 475, s.a. 476, Jord. *Get.* 241-2, *Rom.* 344, Proc. *BGI* 1.2.7, Evagr. *HE* II 16. Son of Orestes 2 (see below). See stemma 12.

AVGVSTVS (West) a. 475-476: he was made emperor by his father Orestes 2 on Oct. 31, 475; Anon. Val. 7.36, 8.37, *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 475, *Auct. Haun. ordo prior* s.a. 475, *ordo post.* s.a. 475, *ordo post. marg.* s.a. 475, Marcell. com. s.a. 475, Jord. *Get.* 241-2, *Rom.* 344, Proc. *BGI* 1.2, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Theoph. AM 5965.

After the murder of his father (Aug. 28, 476) and his uncle Paulus 23 (Sept. 4) by Odovacer, he was deposed at Ravenna and Odovacer became king; Anon. Val. 10.45, Jord. *Get.* 241-2, *Rom.* 344, Proc. *BGI* 1.7, Theoph. AM 5965. Odovacer granted him his life because of his youth and beauty and, allowing him 6,000 *solidi per annum*, sent him to live with relatives in Campania, on an estate called Lucullanum; Anon. Val. 8.38, Marcell. com. s.a. 476, Jord. *Get.* 242.

Possibly alive in 507/11; Theoderic wrote to a Romulus confirming a grant made to him and his mother by Liberius 3 on his authority; Cass. *Var.* III 35 (a. 507/11). This man may be identical with the former emperor.

ROMVLVS 5

v.sp., tribunus V/VI

Μημόριον τοῦ περιβλέπτου Ῥωμύλου τριβούνου; *Epigraphica* 33 (1971), 75-81 Nestorium, near Lake Castoria (Upper Macedonia). Perhaps v.sp., *tribunus et notarius*.

Fl. **Pisidius Romulus** 6: consularis Aemiliae et Liguriae 385, ?proconsul or vicarius 385/392, CSL (East) 392, PVR ?406; *PLRE* I.

ROSCIA

(c.f.) M/LV

Daughter of Sidonius Apollinaris 6 and Papianilla 2; her grandmother (Anonyma 17) and aunts are mentioned; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 16.5 (a. 474). See stemma 14.

RV...

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32196. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Rua king of the Huns 425-435/440

His name is variously spelt. *Ῥοῦα*; Priscus. *Ῥούγας*; Soc. Rugila or Ruga; *Chron. Gall.* *Ῥωίλας*; Theod. (and 'Roilas', John of Nikiu). Roas; Jord. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 389-90, Schonfeld, p. 279.

He was brother to Mundiuch and Octar and uncle to Attila; Jord. *Get.* 180. See stemma 47.

KING OF THE HUNS a. 425-435/440: in 424/425 he gave help to the usurper Ioannes 6 in Italy; Soc. vii 43.3, cf. John of Nikiu 84.81.85. In 432 Aetius 7 fled to him and he helped Aetius to return to power in Italy in 433; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 112 (s.a. 433). In 435/440 Rua began negotiations with Constantinople, threatening war if his demands were not met; he died suddenly (after November 435; cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 91-4) before negotiations were complete; Prisc. fr. 1, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 116 (s.a. 434), Theod. *HE* v 37.4. Said to have been killed by lightning; Soc. vii 43.3, Theod. *HE* v 37.4, John of Nikiu 84.85 (and cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 70-3).

His successors were Attila and Bleda; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 116 (s.a. 434), Prisc. fr. 1.

Ruclo v.inl. (in Gaul) 507/510

Addressee of a letter from Avitus, bishop of Vienne; Avit. *Ep.* 85 (addressed 'viro illustrissimo Rucloni'; dated a. 507/510). The name is spelt 'Riconi' in the edition of Sirmond, using a lost MS. For a similar name, of Burgundian origin, cf. Reuglo.

RVF. . . (v.c.) ?476/483

Iu. . ./ Du. . ./ Ruf. . .; fragments of a name or names on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32197. For the date and rank, see Aggerius.

Ruferius 1 relative of Armentarius E.V

Vir egregius filius meus Ruforius adfinis vester; Aug. *Ep.* 127.1 (written to Armentarius 1 and Paulina 2 shortly after the sack of Rome in 410). Perhaps identical with Cassius Ruforius 2.

CASSIUS RUFERIUS 2 v.c., consularis Apuliae et Calabriae
E.V/E.VI

V.c., consularis Apul. et Calb. (sic); honoured by the *ordo* of Canusium; *AE* 1957, 43 Turenium (Apulia) (presumably taken there from Canusium). The province was still governed by correctors in

the early fifth century, *Not. Dig. Occ.* 180, XIX 8, XLIV; and there is no evidence that it had governors of *spectabilis* grade under the Ostrogoths like other Italian provinces.

(?R) VFINA 1

(?c.f.) (East) IV/V

[Ἰπόμνημα διαφέρων Τ . . . / [λαμ]π(ρ)οτάτου καὶ τίς α[ὐτοῦ] / γαμ[ε]τῆς [Ῥο]υφήνης; *IGC* 11 Panderma (Cyzicus). Apparently the wife of a *vir clarissimus*; they were buried together at Panderma. Her name may also be restored as [Ῥ]υφήνης.

RVFIA PETRONIA RVFINA 2 (vi 32041 = *ILCV* 169):

PLRE 1.

RUFINIANNVS: flamen perpetuus 392/393 or 425/442; *PLRE* 1.

Rufinus 1

advocate ?396/398

An advocate; asked by Symmachus to continue to represent his interests in spite of his having lost a case; *Symm. Ep.* VIII 17 (hortor . . . ut . . . domum nostram, quae multis circumlatratur iniuriis, forensis industriae tuearis officio). For the date, cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, p. cxcv.

RUFINVS 2 of Antioch: v.c., grammaticus L IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

RVFINVS 3

v.sp. (West) 395/402

Vir spectabilis Rufinus et in ordinis nostri lectissima parte censendus; obtained a letter of introduction from Symmachus to Stilicho (*PLRE* 1); *Symm. Ep.* IV 3.

Rufinus 4

architect 402

Architect from Antioch; he designed a church at Gaza in 402; *Marc. Diac. V. Porph.* 78.1 (ὁ ἀρχιτέκτων ἐκ τῆς Ἀντιόχου).

RUFINVS 5

(?v.c.) (East) L IV/E V

Husband of Seleucia; supporter of John Chrysostom, who alludes to him as ὁ κύριός μου; perhaps dead by the time of John Chrysostom's final exile (404); *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 14. Possibly a citizen of Caesarea in Cappadocia, where his wife owned a villa (cf. Seleucia).

Rufinus 6

CSL (West) 423 Feb. 8

CTh XI 28.14^a regesta Rav(ennae).

Rufinus 7 scholasticus; law student (?at Berytus) or advocate
E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; a student of scripture
σὺν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς δημοσίοις; Nil. *Ep.* 1 76 (addressed Ῥουφίνῳ σχολαστικῷ).

Rufinus 8 PPO (Orientis) 431 March/432 March (?)

Relative of Theodosius II; Joh. Mal. 363 (ὁ συγγενὴς τοῦ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως).

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 431 March/432 March: ἑπαρχος πραιτωρίων; he received a request from Isidore of Pelusium to prevent Gigantius from obtaining office in Augustamnica; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 1 489. He received another letter from Isidore, Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 1 178 (Ῥουφίνῳ), which drew his attention to affairs in Pelusium – ἢ τὰ Πηλουσιωτῶν ἀμαρτήματα ἢ τὰ Ῥωμαίων μέγιστα πράγματα ἃ διέπεις εὐμενῶς λαθεῖν σε τὸν παναρκῆ εὐεργέτην ἐποίησεν ὅπως Κυρήνιος τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπελάβετο (and see Cyrenius). He was evidently PPO Orientis, and the date will be before 436 (a letter of Isidore, *Ep.* 1 483, which is contemporary with *Ep.* 1 489 (above) is addressed to Synesius, probably the former CSL Synesius 2 who died before 436, *CTh* x 20.18). John Malalas mentions a prefect Rufinus who was successor to Antiochus Chuzon the younger; Joh. Mal. 363. Neither man is certainly identifiable, but there was a PPO Antiochus in March 431 whose nearest recorded successor did not hold office until March 432. Antiochus could well be Antiochus Chuzon, and Rufinus could well have held office in March 431/March 432. This date would very well suit the correspondent of Isidore of Pelusium. Cf. *Fasti*. John Malalas' further statement that Rufinus was executed for treason (also in Joh. Mal. fr. Tusc. 3 = *PG* 85, 1816) is probably false, arising from confusion with the PPO of Theodosius I and Arcadius (see Rufinus 18 in *PLRE* 1); John Malalas, while confusing events in the reigns of Theodosius I and Theodosius II, has also apparently confused Antiochus Chuzon I (= Antiochus 7) with Antiochus Chuzon II (= Antiochus 10); it was the former, not the latter, who was PPO in 431 and who was succeeded by Rufinus.

Rufinus 9 ?domesticus of the *Mag. Off.* (East) 431

Possibly *domesticus* of the *magister officiorum*; he was one of the persons bribed by Cyril of Alexandria in 431 to support his interest; *ACOec.* 1 iv, p. 225 (et domestico eius adaeque in omnibus

quae Ruphino transmissa sunt; the sense should be that the *domesticus* is given the same bribe as Rufinus, but no Rufinus is named elsewhere in the document; possibly the text is muddled and Rufinus is the name of the *domesticus*).

Rufinus 10

M V

Described as an *ἀνὴρ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ, ἀψευδὴς καὶ ἄλλως αἰδοῖος*; he attended a lecture by Proclus † (at Athens) and afterwards claimed to have seen a marvellous light around Proclus' head; after Proclus returned from Lycia, Rufinus offered him a large sum of gold which Proclus refused; Marin. I. *Procli* 23.

Rufinus 11

protector (East) V/VI

Prot(ector); mentioned at Oxyrhynchus in a law case; *PSI* 1309 Oxyrhynchus.

Rufinus 12

?agens in rebus (East) 514/518

Bearer of an official letter to Severus of Antioch; he then returned from Antioch to Constantinople with a letter from Severus to the *magister officiorum* in which he is called 'the illustrious Rufinus, the well-trying servant of your high eminence'; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 121 (a. 514/518). Probably an *agens in rebus*.

Rufinus 13

MVM per Thracias 515; ?MVM 530; patricius

Son of Silvanus 7; Proc. *BP* I 11.24, 16.4. Brother of Timostratus; Proc. *BP* I 17.44, Evagr. *HE* IV 12. His wife may have been a daughter of Ioannes Scytha 34; Theoph. AM 6020. He was the father of Ioannes (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BP* II 7.15, Theoph. AM 6020. See stemma 36.

In late 502 Rufinus was sent by Anastasius to the Persian king Cavades to give him a sum of money provided that the Persians had not yet invaded Roman territory; on learning that the invasion had already begun, Rufinus left the money in safety at Caesarea in Cappadocia and went to Cavades at Amida to ask him to withdraw his troops and accept the money; he was seized and detained under guard; Josh. Styl. 50. After the capture and sack of Amida by the Persians (Jan. 503), he was released and sent to inform the emperor; Josh. Styl. 54.

MVM PER THRACIAS a. 515: Anastasius appointed him to succeed the rebel Vitalianus 2 in 515; Marcell. com. s.a. 516. For the date, 515, see Vitalianus. He captured two of Vitalianus' bodyguard; Joh.

Ant. fr. 214e. 18. He and Alathar were 'magistri militum' of Anastasius who were 'saepe superati, saepe inrisi ab eo (sc. Vitaliano) et sprete'; Jord. *Rom.* 358.

In 525/526 he and Fl. Hypatius 6 were the envoys sent by Justin to negotiate with the Persian king Cavades over the proposed adoption by Justin of Cavades' son Chosroes; Proc. *BP* I 11.24. After the negotiations failed, Rufinus accused Hypatius, unsuccessfully, of sabotaging the negotiations; Proc. *BP* I 11.38. It was while he was in Persia on this occasion that he encouraged Cavades to make Chosroes his successor and also advised Cavades' queen to seek medical help from a monk near Dara called Moses; Zach. *HE* IX 7 (the latter incident, dated in Zach. *HE* IX 6 to the fourth indiction, i.e. Sept. 525/526 Aug., gives the date of the embassy).

PATRICIVS: he was apparently *patricius* already in 525/526; Proc. *BP* I 11.24. *Patricius*; Marcell. com. s.a. 533, Joh. Mal. 453, 456, 472, *Chron. Edess.* c. 104, *Chron. Misc.* 846 s.a. 843, Theoph. AM 6020, 6022, 6023.

?MVM a. 530: in Joh. Mal. 452 he is called *στρατηλάτης*. This is not confirmed in any other of the many references to him in 530 to 532 and is probably a mistake. His correct titulature appears to be preserved in Theoph. AM 6022 (*ὁ ἀπὸ στρατηλατῶν πατρίκιος*; i.e. *ex magistro militum, patricius*).

In 530 Rufinus and Hermogenes (*PLRE* III) were sent as envoys to Cavades with orders from Justinian not to proceed beyond Hierapolis until instructed to do so; Proc. *BP* I 13.11, Joh. Mal. 452 (John says that it was the Persians who would not allow them to proceed beyond Dara), Theoph. AM 6022. Rufinus is mentioned in a letter written by Belisarius (*PLRE* III) to the Persian commander shortly before the battle of Dara as a Roman envoy who was in the vicinity and prepared to begin negotiations; Proc. *BP* I 14.8. After the battle of Dara (June 530) he went with Alexander (*PLRE* III) to negotiate with the Persians; Joh. Mal. 453, Theoph. AM 6022. These negotiations are described in Proc. *BP* I 16.1-9. In September 530 the Roman envoys returned to Constantinople with terms acceptable to Cavades; Joh. Mal. 454 (gives the date), Proc. *BP* I 16.9-10, Theoph. AM 6023. Justinian was prepared to accept these terms, but when Rufinus returned to Cavades he found him no longer keen to make peace as he had heard of the Roman difficulties arising from the Samaritan revolt; Joh. Mal. 455. Rufinus returned to Justinian with this news; Joh. Mal. 456.

In 531 after the battle of Callinicum (April 531, described in Proc. *BP* I 18) Rufinus and Strategius 9 were sent to Persia to arrange

a peace (an earlier embassy by Hermogenes having achieved nothing; Proc. *BP* I 21.1); they were kept waiting at Edessa since Cavades had already sent his armies to invade Roman territory; Joh. Mal. 467 (this invasion is mentioned in Proc. *BP* I 21.4).

After the death of Cavades (Sept. 531, cf. Proc. *BP* I 21.19) Rufinus was doubtless one of the envoys forbidden by Justinian to go to Persia to negotiate peace until official notification had been received of the accession of Chosroes; Joh. Mal. 470-1. Once this was received, Rufinus, Hermogenes, Alexander and Thomas (*PLRE* III) (John Malalas names Rufinus and Strategius) were sent to negotiate with Chosroes; Proc. *BP* I 22.1, Joh. Mal. 472. The negotiations are described in Proc. *BP* I 22.1-6. Rufinus returned to Constantinople with terms for Justinian's consideration while a temporary truce of seventy days (John Malalas says three months) remained in force; Proc. *BP* I 22.7-8, Joh. Mal. 472. During his absence, rumours spread in the East that Justinian had killed him and Chosroes marched into Roman territory but was met by the returning Rufinus near Nisibis; they withdrew there to continue the negotiations; Proc. *BP* I 22.9-10. There had been a recent invasion of Roman territory by the Sabirian Huns (mentioned in Proc. *BP* I 21.28; the date was c. Oct. 531, Zach. *HE* IX 6), and Rufinus had received instructions to establish whether or not the Persians were behind it; he was assured that they were not, and himself then ordered Dorotheus (*MVM per Armeniam*) (*PLRE* III) to resist the invaders; Joh. Mal. 472. At this point Justinian changed his mind about part of the proposed agreement with Persia and refused to hand over certain forts in Lazica; Chosroes refused to agree to this, and Rufinus had to use his personal influence (see below) to make Chosroes hand back the money he had already received and withdraw his armies from Roman territory; Proc. *BP* I 22.11-14. As a result of this his fellow envoys made accusations against Rufinus, but failed to alter Justinian's good opinion of him; Proc. *BP* I 22.15-16.

Subsequently he returned to Persia with Hermogenes and succeeded in negotiating an agreed peace (called the 'Eternal Peace') with Chosroes; Proc. *BP* I 22.16-17, Evagr. *HE* IV 13, Joh. Mal. 477, Marcell. com. s.a. 533, Zach. *HE* IX 7, 17, *Chron. Edess.* c. 104 (gives the date Sept. 532), *Chron. Misc.* 846 s.a. 843, Jac. Ed., p. 319 = 241.

Rufinus was a friend of Chosroes, whom he had come to know on his various embassies to Cavades ('utpote qui saepe apud Qawadh legatus esset'); he was popular at the Persian court since he gave many gifts to the nobles there ('primores regni eius multis muneri-

bus honorasset') and he was in favour with the queen, Chosroes' mother, since he had influenced Cavades to make her son Chosroes his successor and was responsible for her visit to the monk Moses who cured her of a stubborn illness (see above); Zach. *HE* IX 7.

Rufinus 14 ?advocate (ecclesiastical) 525/542

He was *scholasticus* of Ephraem patriarch of Antioch (a. 525/542) ('scholasticum suum'); the unfair, brow-beating, tactics used by him when questioning John of Tellâ about his beliefs brought a protest from John ('hoc scholasticorum nota (= γνώμα) non est'); *V. Ioannis episc. Tellae*, pp. 50ff.

AEMILIUS RUFIVS signo EVRESIVS 15 spect., com. pr.
ord., cons. Camp. 425/450

Aemilius Rufinus, *spect*(abilis), com(es) primi ord(inis), *cons*(ularis) Camp(aniae); (*on the side of the stone*) Euresi, fidelis maneat Dei semper; IX 1563 = D 5479 = *ILCV* 1345 Beneventum (dated under Theodosius II and Valentinian III).

Domitius Rufinus 16: magister liberalium litterarum (at Iomnium):
PLRE I.

Fl. Rufinus 17: Mag. Off. 388-392, cos. 392, PPO Orientis 392-395; *PLRE* I.

OMVLLIVS RUFIVS 18 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named with Omullius Publicola 2 (probably his brother) on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32115. For their rank and date, see Aggerius.

PETRONIVS RV(FI(N)VS?) 19 senator (at Rome)
?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32162. For his rank and date, see Aggerius. This man was perhaps a descendant of Petronius Apollodorus and Rufia Volusiana (see *PLRE* I).

P. Rufinus Valerius

RUFIVS 1 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32115. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

RVFII 2 two senators (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32173. For their rank and date, see Aggerius. They were doubtless two brothers.

Rufius Agi(natius?)

Flavius Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius

Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus iunior

Rufius Caecina

Flavius Rufius Petronius Nicomachus Cethegus

Rufius Aggerius Festus

Flavius Rufius Postumius Festus

Rufius Viventius Gallus

Rufius Synesius Hadrianus

Rufius Caecina Felix Lampadius

Rufius Valerius Messala

Rufius Opilio: cf. Opilio 1 and Opilio 5.

Rufius Achilius Maecius Placidus

Rufius Praetextatus Postumianus

Rufius Probianus

Rufius Achilius Sividius

Rufius V. . .

Rufius Antonius Agrypnius Volusianus

Rufius Acilius . . us

Rufus 1 comes (rei militaris?) (East) 448

He married the daughter of Saturninus 3 (see below). See stemma 28.

COMES (?REI MILITARIS) (East) a. 448: ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμης; he showed Theodoret, bishop of Cyrrhus, orders issued to the MVM

(Zeno 6) for the confinement of Theodoret to Cyrrhus; *Theod. Ep.* 79 (c. April 448). He probably served under the *MVM per Orientem* Zeno. Probably identical with the στρατηλάτης Rufus (cf. Rufus 3, *PLRE* 1, 784) who killed Balbinus under an emperor called Theodosius; *Joh. Mal.* 345, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 29 (*Exc. de ins.*, p. 160).

He was one of Zeno's followers (τις τῶν ἐπιτηδείων); *Prisc. fr.* 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 94). In 449 Zeno gave him the daughter of Saturninus 3 (= Anonyma 21) to marry, to prevent her marrying Attila's secretary Constantius 7; *Prisc. fr.* 8 (= p. 94), fr. 18. By 451 he was dead; *Prisc. fr.* 18 (not therefore to be identified with the consul of 457, Rufus 4).

Rufus 2 scholasticus (?at Tarsus) L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Dionysius of Antioch; he had gone to Cilicia and had not written to Dionysius since; *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 46 (addressed Ῥούφῳ σχολαστικῷ).

RUFVS 3 (?v.c.) E/M VI

Grandson of Constantinus 8 (PPO under Leo, in 471); a contemporary of John Lydus; *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* II 20.

Fl. Rufus 4 cos. 457

Full name; Rossi I 810.

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 457 with Fl. Constantinus 22 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 800, 810, *ACOec.* II iv, pp. 96ff. = *Leo, Ep.* 144-56, 158.

Not to be identified with Rufus 1, who was dead by 451.

Fl. Rufus 5 cos. 492

Full name; *Papyri*.

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 492 with Fl. Anastasius Aug.: *Fasti*, *CIL* XIII 2364, *SB* 9152, *P. Grenf.* I 55. Ὁ ἐνδοξότατος; *SB* 9152.

He is not recorded elsewhere.

Ruga, Rugila; see Rua.

Rumetruda daughter of king Tato 493/494

Daughter of the king of the Langobardi, Tato; she had the brother of Rodulfus (king of the Heruli) murdered, and so caused war between the Heruli and Langobardi; *Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang.* I 20.

Fl. Rumoridus: MVM 384, cos. 403; *PLRE* I.

RURICIUS (v.c.); bishop of Limoges c. 485-507

Of noble birth; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xi, vv. 62-3, 91-2, Ven. Fort. *Carm.* iv 5, 19-20. Related to the Anicii; Ven. Fort. *Carm.* iv 5, 7-8 (Ruricii gemini flores, quibus Aniciorum iuncta parentali culmine Roma fuit).

Brother of Leontius 15; Ruric. *Ep.* i 8, ii 42. His wife was Hiberia, daughter of Ommatius 1; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* x-xi (*Epithalamium dictum Ruricio et Hiberiae*). Since Sidonius Apollinaris ceased to write this kind of poetry in 469 (cf. Sid. Ap. *Ep.* ix 12.1), the marriage could have been no later than that year. They had five sons: Ommatius 2, Ruric. *Ep.* i 18, ii 28, 57; Eparchius, Ruric. *Ep.* ii 57-8; Constantius 14, Ruric. *Ep.* ii 24; Leontius 18, Ruric. *Ep.* ii 40, 49, Faustus of Riez, *Ep.* 9; and Aurelianus 6, Ruric. *Ep.* ii 40. They also had a daughter who married Agricola 2; Ruric. *Ep.* ii 32. One of his sons married the daughter of Namatius 2 and Ceraunia; Ruric. *Ep.* ii 1, 3, 4. Grandfather of Ruricius (*PLRE* III), who like him became bishop of Limoges; Ven. Fort. *Carm.* iv 5 title (*Epitaphium Ruriciorum episcoporum civitatis Limovecinae*), cf. v. 10 (exultant pariter hinc avus, inde nepos). See stemma 16.

He owned an estate at Gurdo (Gourdon, near Cahors, in Aquitania); Ruric. *Ep.* i 7.

With his wife he abandoned the world and took up a religious life; Faustus of Riez, *Ep.* 9-10. In 477 or later he entered the church and became a cleric; Faustus, *Ep.* 9 (a letter from Faustus in exile congratulating him on taking the step). By 485 he had been made bishop of Limoges; Faustus, *Ep.* 12 (written by Faustus soon after his return from exile in 485; cf. Engelbrecht, in *CSEL* 21, p. xi). He was still alive in 507; *Epistula Sedati ad Ruricium* (in *CSEL* 21, p. 446), Ruric. *Ep.* ii 35 (he did not attend the Council of Toulouse in that year owing to ill-health). He is not recorded after this date and was perhaps dead. His health had been persistently bad in recent years; Ruric. *Ep.* ii 22, 33, 35, *Epistula Sedati*.

Addressee of three letters from Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 16 (praising his literary style), v 15 (Sidonius sent him copies of Old Testament books), viii 10 (he had written a letter of eulogy on Sidonius). A collection of his own letters is extant, published in *MGH(A.4)* viii and *CSEL* 21. He also received letters from Faustus of Riez and others; Faustus, *Ep.* 8-12, and cf. *CSEL* 21, pp. 443-50 (*Epistulae ad Ruricium scriptae*). Cf. Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 550-1.

RUSTICA (2c.f.) E V

Nobilis femina; friend of Megetia 1 at Carthage, and a Christian; Evod. *de mirac.* II 2.

RUSTICIANA 1 wife of Boethius E/M VI

Her name is given in Proc. *BG* III 20.27.29.

Daughter of Symmachus 9, wife of Boethius 5; Proc. *BG* III 20.27.29, Boeth. *Cons. Phil.* II 3.6, 4.6, Anon. Val. 15.92. She was the mother of Symmachus 8 and Boethius 3 (consuls in 522); Boeth. *Cons. Phil.* II 3.6. Sister of Galla 5 and Proba 1. See stemma 22.

In 546 she was in Rome when the Goths captured it and like other aristocrats was reduced to begging for her bread; she had previously been noted for her own generosity towards the needy; Proc. *BG* III 20.27. Totila saved her from the Goths who believed that she had destroyed statues of Theoderic in revenge for her father's and husband's deaths; Proc. *BG* III 20.29-31.

Described by Boethius as 'ingenio modesta, pudicitia pudore praecellens et, ut omnes eius dotes breviter includam, patri similis'; Boeth. *Cons. Phil.* II 4.6.

Rusticana 2 inl.f. E/M VI

Inl(ustris) f(emina); she died in 538; vi 32042 = *ILCV* 217 adn. She cannot be identical with Rusticana 1, who was still alive in 546.

FL. RUSTICIANVS v.c., tribunus (West) L IV/E V

Fl. Rusticianus v.c. tribunus votum solvit; *AE* 1914, 65 = 239 = *ILCV* 109b Cuicul (Numidia) (a mosaic in the floor of a church). Probably early fifth century. He was perhaps a *tribunus et notarius*, but if so should be a *vir spectabilis*; cf. *CTh* vi 10.2-3. See Fl. Vranus 7.

Rusticius 1 poet 414

Author of an *epithalamium* which he delivered at the marriage of Athaulfus and Galla Placidia at Narbo in Jan. 414; Olymp. fr. 24.

Rusticius 2 secretary of Attila 449

Native of Upper Moesia; he was taken prisoner by the Huns and employed by Attila as a secretary because of his eloquence; he

helped draft Attila's letter to Theodosius II after the embassy of Maximinus II in 449; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 93).

He is distinct from the Rusticius who accompanied Maximinus and Priscus I on their embassy to Attila; this man was not an envoy but had private business with Constantius 7, though his knowledge of the Hun language was helpful to Priscus in an interview with one of the Hun chiefs, Scottas; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 80, 89).

Rusticius 3 v.inl. (?467-) 504

When bishop Crispinus of Ticinum visited Milan shortly before his death (in 467) and spoke in praise of Epiphanius, whom he named as his successor, among the 'nobiles' present on the occasion was a certain Rusticius, a practised speaker, who also spoke in praise of Epiphanius and who was apparently Ennodius' informant about these events for the *Life of Epiphanius* (written in 504); Ennod. I. *Epiph.* 38-39 (= p. 340) (*haec Rusticio illustri viro dicta penitus insederunt, qui in omni dicendi genere exercitatissimus tali est orsus eloquio . . . etc.*).

Presumably still alive in 504 (since he would otherwise be called a *vir illustris memoriae*); it is not clear whether he was already *vir illustris* in 467 or had become so between then and the time when Ennodius was writing.

Rustic(i)us 4 poet; defensor (?ecclesiae) V/VI

Author of a short poem in praise of the *de trinitate* of St Augustine; *Anth. Lat.* I 785c (*versus Rustici defensoris*). Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, p. 422.

Fl. Rusticius 5 MVM (per Thracias) c. 464; cos. 464

Full name; *PSI* 768. Rusticius; *elsewhere*.

MVM (PER THRACIAS) c. 464: appointed *στρατοπεδάρχης* by the emperor Leo; Zon. XIV 1.23. He was succeeded as *στρατοπεδάρχης* by Basiliscus 2; Malch. fr. 7 = Suid. B 163, Zon. XIV 1.23. This probably refers to the appointment of Basiliscus as *magister militum per Thracias* in c. 464.

CONSVL (East) prior a. 464 with Anicius Olybrius 6 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 812-4, *PSI* 768, *SB* 4821, Joh. Mal. 373. Rusticius may have received the consulship as a reward at the end of his career.

Described as *ἀνὴρ γενναῖός τε καὶ στρατηγικώτατος*; Zon. XIV 1.23.

He died before 475, since in that year Basiliscus was *caput senatus*, i.e. the senior former *consul ordinarius*.

Fl. Rusticius 6

cos. 520

Full name; Rossi I 973. Rusticius; *elsewhere* (Rusticianus, *AE* 1920, 117).

CONSVL (West) a. 520 with Fl. Vitalianus 2 (East): *Fasti*, v 5219, 7412, vi 10029 = Rossi I 972, xiii 2377, Rossi I 971, 973, *AE* 1920, 117, *Coll. Avell.* 181-2, 192-3, 195-6, 199, 201, 209, 212, 222, 228-33.

Flavius Rusticius Helpidius Domnulus

Rusticius Helpidius

PO(M)PONIA RVSTICVLA

c.f. 436-452

Ponponia (sic) Rusticula c.f.; died aged 15 years 10 months, buried at Cuicul in March 452; *AE* 1967, 595 Cuicul (Numidia).

Her ancestors perhaps included Pomponius Pudentianus and Domitius Rusticus (contemporaries of one another at Cuicul in 364/367, *AE* 1946, 107). Her father might have been Pomponius Rusticus *v(ir) h(onestus)* at Cuicul (viii 8347 = *ILCV* 3118).

Rusticus 1

correspondent of Augustine LIV/E V

Addressee of a letter from Augustine; *Aug. Ep.* 255 (styled 'dominus dilectissimus et merito praedicabilis ac suscipiendus frater'). He sought Augustine's permission to marry his son to a ward of the church, the niece of Felix 3's wife; Augustine refused because Rusticus and his son were pagans; *Aug. Ep.* 255, cf. *Ep.* 252-4.

Rusticus 2

landowner (in Gaul) c. 407

Addressee of a letter from Jerome; the husband of Artemia, he made a vow of continence with her but broke it; when she went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he promised to follow but delayed; Jerome urged him to repent and to come if he could; at the time his property was being overrun by hostile barbarians (perhaps the Vandals, Alans and Sueves in Gaul); *Jer. Ep.* 122 (a. 407; cf. Cavallera I, p. 314 n. 2).

Rusticus 3

numerarius of the PPO E. V

Praefectorum numerarius; son of Donatus 4 of Uzalis; *Evod. de mirac.* II 3.

Rusticus 4

v.inl. M V

Domine inlustris; addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris; he lived some distance from Clermont; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* II 11.

Possibly identical with a Rusticus who lived near Bordeaux; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* VIII 11.3, *vv.* 35-6 (*satis facetum et solo nomine Rusticum videto*).

RUSTICVS 5

(v.c.); ?bishop of Lyons L V/E VI

Son of Aquilinus 3 and greatgrandson of Decimius Rusticus 9; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* V 9.4. The family came from Lyons (see Aquilinus).

He may be identical with Rusticus, the bishop of Lyons who died on April 25, 501; *CIL* XIII 2395. The bishop had held a secular office before entering the church; XIII 2395, *vv.* 11-16 (*fascibus emeritis et summo functus honore, aeterni secum praemia iuris habet. Milite legiferum moderatus corde tribunal, praebuit ingenio fortia tela duci. Lubrica sed curis hominum iam saecula relinquens, suscepit sacri sarta ministerii*), Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 151 (= p. 370) (*Rusticius (sic) tunc episcopalem cathedram possidebat (sc. at Lyons), homo qui et in saecularis tituli praefiguratione sacerdotem semper exhibuit et sub praetexta fori gubernatorem gessit ecclesiae*). The indications of his offices are not clear, but he was possibly an advocate at first, and then either held a post with military responsibilities, perhaps *comes civitatis Lugdunensis*, or else served as *assessor* of a *dux*. He was already bishop by 494/495, when Epiphanius (bishop of Ticinum) visited Gaul and they met; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 151 (= p. 370).

RUSTICVS 6

in office under the Visigoths c. 485/507

Addressee of a letter from Ruricius bishop of Limoges; he was a person of power and influence (*qui me apud vos, non dico multum, sed omnia posse confidunt, ad ecclesiolam nostram pro sua securitate confugiunt. (Later) potestati vestrae adtentius supplicem*); Ruric. *Ep.* II 20 (a. 485/507; addressed 'domino individuo semperque mag-nifico filio Rustico').

Also perhaps addressee of Ruric. *Ep.* II 54 (*Rustico filio salutem*).

Perhaps identical with Rusticus 5.

RUSTICVS 7

comes scholariorum (East) 508

In 508 Rusticus 'comes scholariorum' and Romanus 8 'comes domesticorum' were sent by the emperor Anastasius to raid the coasts of Italy; they returned victorious to Constantinople; Marcell. *com. s.a.* 508.

RUSTICUS 8

v.c. 503-552

Rusticus 'v.c.' was the son of the *spectabiles* Martyrius 5 and Catella; he died aged 49 in 552; x 4502 = *ILCV* 140 Capua (dated a. 552).

Decimius Rusticus 9

PPO (Galliarum) (?409-)411(-?413)

Full name; Greg. Tur. Rusticus; Sid. Ap. To be restored; Zos.

He is mentioned as a contemporary and friend of Apollinaris 1, and as grandfather of Sidonius' schoolfriend Aquilinus 3; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 9.1. Father of Anonymus 49.

MAG. OFF., under the usurper Constantine, c. 408: Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9 (cited below). Ἵτων ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ταξέων (μάγιστρος) (for the title, cf. Zos. v 32.6); he accompanied the Caesar Constans into Spain (probably in 408); Zos. vi 4.2 (his name is lost from the text, but is to be restored; cf. below).

PPO (GALLIARVM) (?a. 409-)411(-?413): he is probably the unnamed successor of Apollinaris 1 appointed when Constans was made Augustus (probably in 409, cf. Constans 1); Zos. vi 13.1 (ἕτερον ἀντ' αὐτοῦ τῆς αὐτῆς ὑπαρχον ἀπέδειξεν). He was in Spain with Constans when Gerontius 5 rebelled in 409; they fled to Constantine in Gaul; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9 (from Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus) (Constans et praefectus iam Decimius Rusticus ex officiorum magistro petunt Gallias, cum Francis et Alamannis omnique militum manu ad Constantinum iam iamque redituri). He was later captured and was killed, with Agroecius 1 and many *nobiles*, by Honorius' men; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9 (from Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus) (he is styled 'praefectus tyrannorum'; this probably alludes to Constantine and Constans, but could mean that he also served the usurper Iovinus 2, as Agroecius had done; Iovinus fell in 413, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 413, Hyd. Lem. 54, s.a. 413).

SEPTIMIUS RUSTICUS 10: v.c., consularis Campaniae IV/V:

PLRE I.

Rutilius Claudius Namatianus

S. . .

praefectianus and ?defensor (East) V/VI

At Thebae Phthiotides (in Thessaly) the bishop was helped build a church by Σ / τὸν θαυμ[α]σ[ι]ώ[τα]τον] ἐπαρχικὸν καὶ ἐκ[δικον]'. . . ; *SEG* XIX 414 Thebae Phthiotides (Thessalia).

Sabbatius father of Justinian L V

Father of the emperor Justinian; Proc. *Anecd.* 12.18, Theoph. AM 6024. See stemma 10.

Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus

SABIANA (?c.f.) (in Italy) 509

Domna Sabiana; mentioned with Fadilla and Stephanía at Rome in 509; Ennod. *Ep.* vii 28 (a. 509).

SABINIANA (?c.f.) (East) E V

Deaconess at Constantinople and supporter of John Chrysostom, whom she visited during his exile; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 13 (styled ἡ κυρία μου). *Diaconissa* was a title often conferred on pious ladies of noble family; see Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 149, and cf. Anastasia 2.

SABINIANS 1: governor of Arabia IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Sabinianus 2 patricius (West) E V

Patricius; sent to Spain by the emperor Honorius at a time when it was overrun by barbarian peoples; *Estudios de edad media de la corona de Aragón, sec. de Zaragoza*, 1 (1945), 268–9 (a letter of Honorius to the troops in Spain; also printed, with restorations, in Jones, *LRE* III 36 n. 44). The sense of the letter is obscure in detail, but it was certainly written when Sabinianus set out for Spain and it contained inducements to the troops to overcome the barbarians there. The date was presumably c. 409/423. Sabinianus may have been *patricius et magister militum* in command of the armies in Spain.

SABINIANS 3 (?v.c.) IV/V

Writing in c. 470 to Eutropius 3 (then PPO), Sidonius compares Eutropius' family favourably with that of Sabinianus (*memor originis tuae nobilium sibi persuasit universitas, quamdiu nos Sabini familia rexerit, Sabiniani familiam non timendam*); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 6.3 (c. a. 470). The identity of both Sabinus 3 and Sabinianus is uncertain, although the former was probably a senator and possibly the consul of 316 (Antonius Caecina Sabinus, *PLRE* 1). Sabinianus was presumably also ancestor of a noble senatorial family, and one enjoying an unfavourable reputation among the Gallic aristocrats of Sidonius' day.

Sabinianus Magnus 4

MVM per Illyricum 479-481

Full name; Marcell. com. s.a. 479, 481. Sabinianus; Malch., Joh. Ant.

Father of Sabinianus 5; Marcell. com. s.a. 505.

MVM PER ILLYRICVM a. 479-481: he received the codicils of office from Adamantius 2 at Edessa (in Macedonia Prima) in 479; Malch. fr. 18 (τάς τε δέλτους αὐτῷ παρέχουσι καὶ στρατηγὸν ἀποφαίνουσι). Illyricianae utriusque militiae ductor creatus; Marcell. com. s.a. 479. Τὸν ἐν Ἰλλυριοῖς ἄρχοντα, in 481; Joh. Ant. fr. 213. He apparently succeeded Onoulphus in this command; cf. *Fasti*. In 479 he hindered negotiations between Adamantius and Theodericus 7 by refusing to swear, apparently on religious grounds, that hostages would be unharmed (οὐδε γὰρ ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ ὁμωμοκένοι ἐπ' οὐδενὶ πράγματι, καὶ τὸ πάλαι αὐτῷ δόξαν οὐκ ἂν νῦν καταλύσειν); later on while negotiations were in progress he attacked the rear of the Gothic army, killing many Goths and capturing many baggage wagons; he then returned to Lychnidus and with the PPO Ioannes 29 sent a report to the emperor Zeno advising him to ignore the agreements reached with Theoderic and to continue the war; the advice was accepted by Zeno; Malch. fr. 18. His presence in the area restrained Theoderic from ravaging Greece; Marcell. com. s.a. 479 (Theodericum idem Sabinianus regem apud Graeciam debacchantem ingenio magis quam virtute deterruit). In 481 on orders from Zeno, Sabinianus was treacherously murdered; Joh. Ant. fr. 213 (his murder), Marcell. com. s.a. 481 (he died prematurely; Marcellinus does not mention murder; cf. below).

Marcellinus describes him as a severe military disciplinarian of the old school (disciplinae militaris ita optimus institutor coercitorque fuit ut priscis Romanorum ductoribus comparetur); Marcell. com. s.a. 479. He regarded him as the guardian of the Roman state and regretted that he died before his task was done; Marcell. com. s.a. 479 (curiam fragilem conlapsamque iustum rei publicae censum vel praepaventem fovit vel dependentem tutatus est), s.a. 481 (Sabinianum Magnum mors, quae huic peccanti mundo merito imminet, ante ademit quam integrum defatigatae rei publicae subsidium ferret).

Sabinianus 5

cos. 505; MVM per Illyricum 505

Son of Sabinianus Magnus 4; Marcell. com. s.a. 505.

CONSVL (East) a. 505 with Fl. Theodorus 62 (West): *Fasti, P. Oxy.* 1994, *P. Ryl.* iv 609, *P. Cairo Masp.* 1 67100, *CJ* 1 4.19 = 55.11, n 7.22, Marcell. com. s.a. 505.

MVM PER ILLYRICVM a. 505: magister militum; in command of the 'Illyricianus exercitus'; Jord. *Get.* 300. Ductor militiae delegatus, in Illyricum; Marcell. com. s.a. 505. Dux; Ennod. *Pan. Theod.* 12 (= p. 280). He had a large and well-equipped army but suffered overwhelming defeat near Horreum Margi at the hands of the Hun Mundo and the Ostrogoth Pitzias; Marcell. com. s.a. 505, Jord. *Get.* 300-301, *Rom.* 356, Ennod. *Pan. Theod.* 12 (= p. 280). After the battle Sabinianus fled with a few survivors and sought refuge in a fort called Nato; Marcell. com. s.a. 505.

SABINIANVS 6 v.sp., ?architect 507/511

V(ir) s(pectabilis); instructed by Theoderic to see that measures for repairing the Portus Licini at Rome were carried out properly; Cass. *Var.* I 25 (a. 507/511). On the Portus Licini, cf. *CIL* xv 139, 408, with p. 37, and Platner-Ashby, p. 431. On the appointment of an official architect for Rome, cf. Cass. *Var.* VII 15.

Flavius Anastasius Paulus Probus Sabinianus Pompeius Anastasius

Sabinus 1 (v 8282): *PLRE* I.

SABINVS 2: consularis (*Anth. Gr.* VII 346) IV/VI; *PLRE* I.

SABINVS 3 ancestor of Eutropius IV/V

Ancestor of Eutropius 3 (PPO c. 470); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 6.3. His identity is uncertain but Eutropius was of noble senatorial family and counted consuls among his ancestors (see Eutropius); Sabinus may therefore be identical with the consul of 316, Antonius Caecina Sabinus (see *PLRE* I, 793). See also Sabinianus 3.

Sabinus 4 son-in-law of Heraclianus E.V

'Domesticus' and son-in-law of Heraclianus 3; described as 'vir ingenio callidus industriaque sollers et sapiens nominandus si animi vires tranquillis studiis adcommodavisset'; Oros. VII 42.11. He supported his father-in-law's revolt in 413; Oros. VII 42.12. After Heraclianus was overthrown, Sabinus fled to Constantinople but was handed over to the West and then sent into exile; Oros. VII 42.14. Perhaps to be identified with the unnamed agent of Heraclianus who displayed great cruelty, according to Jerome, against refugees from Rome in 410; Jer. *Ep.* 130.7.

- Sabinus 5 agens in rebus (East) E/M V
 Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 243 (addressed *Σαβίνῳ μαγιστριανῶ*), 244 (*τῶ αὐτῶ*).
- Sab(inus) 6 legal compiler M V/E VI
 One of the two compilers of the *Scholia Sinaitica* which dates after the *Codex Theodosianus* and before the *Codex Justinianus*. His name occurs only in the abbreviated form 'Sab.' (or *Σαβ.*); *Schol. Sin.* fr. 1, 3, 5, 6, 9-11, 13, 15, 16, 19 (in *FIR*² II, pp. 638ff. and in Girard and Senn, *Textes de droit romain*⁶, pp. 610ff.). The compilation was possibly didactic in intention; if so, Sabinus was probably a teacher of law, perhaps at Berytus; cf. Girard and Senn, p. 609.
- SABINVS 7 (v.c.) (in Italy) I. V/E VI
 Sublimis memoriae vir; Ennod. *Ep.* VI 14 (early 508). Exspectandae memoriae vir; Ennod. *Ep.* V 25 (506/507), VI 13 (early 508). He was dead by 507; Ennod. *Ep.* V 25. His son was helped by Ennodius in legal difficulties; Ennod. *Ep.* V 25, VI 13-14 (all addressed to Avitus 3).
- Sabinus 8 advocate L V/E VI
 Addressee of two letters from Procopius of Gaza; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 90, 131. He was an advocate, criticized by Procopius for his unscrupulous pursuit of wealth; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 131 (*κυκᾶς τὰ δικαστηρία*). Procopius praised his eloquence; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 90 (*λόγοι κατα κηλοῦντες τὴν ἀκοήν*).
- Sabinus 9 sophist L V/E VI
 Native of Zeugma; son of Aphthonius 4 and brother of Sergius 7; he was a sophist; his brother addressed an *Epitaphium* to him; Suid. Σ 246.
- SABINVS 10 (v.c.) (in Italy) 508
 Sublimis vir et omni integritate praeditus; took letters of Ennodius to Faustus 9 at Rome in 508; Ennod. *Ep.* VI 29 (summer 508).
- SABINVS 11 v.sp., praefectus annonae (Rome) ?522
 V(ir) s(pectabilis) pr(a)ef(ectus) ann(onae); died aged 54 in July 522; VI 32043 = *ILCV* 242 (basilica S. Pauli). Apparently he died in office.

ATTIVS SABI(N)VS 12 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32105. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

FL. IVLIVS TRYFONIANVS SABINVS 13 v.c., protector domesticus 398-402

Editor of Persius; *Montepessulanus bibl. med.* 212 (= A) and *Vaticanus tab. bas.* H 36 (= B) (two MSS of Persius), and see *Hermes* 91 (1963), 252-56.

Born in 372, he became *protector domesticus* in 398, and read and punctuated his own copy of Persius at Tolosa in 402; *Subscript to A only* (Iulius Tryfonianus Sabinus protector domesticus legi meum dominis Arcadio et Honorio V. coss.; prout potui sine magistro emendans adnotavi, anno aetatis XXX et militiae quarto in civitate Tolosa). V.c., protector domesticus; in the same year (402) he again read and punctuated his copy of Persius, this time at Barcelona; *Subscript of A and B* (Flavius Iulius Tryfonianus Sabinus v.c. protector domesticus temptavi emendare sine antigrapho meum et adnotavi Barcellone consulibus dominis nostris Archadio et Honorio quintum).

Sabinus Aurelianus

Flavius Sabinus Antiochus Damonicus

Sabucius Pinianus

SABVRIVS comes E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* 1 258 (addressed *Σαβουρίω κόμητι*).

His name was perhaps 'Sapor'; if so, he was presumably of Persian descent.

Sacerdos in Gaul M V

Brother of Iustinus 2; nephew and joint-heir with his brother of the poet Victorius 3; joint-addressee with his brother of a letter from Sidonius; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* v 21. He and his brother lived together on an estate near Gabales (in Aquitania); Sid. *Ap. Carm.* xxiv 26-8.

SAECVLARIS ?provincial governor I. IV/E V

Informed by Symmachus that his wish to be freed from some onerous duty imposed by the PPO could not be granted; Symm.

Ep. IX 66 (pretia desertorum confuso errore poscuntur. Nam neque iudicia . . . certus futuri laboris institues. Fixum enim ac definitum tenet amplissima praefectura, nullum eius esse meriti, ut sublimitati tuae debeat subrogari) (this is the full extant text of the letter).

Saedeleuba (Fredegar. III 18): see Crona.

SAGITTARIUS

(?v.c.) MV

After Optantius *v.c.* died, Sagittarius became guardian of his daughter (ipse, quantum ad institutionem spectat puellae, in locum mortui patris curarum participatione succedis, conferendo virgini parentis adfectum, patroni auctoritatem, tutoris officium); his consent to her marriage with Proiectus 2 was requested in a letter from Sidonius; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* II 4.

Fl. Saicham (*IRT* 886a): *PLRE* I.

Salamanes Hermeias Sozomenus

SALLA

dux (in Spain) 483

On the name, cf. Schönfeld, p. 197 (s.n. Salia).

Envoy of the Visigothic king Theoderic II to Remismund, king of the Sueves; on his return to Gaul, he found that Theoderic had been succeeded by Euric (a. 466); *Hyd. Lem.* 237 (s.a. 467). The date of his embassy was therefore 466.

DUX (in Spain) a. 483: in 483 Salla and the bishop Zeno rebuilt a bridge at Emerita; they had already carried out much other rebuilding there (studio ducis et pontificis); Vives, *Inscriptiones cristianas*, no. 363 (= *ILCV* 777, revised; see the discussion in Vives, p. 127) Emerita.

Sallustius 1 (*Symm. Ep.* III 30-1, v 55-7, vi 35): = *PLRE* I, Sallustius 4.

Sallustius 2

brother of Iovinus E.V

Brother of the Gallic usurpers Iovinus 2 and Sebastianus 2, and therefore a native of Gaul of noble family; he was executed in 413; *Cons. Const.* s.a. 413, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 413, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 70, *Theoph. AM* 5904, *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 412.

Sallustius 3

philosopher 423

Philippus et Sallustius philosophi morbo perierunt; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 423. The *Annals of Ravenna* s.a. 423 give a different story; *occisi sunt Phillipus et Salustius inter Claternis et Bononia.*

Sallustius 4 v.i., comes et QSP (East) 424 April 26

Vir illustris comes et quaestor, addressee of *CTh* 1 8.2 (dat. Cpli, a. 424 Oct. 26 MSS) = *CJ* 1 30.1 (dat. Cpli, 424 April 26); the correct date is that of *CJ* since the law must be earlier than *CTh* 1 8.3 (April 29, on the same theme).

SALLUSTIUS 5

?comes Orientis 445

Told by Theodoret that the people of Euphratensis, already acquainted with the benefits of his government, were delighted by his new appointment; *Theod. Ep.* 37 (addressed *Σαλουστίω ἀρχοντι*, probably in spring 445; *Εὐφρατήσῳι καὶ τὴν πείραν διδάσκαλον ἔχοντες τῶν τῆς προτέρας ἀρχῆς ἀγαθῶν, ἐχόρευσαν ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος τὴν σὴν μεμαθηκότες μεγαλοπρέπειαν ἐγχειρισθῆναι τῆς ἀρχῆς τὰ πηδάλια*). His two appointments were presumably, first, as *praeses Euphratensis* and later, in 445, as *comes Orientis*. He had just written to Theodoret in 445 asking for a deacon who was well known as a water-diviner to be sent to him, and *Ep.* 37 is Theodoret's answer.

Salutius 6

v.inl. 455

He contributed funds towards the new church of bishop Rusticus at Narbo, built from 441 to 445; XII 5336 = *ILCV* 1806 Narbo. The inscription is dated 445.

V(IR) INL(VSTRIS), in 455 he contributed money again for a building at Narbo; *AE* 1928, 85 = *ILG* 604 Narbo.

Sallustius 7

philosopher M/LV

Son of Basilides (a Syrian) and Theocleia of Emesa (in Phoenice); he studied rhetoric under Eunoius of Emesa, at first intending to pursue a legal career, but then deciding to be a sophist instead; having learnt all he could from Eunoius he went to continue his studies in Alexandria; *Dam. fr.* 138 = *Suid.* Σ 62.

A Cynic philosopher; *Dam. fr.* 147 = *Suid.* Σ 63, cf. *Dam. fr.* 138 = *Suid.* Σ 62, *Dam. fr.* 159 = *Suid.* M 202, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 89. He urged people not to take up philosophy, arguing that man was incapable of it; *Dam. fr.* 144 = *Suid.* A 3142, *Dam. fr.* 145 = *Suid.* A 735, *Dam. fr.* 147. He was however devoted to true philosophy and defended it by means of witticisms; *Dam. fr.* 147, cf. *Dam. fr.* 138 (his reputation as a philosopher and as a comedian).

A contemporary of Proclus 4 (with whom he quarrelled); *Dam. fr.* 143 = *Suid.* Z 82. Other contemporaries were Athenodorus 1, *Dam. fr.* 145; Marcellinus 6, *Dam. fr.* 159; and Pamprepius, *Dam.*

SALONIUS

fr. 288 = Suid. Σ 63. He accompanied Isidorus 5 from Athens to Alexandria; Dam. fr. 138.

Also mentioned; Dam. fr. 153 = Suid. X 621, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 92. See also *P-W* IA 1967-70.

The theory proposed by R. Asmus (in *BZ* 18, 471; 19, 278) that Sallustius was also called 'Nemesion' is not warranted by the evidence (cf. Dam. fr. 147 *ad fin.* with fr. 341, *Epit. Phot.* 194). The Nemesion of fr. 341 (? = Emesion of *Epit. Phot.* 194) is probably a separate person, otherwise unknown.

Crispus Salustius 8: editor of Apuleius 395-397; *PLRE* 1.

Sallustius Crispus

Memmius Sallustius Salvinus Diannius

Sallustius Severianus

Salomo PPO (Illyrici) 449 April

Prefect, addressee with Protogenes and Albinus 10 of a letter from Fl. Chaereas at Edessa in April 449; *AGWG*, NF XV 1, p. 21. Since Protogenes was PPO Orientis and Albinus PPO Italiae, Salomo was presumably PPO Illyrici.

SALONIUS 1 notarius (West) 409

Salonius and his brother Marcellianus 2 were imperial notaries (*ἐν τῷ τάγματι τῶν βασιλικῶν ὑπογραφέων ἀναφερόμενοι*); in 409 they were accused by Olympius 2 at Ravenna of having supported Stilicho (*PLRE* 1) but neither admitted anything although they were tortured; Zos. v 44.2.

SALONIUS 2 (c.v.) bishop of Geneva M V

Son of Eucherius 3 (bishop of Lyons), who dedicated one of his works to him; elder brother of Veranius; Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 64, Eucherius, *Instructiones* (written c. 430). His mother was Galla 2.

By the age of ten he was a pupil of Honoratus at Lérins; Eucherius, *Instructiones*, praef., Salvian, *Ep.* 8.2.

Bishop of Geneva: he was already bishop by 439; cf. Salvian, *de gub. Dei* (which is dedicated to Salonius), *Ep.* 9 (addressed to him). He was still alive in c. 455, when he attended the Council of Arles; see *Corpus Christianorum* 148 (= *Concilia Galliae*), p. 133.

Author of an extant work of biblical exegesis (in *PL* 53, 967ff.).

Salonius Mauricus

SALVINA

SALVINA: correspondent of St Jerome; *PLRE* I.

Salvinus: (CRP 405); see Silvanus 3.

Memmius Sallustius Salvinus Diannius

SALVION (?v.c.) (East) 404/407

Addressee of a letter from John Chrysostom in exile; John calls him *δέσποτά μου τιμιώτατε*, alludes to his noble birth (*ἡ εὐγένεια ἡ σὴ*), and asks for news about his wife and household (*περὶ τῆς δεσποῦνης σου τῆς ἐλευθέρας σου καὶ τοῦ οἴκου σου παντός*); Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 209.

Salvius 1: scutarius 368, comes domesticorum (West) 408; *PLRE* I.
See also Chariobaudes.

Salvius 2 QSP (West) 408

In early 399 he was asked by Symmachus to thank Stilicho (*PLRE* I) for helping Flavianus iunior (= Flavianus 14 in *PLRE* I); Symm. *Ep.* viii 29. Possibly at the imperial court.

QSP (West) a. 408 Aug. 13: he was one of the high officials (for the others, see Chariobaudes) killed by rebellious soldiers at Ticinum on Aug. 13, 408, even though he sought sanctuary at the feet of the emperor himself; Zos. v 32.6 (*Σάλβιος ὁ τὰ βασιλεῖ δοκοῦντα τεταγμένος ὑπαγορεύειν, ὃν καιαίστωρα καλεῖν οἱ ἀπὸ Κωνσταντίνου δεδώκασι χρόνοι*). For the date, see *Cons. Ital.* s.a. 408.

(Sa)lvius 3 father of Craterus L V

Father of Craterus, grandfather of Phocas 5 (the patrician); styled *ὁ δικαιοτάτος*; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* iii 72.

Salvius 4 v.inl. (in Gaul) E VI

Illustris vir; his son was miraculously healed by Caesarius, bishop of Arles (a. 502/42); *V. Caes.* II 40.

Fl. Salutia (VI 32054a = *ILCV* 4451 adn.); *PLRE* I.

Salutius (XII 5336 = *ILCV* 1806 Narbo, *AE* 1928, 85 = *ILG* 604 Narbo): see Sallustius 6.

PONTIVS SALVTVS: v.c., consularis Campaniae IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Sambice Persian princess L V

Said to be the daughter of Cavades and mother of his third son Phthasuarsas; Theoph. AM 6016.

She was probably in fact sister, not daughter, of Cavades and mother of his first son Caoses; perhaps identical with the wife of Cavades who aided his escape from imprisonment (Proc. *BPI* 6.1-9); cf. Christensen, *L'Iran sous les Sassanides*,² 353-4.

Sambida ruler of the Alans 440

On the name, cf. Justi, p. 314 s.a. Sumbat.

Deserta Valentinae urbis rura Alanis, quibus Sambida praeerat, partienda traduntur; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 124 (s.a. 440). Cf. Sangibanus.

Samuel 1 scholasticus (East) V/VI

Σχολ(αστικός), somewhere in Egypt; *PSI* 891 provenance unknown (a document recording payment of one *solidus* to him by a *notarius*).

SAMVEL 2 v.sp., comes (East) 524

Associated with Phoebammon 3 in issuing various official documents at Oxyrhynchus; *P. Oxy.* 994 (a. 499), 1945 (a. 517), 1946 (a. 524), 2047 (undated). Περιβλεπτος in 499 and 517; *P. Oxy.* 994, 1945. Κόμ(ης) in 524; *P. Oxy.* 1946. No title is given in *P. Oxy.* 2047.

Fl. Sanctus 1: protector (West) IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Severus Sanctus *qui et* Endelec(h)ius 2 rhetor and poet I. IV/E V

Author of a poem *de mortibus boum*; *Carmen Severi Sancti id est Endeleichi* (sic) *Rhetoris de mortibus boum*. The earliest surviving testimony on the author's name (an eleventh-century library catalogue) calls him simply 'Endelicius' (versus *Endelici de mortibus boum*); the other names may therefore be a late invention; cf. M. Cock, in *Latomus* 30 (1971), p. 157 with n. 2.

A native of Gaul; *de mort. boum* 21ff. (*haec iam dira lues serpere dicitur. Pridem Pannonios, Illyrios quoque et Belgas pariter stravit et impio cursu nos quoque nunc petit*).

A Christian, friend and correspondent of Paulinus of Nola; *Paul. Nol. Ep.* 28.6 (*Christianus vir, amicus meus Endelechius*), cf. *Ep.* 40-1 (called 'Sanctus').

In 395 he taught rhetoric at Rome; *Apul. Met.* ix subscriptio (*ego Sallustius legi et emendavi Romae . . . in foro Martis controversiam declamans oratori Endelechio*). For Sallustius, see *PLRE* I, 800 (*Crispus Salustius*).

See further Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 360-1.

SANGIBANVS

Sangibanus king of the Alans 451

On the name, see Justi, p. 283.

Rex Alanorum; ally of the Romans and Visigoths against the Huns in 451, prevented from betraying Orléans to Attila by Aetius 7 and the Visigothic king Theoderic; Jord. *Get.* 194-5. Placed in the centre of the allied army in the battle of the Catalaunian Plains in 451; Jord. *Get.* 197. Cf. Sambida.

SANOECES military commander (in Africa) 427

Joint-commander with Gallio and Mavortius of the expedition to Africa sent by Felix 14 against Bonifatius 3 in 427 (ducibus Mavortio et Gallione et Sanoece); they besieged Bonifatius but Sanoeces turned traitor and the other two lost their lives; he himself was killed not long afterwards; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 427. On the name, possibly Hunnic, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 419-20. On the expedition, see de Lepper, pp. 57-63 (where he argues for the date 426).

SAPAVDVS v.sp.; rhetor (at Vienne) LV

A rhetor, addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris in which his literary style is compared favourably with those of famous rhetors of the past (*tua vero tam clara, tam spectabilis dictio est*); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 10 (date unknown). A native of Vienne, and a teacher ('doctor') there; addressee of a letter from Claudianus Mamertus full of praise for his learning and literary skills; Claud. Mamertus, *Ep.* 2 (addressed 'doctissimo viro Sapaudo rhetori').

V(ir) s(pectabilis); addressee of a letter from an archdeacon Leonianus containing the description of a festival, preserved among the letters of Avitus of Vienne; Avit. *Ep.* 86.

SAPIDIANVS vicarius Africae 406-407

?PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR (West) a. 399/400: addressee of a letter from Symmachus in 399 or 400 introducing the *agens in rebus* Leon-tius 3 and asking aid for the praetorian games of Symmachus' son; he was in office (*publica et maiora tractans*); Symm. *Ep.* ix 16. Probably a provincial governor.

VICARIVS AFRICAE a. 406 Sept. 4-407 Aug. 6: 406 Sept. 4, *CTh* xi 1.30^a; 407 (MSS 399) June 25, *CTh* xvi 2.34^a; 407 (MSS 409) Aug. 6, *CTh* vii 8.9 (this law, addressed 'Sapidiano' and 'p(ro)p(osita) Karthagine', was dated to 399 by Seeck, *Regesten*, 76, but it must be later than *CTh* vii 8.7 to which it refers and which was issued in 400 June 8).

Sapricius MVM (East) 415 Oct. 15

Magister militum; he received a copy of an eastern law dated 415 Oct. 15 on appointments to *praepositurae*; *CTh* 18.1. Copies of the law were sent also to Florentius 2 MVM, Helio 1 *mag. off.* and Eustathius 12 QSP. Sapricius and Florentius were probably the two *magistri militum praesentales*; see *Fasti*.

Sarapammon v.gl. et inl. (East) V/VI

Ὁ ἐνδοξότατος ἰλλο[ύ(στριος)]/Σαραπάμμων; *SB* 9453 provenance unknown. The epithets indicate that he was a high-ranking member of the senate of Constantinople.

SARAPION (Σεραπίων) 1 corrector (?Augustamnicae) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium advising him to use τὸ φιλόανθρωπον in his ἀρχή; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* 115 (addressed Σεραπίωνι κορρίκτορι). Pelusium was in Augustamnica, which was governed by *correctores*.

Sarapion 2 scholasticus (?advocate) (at Alexandria and Constantinople) 451/457

A monophysite, he was 'the first of the scholastics at Alexandria' in the time of the patriarch Proterius; arrested for his religious views and sent to the emperor Marcian at Constantinople; he was given his freedom, allowed to enrol among the *scholastici* (?advocates) at Constantinople, and became their head before he died; *Joh. Ruf. Pleroph.* 77. Perhaps he became *advocatus fisci* (cf. Jones, *LRE* 1 508-9, with nn. 87, 91).

Sarapion 3 philosopher M V

Philosopher and mystic; a devoted pagan; he lived an ascetic life; *Dam. fr.* 41 = *Suid.* Σ 116. Friend of Isidorus 5; *Dam. fr.* 34 = *Suid.* Σ 116. He had no belongings apart from some books; on his death (in 481/482, cf. Pamprepicus) he made Isidorus his heir, although they were not related; *Dam. fr.* 287 = *Suid.* Σ 116.

Fl. Sarapodorus v.d., agens in rebus (East) 439

Full name; *Stud. Pal.* xx 121.

Ὁ καθοσιωμένος μαγιστριανός τῶν θείων ὀφθικια[λίων ἀπὸ Ἑρμουπόλεως]; *Stud. Pal.* xx 121 Hermopolis Magna; dated a. 439. Ὁ καθοσιωμένος μαγιστριανός; *Stud. Pal.* xx 122 Hermopolis Magna; undated. He was

an *agens in rebus* living at Hermopolis; both documents concern private business. Cf. Andronicus 2.

Sarus Gothic chieftain 406-412; ?MM 407

On the name, which is Germanic, see Schönfeld, pp. 198-9.

A Goth; Olymp. fr. 3. Described as 'rex Gothorum' in 406; Marcell. com. s.a. 406, Jord. *Rom.* 321, cf. Oros. vii 37.12 (dux Gothorum) (see below). A barbarian; Zos. v 30.3, Soz. ix 9.3.

Brother of Singerichus (= Segericus); Olymp. fr. 26.

In 406 Sarus and the Hun Vldin won a victory over Radagaisus in Italy on behalf of the Romans; Oros. vii 37.12, Marcell. com. s.a. 406, Jord. *Rom.* 321. He probably commanded a band of *foederati* at the disposal of the Roman government; see Jones, *LRE* ii 665 with n. 136 and Zos. v 34.1 (cited below).

?MAG. MIL. (in Gaul) a. 407: ὁ στρατηγός; sent by Stilicho (*PLRE* 1) with an army (μετὰ στρατεύματος) against Constantine III in Gaul; he defeated and killed Iustinianus 1, took large quantities of booty, besieged Constantine in Valence, and treacherously murdered Nebiogastes; Zos. vi 2.3-4. He abandoned the siege of Valence after 7 days in face of Constantine's new generals Edobichus and Geron-tius 5 and escaped back to Italy over the Alps with difficulty, giving away all the booty he had won to the Bicaudae to allow him a pas-sage; Zos. vi 2.4-5. He may have been made *magister militum* for this expedition, as he evidently had troops under his command other than his own barbarian federates.

In April/May 408 he commanded a barbarian troop at Ravenna (στίφους βαρβάρων ἡγούμενος) and at Stilicho's suggestion staged a dis-turbance to deter Honorius from going there; Zos. v 30.3. In August 408 Sarus and his followers were with Stilicho at Bologna; Zos. v 33.1. He opposed Stilicho's refusal to allow barbarian troops to be used against Romans and, when Stilicho left for Ravenna and the other barbarian leaders awaited developments, he and his followers (μετὰ τῶν ὑπ' αὐτὸν τεταγμένων βαρβάρων) murdered Stilicho's Hun bodyguards and seized his headquarters; Zos. v 34.1 (he is described as the outstanding figure among the allies – σώματος βώμη καὶ ἀξιώσει τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων προέχων). It is probable that he was to be replaced as general in command of Honorius' army against Constantine III in Gaul by Alaric and that this helped to turn him against Stilicho and to increase his enmity towards Alaric; see Alaric.

After the murder of Stilicho, Sarus was the outstanding barbarian leader in Italy apart from Alaric, and Honorius was strongly criti-cized for not appointing him to the vacant office of *magister militum*

in praesenti to succeed Stilicho and oppose Alaric; Zos. v 36.2 (it was advisable for Honorius ἡγεμόνα τε καταστήσαι καὶ στρατηγὸν τοῦ πολέμου παντὸς Σάρου, ὄντα μὲν καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἄξιον καταπλήξαι τοὺς πολεμίους διὰ τε ἀνδρείαν καὶ πολεμικὴν ἐμπειρίαν, ἔχοντα δὲ καὶ βαρβάρων πλήθος ἀρκούν εἰς ἀντίστασιν). Honorius made no effort to win Sarus' friendship; Zos. v 36.3. The statement by Philostorgius (xii 13) that Sarus succeeded to Stilicho's office is certainly wrong.

Sarus was hostile to Alaric; Olymp. fr. 3, Soz. ix 9.3. In 410 (and perhaps since late 408 when Honorius passed him over for promotion, see above) he was in Picenum and independent of both Alaric and Honorius (μήτε Ὀνωρίῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ μήτε Ἀλλαρίχῳ προσθεμένου); Zos. vi 13.2 (he and his followers presumably lived off the country). The number of barbarians in his following was about three hundred; Zos. vi 13.2, Soz. ix 9.3, Olymp. fr. 3.

In 410 he was attacked in Picenum by Athaulfus because of an old quarrel and Sarus took his followers to join Honorius; Zos. vi 13.2. He repulsed Alaric early in 410 when the latter marched on Ravenna; Philost. xii 3. He frustrated negotiations between Honorius and Alaric; Philost. xii 3, Soz. ix 9.3.

In 412, he deserted Honorius when the murder of his *domesticus* Belleridus went unavenged; his intention was to join the Gallic usurper Iovinus 2 but he was captured en route by Athaulfus in Gaul and killed; Olymp. fr. 17, cf. Soz. ix 15.3 (one of those killed after plotting against Honorius).

He was strong, brave and experienced in warfare; Zos. v 34.1 (cited above), 36.2 (cited above), Soz. ix 9.3 (εἰς ἄκρον τὰ πολέμια ἠσκημένος). He was in the heroic mould and invincible; Olymp. fr. 3 (ἥρωικός τις καὶ ἐν μάχαις ἀκαταγώνιστος).

Saturnilus scholasticus (East) V/V1

Σχολαστικός; IGC 44 Assus (Asia). The inscription is an *ex voto*.

AELIA SATURNINA (in 8712 = *ILCV* 513); *PLRE* 1.

SATURNINVS 1 (*Eph. Ep.* viii, p. 209 n. 839); *PLRE* 1.

Saturninus 2 officialis of the PPO Illyrici I. IV/E V

Centenar(ius) ex officio praef(ecti) Illir(ici) Dac(iae) Rip(ensis); v 8771 = D 1962 = *ILCV* 509 Concordia (in the military cemetery, which was in use in the late fourth and early fifth centuries).

Saturninus 3 comes domesticorum (East) 444

Saturninus; Marcell. com. Σατόρνιλος; Prisc., Joh. Ant.

SATURNINVS 3

A rich man of good family; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 93), fr. 13. He had a daughter whose hand in marriage was sought by Attila's secretary Constantius 7 in 449 (see *Anonyma* 21); Prisc. fr. 8 (pp. 93-4), 13, 18, Joh. Ant. fr. 198. He had been dead since 444 (see below). See stemma 28.

COMES DOMESTICORVM (East) a. 444: comes domesticorum; sent by Theodosius II in 444 to Jerusalem to kill Severus and Ioannes, two clerics in the service of the empress Eudocia; she immediately avenged them by having Saturninus murdered (*Saturninum protinus obruncavit*); Marcell. com. s.a. 444, cf. Prisc. fr. 8 (p. 94) (his death was due to Eudocia).

Saturninus 4 (cubicularius) (East) 449

Eunuch ('spado') at court in 449; he supported the monophysite bishop of Alexandria, Dioscorus, against bishop Flavianus of Constantinople; Marcell. com. s.a. 449.

SATURNINVS 5 v.sp. (in Italy) 507/511

He and Vmbisuuus 'vv. ss.' were sent by Theoderic to investigate a complaint from the *curiales* of Adria that local Goths would not pay their taxes; Cass. *Var.* 1 19 (a. 507/511). His colleague was probably a German. They presumably formed a two-man commission consisting of one Roman and one Goth, such as Theoderic often used to examine complaints and hold enquiries affecting the two communities.

Fl. Saturninus 6: cura palatii before 361, comes rei militaris c. 373, Mag. Equ. 377-378, Mag. Mil. (in Thrace) 382-383, cos. 383; *PLRE* 1.

Fl. Peregrinus Saturninus 7 PVR (II) ?E/MV

His career is given on an inscription recording the erection of a gilt statue in his honour in the Forum Traiani at Rome; VI 1727 = D 1275: Fl. Peregrino Saturnino, a primis adulescentiae suae annis pace belloque in republica desudanti, post iuges excubias militiae TRIBVNO MILITVM^(a); COMITI ORDINIS PRIMI^(b); MODERANTI INLVSTREM SACRI PATRIMONII COMITIIVM^(c); SECVNDO VRBI PRAEFECTO^(d), cui ob testimonium morum integritatis adque iustitiae singularis inlustris urbanae praefecturae geminam dignitatem sacro iudicio aeterni principes detulerunt meritorumque insignium contemplatione ad posteritatis memoriam decorandam statuam sub auro fulgentem in Foro divi Traiani erigi conlocarique iusserunt.

(a) ?TRIBVNVS PRAETORIANVS ET NOTARIVS: in spite of the military language, his career was probably entirely civil; he will have com-

Saura illustris femina (West) E V

Inl(ustris) f(emina); wife of Anonymus 30 (CSL.); she died in 439 and was buried on March 1 in the same tomb as her husband in Milan; v 6268 = D 1291 = *ILCV* 200*b* Milan.

Scholastica wealthy citizen of Ephesus ?V

Honoured with a statue (τύπος) at Ephesus after donating much gold (χρυσού . . . πλήθος) for building repairs there; she was pious and wise (τύπου γυναικός εὐσεβοῦς λίαν σοφῆς Σχολαστικίας); *SEG* XVI 718 = *JOe.AI* 43 (1956), Beiblatt 22/4 Ephesus. The inscription is marked with a cross and is therefore Christian. Scholastica was evidently a wealthy Christian lady of Ephesus, possibly of noble birth; perhaps of fifth-century date, from the character of the text.

SCHOLASTICIVS 1 v.sp., comes et castrensis
sac. pal. (East) 422

Scholasticus; *CTh*. Scholasticus; *ACOec*.

VIR SPECTAB(ILIS), COM(ES) ET CASTRENSIS SACRI PALATII (East) a.
422 Jan. 12, *CTh* vi 32.2^a dat. Cpli.

A eunuch, he still served at court in 431, when he is mentioned in connection with the Council of Ephesus as a devout Christian; *ACOec*. I i.v, p. 135 (ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ φιλόχριστος κουβικουλάριος). He received a letter from the synod of Easterners at Ephesus; *ACOec*. I iv, p. 50 (ad praepositum et Scholasticium eunuchum similiter). He had one also from Nestorius the heresiarch; p. 51 (ad Scholasticium eunuchum imp. Theodosii). He was approached by Cyril bishop of Alexandria in his interest; *ACOec*. I iv, p. 223 (domnus Scholasticus), p. 224 (cubicularius).

Shortly afterwards he died and was discovered to have accepted lavish bribes from Cyril via Paulus 9; *ACOec*. I iv, p. 85 (postquam mortuus est Scholasticus eunuchus, piissimus imperator res eius inquirens et aurum quod reliquerat infinitum, invenit ypomnesticum continens quia multas auri libras acceperit a Cyrillo). The sum of 100 pounds of gold in addition to other gifts is recorded; *ACOec*. I iv, p. 224.

SCHOLASTIC(1)VS 2 v.sp. (Rome) V

V(ir) sp(ectabilis); owner of a 'Domus Pulverata' at Rome; xv 7179 (a slave collar).

Scottas leading Hun 443-449

One of the Hun leaders (*λογάδες*) under Attila; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 79). Brother of Onegesius; Prisc. fr. 8 (= p. 81). Envoy of Attila to Constantinople in 443 after the treaty of that year; Prisc. fr. 5 (for the date, cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 85-6). One of the Huns who received the embassy of Maximinus II in 449; Prisc. fr. 8 (= pp. 79-81). On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 420.

Sebastianus I v.d., protector domesticus (West) 411

Protector domesticus; present at the *Collatio* of Carthage in June 411; Mansi IV 51C, 167B, 181B. Cf. Maximianus 3.

Sebastianus 2 usurper (in Gaul) 412-413

Brother of the usurper Iovinus 2; Oros. VII 42.6, Olymp. fr. 19, Philost. XII 6, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 413, *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 412. Brother also of Sallustius 2; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 413, *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 412. He was therefore a native of Gaul and of noble family.

AVGVSTVS a. 412-413: he was proclaimed emperor by his brother Iovinus against the wishes of Athaulfus (probably therefore in 412); Olymp. fr. 19. He and Iovinus, emperors in Gaul, were captured by Athaulfus and executed together at Narbo by Claudius Postumus Dardanus in 413; Oros. VII 42.6, Olymp. fr. 19 (caught and beheaded by Athaulfus), *Cons. Const.* s.a. 413, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 413, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 413, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 70, Hyd. Lem. 51, 54, Marcell. com. s.a. 412, Philost. XII 6, *Jord. Get.* 165, *Rom.* 325, *Joh. Mal.* 350, Theoph. AM 5904, cf. *Ann. Rav.* s.a. 412 (they were killed in 412 and their severed heads reached Ravenna on Aug. 30 of that year; perhaps the correct date was Aug. 30, 413).

Sebastianus 3 MVM (West) 432-433

Son-in-law of Bonifatius 3; Vict. Vit. I 19, Hyd. Lem. 99, Marcell. com. s.a. 435. See stemma 13.

COMES ET MVM (West) a. 432-433: he succeeded to his father-in-law's post when Bonifatius died in 432; Hyd. Lem. 99 (a. 432) (cui Sebastianus gener substitutus), cf. Vict. Vit. I 19 (comes quidam Sebastianus, famosi illius gener comitis Bonifatii).

He lost the post in 433 when Aetius 7 returned to power and expelled him from the palace; Hyd. Lem. 99. Shortly afterwards he fled to the East and sought refuge at the eastern court; Hyd. Lem. 104 (a. 434) (Sebastianus exul et profugus effectus navigat ad palatium Orientis). He was accompanied on this flight by an (unnamed)

SEBASTIANVS 3

Latin poet who had also served with Bonifatius; cf. Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 279-80 (quorum unus Bonifatium secutus nec non praecipitem Sebastianum).

While in the East he appears to have allowed his followers (τῶν Σεβαστιανοῦ δορυφόροι), possibly in cooperation with eunuchs of the court, to engage in profitable piratical activities in the Hellespont and Propontis; Suid. Θ 145.

In 444 his position at Constantinople was undermined by intrigues and he fled to the court of the Visigoths in Gaul under Theoderic I and from there went to Barcelona; Hyd. Lem. 129 (a. 444), cf. Marcell. com. s.a. 435 (turbe augusta fugit). He was apparently declared a public enemy at this time by the Romans, cf. Hyd. Lem. 129 (hostis factus), 144 (exul factus); he was chased from Barcelona and took refuge with the Vandals by crossing from Spain into Africa; Hyd. Lem. 132 (a. 445), 144 (a. 450), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 440. Geiseric welcomed him in the rôle of adviser but feared him and finally had him murdered (in 450); Vict. Vit. I 19-21, Hyd. Lem. 144 (a. 450), Marcell. com. s.a. 435 (Marcellinus has perhaps confused the indications here and placed an event of 450 fifteen years too soon; cf. *Iusta Grata Honoria* for a similar error). For a different chronology (flight from Constantinople in 435, flight to Africa in 440, death before 445), see de Lepper, pp. 109-12.

He was an able adviser and an active soldier; Vict. Vit. I 19 (acer consilio et strenuus in bello). He was an orthodox catholic, a fact which Geiseric used against him; Vict. Vit. I 19-21.

SEBASTIANVS 4 v.s.p., comes consistorianus (East) 435

One of the 'spectabiles comites consistoriani' who served on the second commission on the *Codex Theodosianus*; *C.Th.* I 1.6 (a. 435 Dec. 20).

Sebastianus 5 PPO (Orientis) 476-480; PPO (II) 484

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 476 Dec. 17-480 May 1; 476 Dec. 17, *C/J* I 2.16^a; 477 Feb. 20, *C/V* 27.5^a; 477 Dec. 13, *C/VIII* 4.9^a; 477 Dec. 23, *C/I* 23.7^a; 478 March 1, *C/V* 9.7^a + VIII 53.31^a; 479 May 1, *C/III* 28.29^a + V 3.18^a; 479 Oct. 11, *C/I* 49.1^a (refers to the Augustal prefect and the *comes Orientis*); 480 May 1, *C/VI* 23.22^a; undated, *C/I* 29.3^a, IV 66.1^a, V 5.9^a, X 32.61^a, X 34.3^a, XI 69.2^a, XII 3.4^a. All 'ppo'.

PPO (II, ORIENTIS) a. 484 March 28-April 13; March 28, *C/I* 3.36^a + IV 65.33^a + VIII 4.10^a; April 13, *C/I* 3.37^a. All 'ppo'. Some of the undated laws above may belong to the second prefecture.

His conduct of the office was described as venal in the extreme by Malchus, who alleged that he brought the reign of Zeno into disrepute by the open sale of offices and honours (ὡσπερ πολιτοκάπηλος) and the influence he exercised over the emperor; Malch. fr. 9 = Suid. Z 83 (styled ὁ τότε παραδυναστεύων).

SEBASTIVS v.sp., comes ordinis primi (West) 417

Possibly identical with the bearer of a letter from Symmachus to Minervius (= Minervius 2, in *PLRE* 1) in late 397; Symm. *Ep.* iv 44 (Sebastius vester).

V.SP., COMES ORDINIS PRIMI (West) d. 417 May 14; addressee of a law containing instructions about the census; *CTh* vi 2.24 + XIII 6.9 + XIII 11.15 + 16 + 17 (styled 'comes' or 'comes primi ordinis' and 'spectabilitas tua'). He was perhaps a *censitor* or *peraequator*.

SECUNDINVS 1 dux (?Thebaidis) IV-V

Named in a graffito by a military deserter at the monastery of St Phoebammon in the Thebaid - ἐκρύπτωμεν ὧδε περὶ Σεκουτίνου δούξ (sic); *SB* 9802 n. 3. The editors assign this and similar graffiti to the fourth or fifth centuries. Secundinus is apparently otherwise unrecorded but was presumably *dux* in Egypt, i.e. *dux Thebaidis*. The Secundinus who was *dux Osrhoenae* in 363 (*PLRE* 1) seems too remote from the Thebaid to be the same man.

SECUNDINVS 2 (V.C.) MV

Native of Valeria (on the Danube); of noble family; father of Antonius 6 (the monk); he died when his son was only eight; Ennod. *Γ. Ant.*, pp. 384-5 (in *CSEL* 6).

Secundinus 3 poet M/L V

Author of hexameters inscribed on the wall of a basilica built at Lyons by bishop Patiens; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* II 10.3. Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris; he is praised for his verses and urged to continue to satirize the barbarian rulers of Gaul; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* v 8. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, p. 58.

Secundinus 4 praefectianus (East) V-VI

+θήκη Σεκουδίνου ἐπαρχικοῦ Γεωργίου; *M.A.M.A.* III 691 Corycus (Cilicia). Presumably a *praefectianus* (?of the PPO) and son of Georgius.

Secundinus 5

PVC ?492; patricius; cos. 511

Brother-in-law of the emperor Anastasius, his wife being the emperor's sister Caesaria 1; Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b*, Theoph. AM 5997, 6005 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 503), 6006 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 510). His son was Fl. Hypatius 6; Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 398-9, Theoph. AM 5997, 6005, 6006, 6016. He was therefore also father of Pompeius 2. See stemma 9.

PVC c. a. 492: he was appointed ἑπαρχος πόλεως at Constantinople to succeed Iulianus 14 (PVC 491) who had annoyed the people; Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b*.

PATRICIUS: perhaps already *patricius* by 503; Eustath. fr. 7 = Joh. Mal. 398-9. Ὁ πατρικίος; Theoph. AM 6005-6006 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 503, 510) (= a. 513-514).

CONSVL (East) a. 511 with Fl. Felix 20 (West): *Fasti, P. Cairo Masp.* I 67101, *P. Oxy.* 1960, *Stud. Pal.* xx 135, Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 26, Joh. Ant. fr. 214*d*.

He was still alive in 513/514 when he assisted in the negotiations to ransom his son from Vitalianus 2; Theoph. AM 6006 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 510).

SECUNDVS 1

castrensis (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 281 (addressed Σεκούνδῳ καστρεναίῳ). The *castrensis* was a senior eunuch at court.

SECUNDVS 2

Gallic aristocrat M/LV

Addressee of a letter from his uncle, Sidonius Apollinaris 6; he was the great grandson of Apollinaris 1, whose grave he was entrusted by Sidonius with the task of restoring; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* III 12.1.4.5.

Tito Haditanus Secundus 3

?PVR before 483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32209 (Titonem Hadita(num) Secund(um) v. . . pref. . .). For the date, see Aggerius.

Secundus (Cedrenus I 639); the text of Cedrenus which reads τὸν δὲ

Σεκούνδον ὑπάτου πατρικίου καὶ στρατηγὸν ἀνατολῆς ἐποίησε should be emended to τὸν δὲ Σεκουνδίου ὑπάτου etc. Cf. Theoph. AM 6016 (προεβάλετο τὸν πατρικίον ὑπάτου στρατηλάτην ἀνατολῆς, τὸν Σεκουνδίου). See Hypatius 6.

SELEVCVS

Seda vir sublimis (in Italy) E/M VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 203 (s.n. Sida).

Hic requiescit in pace vir s(u)bl(imis) Seda ignucus (i.e. *eunuchus*) et cubicularius regis Theoderici; died aged about 40, buried March 14, 541; xi 310 = *ILCV* 226 Ravenna. He presumably served under Theoderic while in his early twenties.

Segericus king of the Visigoths 415

Segericus; Oros., Jord. Σιγγέριχος; Olymp. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 206 (s.n. Sigisricus), and cf. p. 208 (s.n. Singerichus).

Brother of Sarus; Olymp. fr. 26.

KING OF THE VISIGOTHS a. 415: after the murder of Athaulfus, Segericus was chosen as his successor; Oros. vii 43.9, Jord. *Get.* 163, Olymp. fr. 26 (he succeeded σπουδῆ μάλλον καὶ δυναστεία ἢ ἀκολουθία καὶ νόμῳ). Said to have wanted peace with the Romans; Oros. vii 43.9. Nevertheless his treatment of Galla Placidia 4 was deliberately insulting; Olymp. fr. 26. He was murdered after a reign lasting only seven days and was succeeded by Vallia; Oros. vii 43.9, Olymp. fr. 26, Jord. *Get.* 163.

Segetius gentilis (West) V/VI

Hic iacit (sic) Segetius d(e) scola gentilium; died aged 38, buried at Florence; xi 1711 = *ILCV* 563 Florence. For the *schola gentilium* in the West, see *Not. Dig. Occ.* ix.

SELEVCIA (?c.f.) (East) 404

Wife of Rufinus 5, possibly a widow by the time of John Chrysostom's exile; a supporter of John, she gave him shelter when he was exiled in 404 in a villa which she owned five miles from Caesarea in Cappadocia; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 14.

Seleucus PPO (Africae) 412; PPO (II) (Italiae et Africae) 414–415

He is perhaps identical with Seleucus the nephew of Olympias (both in *PLRE* I). He may also be identical with the Seleucus ὁ ἔχων παρὰ θεοῦ τὴν ἰσχύον to whom Isidore of Pelusium wrote as a person of influence (see Gigantius); Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 1484 (a. 431/432). Both of these persons, however, lived in the East, which makes identification with the western PPO less likely.

PPO (AFRICAЕ) a. 412 Jan. 30–March 6: 412 Jan. 30, *CTh* xvi 5.52^o (concerns the Donatists); 412 Jan. 31, *CTh* xi 1.31^o (refers to Africa); 412 Feb. 29, *CTh* viii 4.22^o; 412 March 6, *CTh* xiii 5.35^o.

The African prefecture was apparently separated from the Italian for a while (cf. Melitius).

PPO (II, ITALIAE ET AFRICAE) a. 414 April 3–415 Dec. 11; 414 April 3, *CTh XI* 28.8^a (refers to Africa); 415 Jan. 21, *CTh XII* 1.178^a + 179^a; 415 Dec. 11, *CJ* 151.5^a.

Flavius Taurus Seleucus Cyrus

Senarius comes patrimonii (Italy) 509–510; patrician

On his name, which is possibly Germanic, see Schönfeld, p. 202.

His epitaph is extant but undated; Burmann, *Anth. vet. Lat.* II, *Ep.* 133. The text is quoted by Mommsen, in *MGH(IIA)* XII, p. 499.

Relation of Ennodius 3; Ennod. *Ep.* 1 23, v 15. He was of good birth; Cass. *Var.* IV 4 (originis quoque simili claritate resplendet).

His career was at court under Theoderic and began when he was still young; Cass. *Var.* IV 4 (in ipso quippe adulescentiae flore palatia nostra meritis maturus intrauit). He made his mark as an adviser of Theoderic and as his agent on special missions; Cass. *Var.* IV 3 (diu namque nostris ordinationibus geminum mutuatus obsequium et consilii particeps eras et disposita laudabili assumptione complebas), 4 (nullo deceptus novitatis errore, ad imperantis conversus arbitrium effectum honorum praestitit iussionum, nunc ad colloquia dignus, nunc ad exceptiones aptissimus). He was noted for his eloquence; Cass. *Var.* IV 3 (usus es sub exceptionis officio eloquentis ingenio). Theoderic often used him as a member of embassies; Cass. *Var.* IV 3 (subisti saepe arduae legationis officium), 4 (frequenter etiam in honorem legationis electus). He went on a total of twenty-five embassies for Theoderic, and visited Spain, Gaul, Africa and Constantinople; once in a single year he twice travelled to Constantinople and twice to the far west; his epitaph boasts of the consistent success of all his missions: *Epitaph* (ille ego sum mundi quondam sine fine viator Senarius, membris tumulo, non nomine clausus, principis invicti semper sublimis amore, cuius in orbe fui vox regum, lingua salutis, foederis orator, pacis via, terminus irae, semen amicitiae, belli fuga, litibus hostis. Novit et hoc Oriens, hoc ultimus axis Iberi, hoc scit bruma rigens, scit (et) Africa solibus usta. Bis denas et quinque simul legatio nostra signat in orbe vias et numquam strata (fracta) labore. Cursus erat volucer, namque anno pervigil uno bis maris Oceani, bis Pontica litora vidi Europamque Asiamque sequens duo (sic; ?secantia) limina mundi). Much of this extensive diplomatic activity doubtless took place between c. 493 and 509 (see below).

He was already of high rank in 503; Ennod. *Ep.* I 23 (summer 503), III 11 (early 504) (both style him 'sublimitas tua'). He held office at court in early 506, Ennod. *Ep.* IV 33 (one of the 'viri comitatensis exercitii' who were 'occupati', and 'obsequiis principalibus adhaerentes'; this letter also mentions his 'urbanitas . . . aulicis excocta fornacibus'); and in July 508, Ennod. *Ep.* VII 5 (te . . . principalis sibi cura coniungat et morum claritudo ita publicis rebus misceat, ut amabilis a te saporem quietis excludat; *later* satisfaciens . . . regnantis imperiis and nostis quid poscat aula). He was at Ravenna early in 508; Ennod. *Ep.* VI 12, 27.

Between 503 and 508 Ennodius wrote several letters to Senarius: Ennod. *Ep.* I 23 (summer 503), III 11 (early 504), 34 (late 504), IV 27 (early 506), 33 (early 506), V 15 (Sept. 506), VI 8 (winter 507/8), 12 (early 508), 27 (early 508), VII 5 (mid 508).

V(IR) I(NLVSTRIS), COMES PATRIMONII a. 509-510: he was appointed *comes patrimonii* for the third indiction (509 Sept. 1-510 Aug. 31); Cass. *Var.* IV 3 (addressed 'Senario v.i. comiti privatarum' (sic); cape igitur per indictionem tertiam illustris comitivae nostri patrimonii dignitatem), 4 (announcing the appointment to the senate; illustrem virum Senarium comitivae patrimonii dignitate subveximus), cf. *Epitaph* (aulica quippe comes rexi patrimonia clarus). He received three letters from Theoderic while in this office; Cass. *Var.* IV 7, 11, 13 (all a. 509/510; addressed 'Senario v.i. comiti privatarum', but cf. Jones, *IRE* I 255 with n. 44). He also had a letter from Ennodius; *Ep.* VIII 7 (early 510). Cf. Anonymus 35.

PATRICIVS: et mea patricio fulserunt cingula cultu; *Epitaph*.

In 515/516 he received a letter from Avitus (bishop of Vienne) asking him to enquire from Pope Hormisdas for news about the papal embassy to the East; *Ep.* 39 (styled 'vir illustrissimus'). He also received a letter on theological matters from John the deacon; *PL* 59, 399 (domino merito illustri semperque magnifico filio Senario).

Senator 1

?PVR 407 Feb. 22

The writer Symmachus was under an obligation to Senator's father (omnibus rebus inlustris et mihi eximia veneratione recolendus; i.e. the father was dead) and therefore interceded on his behalf, probably in 389/394, over a property dispute; Symm. *Ep.* II 91 (in 389/394 to Flavianus the elder = Flavianus 15, in *PLRE* II).

PVR a. 407 Feb. 22, *CTh* XVI 5.40^a (= *CJ* I 5.4); one MS and *CJ* style him 'ppo'; the law concerns the heresies of Manichaeism, Montanism and Priscillianism and refers to provincial governors and

SENATOR 1

their *officia* and to 'defensores et principales urbium singularum'; praetorian prefects will certainly have been sent copies of the law, but so will the PVR since Manichees are attested at Rome in this period, cf. *CTh* xvi 5.3, 18, 62. See however Chastagnol, *Les Fastes*, 262 n. 91.

SENATOR 2 (?v.c.); priest (in Gaul) E/MV

Of noble birth (*natalibus nobilis*); husband of Nectariola; he was a priest at Alesia (Alise-Ste-Reine) and was acquainted with Germanus of Auxerre, who visited him twice, the second time in 448; Constantius, I. *Germani* 22, 29.

SENATOR 3 (?v.c.); bishop of Milan M/LV

One of the bishops of Milan honoured in verse by Ennodius; Ennod. *Carm.* II 87. The opening lines praise him as preeminent over consuls; *vv.* 1-2 (*qui vicit trabeas solium cinctumque Gabinum, consulibus praestans ecce Senator adest*). It is not clear what Ennodius means by these eulogies; it may be that Senator was of aristocratic family and could have pursued a secular career with reasonable prospects of reaching high office, even the consulship, but chose to give up his worldly prospects and instead to enter the church and follow a religious career. If so, he may have been a descendant of Senator 1.

The closing verses of Ennodius (*vv.* 7-10), alluding to a visit by Senator to the East, may refer to the years 450-451, if this Senator is identical with the priest of that name who travelled to Constantinople and Milan in those years with letters of Pope Leo I; Leo, *Ep.* 69-71, 83.

The dates of his episcopacy are not known.

Fl. Senator 4 cos. (East) 436; patricius

He visited Euphratensis in c. 434; Theod. *Ep.* 44 (see below).

CONSVL (East) posterior a. 436 with Fl. Anthemius Isidorus 9 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 696, *ILCV* 265b, *CIL* XI 1691 = *ILCV* 258.

After 436 (he is called *ἀνὴρ ὑπατικός*) he was sent by Theodosius II on an embassy to Attila, and went by sea as far as Odessus; Prisc. fr. 4. This embassy, about which nothing else is known, was perhaps in 442/443, after Attila renewed pressure on the Romans in 441 and before the peace of Anatolius 10 in 443 (cf. Bury, *LRE* I 273-5). Later, in 449, Attila named Senator with Nomus 1 and Anatolius as the men who would be most acceptable to him as Roman envoys;

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Prisc. fr. 8 (although he did not in fact accompany them on their embassy in 450; Prisc. fr. 13-14).

PATRICIVS a. 446/7-451: 446/7, Theod. *Ep.* 44 (addressed *Σενάτωρι πατρικίω*); c. Nov. 448, Theod. *Ep.* 93 (*Σενάτωρι πατρικίω*); 451, *ACOec.* (see below).

In 446/447 he received from Theodoret a letter asking his aid in relieving the city of Cyrrhus of heavy tax burdens imposed twelve years previously (cf. *Ep.* 47) when Senator was in Euphratensis; Theod. *Ep.* 44. He also received in c. Nov. 448 a letter asking him to listen kindly to a delegation of bishops who were in Constantinople to plead for Theodoret; Theod. *Ep.* 93. In 449 April 14 he was named among high secular dignitaries in acclamations at Edessa; *AGWG*, NF XV 1, p. 17 (no titles are recorded in this passage).

In 451 he was present at several sessions of the Council of Chalcedon; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), II i.ii, p. 69 (Oct. 10), p. 84 (Oct. 17), p. 138 (Oct. 25) (he is always styled *ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίως*). Since no office is named here, he will never have held any of the high offices of state, but must nevertheless have been for over fifteen years among the most influential advisers of Theodosius II, and after him of Marcian; cf. Theod. *Ep.* 44 (written in 446/7; *χάρις τῷ Σωτήρι τῶν ὄλων, ὅτι τῷ ὑμετέρῳ μεγέθει ἀεὶ προστίθησι τὰς τῶν ἀξιωματῶν τιμὰς*).

He founded the Church of the Archangel Michael at Byzantium; Proc. *Aed.* I 3.14 (*πρὸς Σενάτορος τιμῶν πατρικίων*). In 437/438 he gave a table made of silver and weighing 720 pounds to the church at Edessa; *Chron. Edess.* 60.

Flavius Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator

Sengilachus

friend of Plinta 435/440

Friend of Plinta; sent by him in 435/440 to persuade the Hun Rua to accept only Plinta as Roman envoy; Prisc. fr. 1.

Q. Sentius Fabricius Iulianus

SEPTIMINVS 1

proconsul Africae 403

PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 403 Feb. 20-Sept. 13: 403 Feb. 20, *CTh* XII 6.29^a; 403 March 26, *CTh* VIII 5.64^a + XIII 1.19^a; 403 Sept. 13, *Gesta Coll. Carth.* III 174 = Mansi VI 217 (Septimine, vir clarissime proconsulum summe sublimis).

SEPTIMIVS 2 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 67 n. 2. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

(S)EPTIMIVS . . . 1 ?vicarius urbis Romae IV/V

Septimius was buried at Vienne where his grave inscription, extant in one MS only in a much damaged form, apparently gave details of his career; xii 1858 Vienne. The text reads as follows: . . . Septimius . . . / . . . *adulescentia sua* al . . . / . . . *Viennensis Prima* . . . / . . . *terae GECIMAE (?)* . . . / . . . *consil(?)iarius in Machedonia* . . . / . . . *iterum in provincia* . . . / . . . *consiliarius proconsulis* . . . / . . . *Aemilia Leguria* . . . / . . . *vicarius urbis Romae* . . . / . . . *qui secum* . . . / . . . *tres . . . depositus?* / . . . *in pa(?) ce v kal(endas) (?)* . . . / . . . *in pace* . . . The restorations are speculative, but suggest that he was perhaps a native of *Viennensis Prima*, who served twice as *consiliarius*, first in Macedonia and then under a *proconsul* (presumably of Africa or Achaëa), then became, perhaps, governor (*consularis*) of Aemilia et Liguria and finally *vicarius urbis Romae*.

(A)TTIVS SEPTIMIVS 2 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32205. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Vibius Sequester: author ?IV/V; *PLRE* I.

SERANVS proconsul Africae 397

VICARIUS (AFRICAЕ) c. 395/6: he was approached by catholic bishops in Africa for help against Optatus, Donatist bishop of Ithamugadi; Aug. *c. litt. Pet.* ii 83 (184) (vicarius). This office must have preceded the proconsulate, but not by very much; cf. Frend, *The Donatist Church*, 240.

PROCONSUL (AFRICAЕ) a. 397: in 397, when Gildo (*PLRE* I) was virtual ruler of Africa, the Donatist bishops brought the Maximianist bishop of Membressa, Salvius, before Seranus; Aug. *c. Cresc.* IV 48(58) (proconsul).

Serapion; see Sarapion.

Serena: wife of Stilicho; *PLRE* I.

SERENIANVS v.c., tribunus (?fori suarii) 418-419

Vir clarissimus tribunus; at Rome on Dec. 28, 418 and Jan. 6, 419, when he helped the PVR Symmachus 6 to maintain order during papal elections; *Coll. Avell.* 14.6, 16.4. Probably *tribunus fori suarii* rather than *tribunus et notarius* (cf. Chastagnol, *La préfecture urbaine*, 172-3, 387 n. 5, and see Aphrodisius 1).

Serenus 1: grammaticus IV/VI; *PLRE* 1.

Sere(nus) 2 ?advocatus (fori Thebaidis) E V

Σέρη[νος] γενόμενος σχ[ο]λαστικός τάξεως ἡγεμονίας Θ[ηβαίδος]; *Soc. Scient. Fenn., Comm. Hum. Litt.* xi 4, pp. 40-1 Hermopolis (Thebais Inferior), dated June 15, 417. The document concerns his heirs; he was therefore already dead. Possibly *σχολαστικός τάξεως* should be interpreted as equivalent to *advocatus fori*; cf. e.g. Audentius, Cardemeas and Zenodotus 3.

Serenus 3 tribunus (East) E/M V

Addressee of several letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* i 186, 413, 429, 462, 466, ii 279 (addressed Σερήνω τριβούνω). *Ep.* i 187, 189, v 142, 339, 563-4 (either Σερήνω or τῷ αὐτῷ). He visited Constantinople; *Ep.* i 462. Perhaps he was a *tribunus et notarius*. Possibly identical with Serenus 4.

SERENVS 4 tribunus et notarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* ii 291 (addressed Σερήνω τριβούνω νοταρίω). He may well be identical with Serenus 3.

AGRIVS SERENVS 5 v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32157. For his date, see Aggerius.

Fl. Serenus 6 ex tribunis (East) 525

Ὁ λαμπρό(ατος) ἀπ[ὸ] τριβούνων; son of Martyrius ὁ τῆς λαμπρᾶς μῆμης; native of Oxyrhynchus; *P. Iand.* 43 Oxyrhynchus, dated 525.

(Fl.) Serenus 7 scholasticus and defensor (of Oxyrhynchus) ?VI

Ὁ ἐλλογιμ(ώτατος) σχ[ο]λαστικός καὶ [ἐ]κδικος τῆς λαμπρᾶς Ὁξ[υ]ρυγχι(τῶν) πόλεως; *PSI* 790 Oxyrhynchus.

SERGIUS 1

Sergius 1 lawyer 460

A lawyer (*τὴν ἐπιστήμην νομικός*) in Thrace; already elderly in 460, when he took his young son Ioannes 24 to Daniel the Stylite at Constantinople to have a demon cast out; his son was cured and became a monk; *V. Dan. Styl.* 29, 33-4.

Sergius 2 father of Anastasius 8 L V/E VI

Father of the *comes* Anastasius 8; a devout monophysite; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* III 1 (a. 513/518).

SERGIVS 3 v. magn. (East) L V/E VI

Ὁ τῆς μεγαλοπρεποῦς μνήμης; husband of Auxentia 1 *c.f.*; father of Martha *c.f.* (*PLRE* III); probably native of Antioch where his property lay; he died when his daughter was not yet 13 (she was not yet 20 in 533); *Just. Nov.* 155 (a. 533 Feb. 1).

SERGIVS 4 governor (?consularis) of Syria II 513/518

'The magnificent Sergius, the governor (*ρυῖς* = head) of the second people of the Syrians', took a letter to Severus of Antioch in 513/518; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* VIII 1. The governor of Syria Secunda was perhaps a *consularis* by this date; cf. *Just. Nov.* 8, *not.* 9.

Sergius 5 scholasticus (?at Antioch or Apamea) 514/518

Native of Antioch; a *scholasticus* (*σχολαστικός*); a monophysite; Severus of Antioch told Petrus bishop of Apamea that he wanted Sergius enrolled in the service of the church; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* 15 (a. 514/518).

Sergius 6 doctor and sophist (East) 515/518

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch; *Sev. Ant. Ep.* 31 (a. 515/518; 'from the letter to Sergius the physician and sophist'). Cf. Sergius 8.

Sergius 7 PPO (Orientis) 517

Native of Zeugma (in Euphratensis); son of Aphthonius 4 and brother of Sabinus 9; *Suid.* Σ 246.

ADVOCATE: he practised as a barrister in the court of the PPO; *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* II 21 (*ἐκ τῶν δικανικῶν ῥητόρων*), *Suid.* Σ 246 (*ἀπὸ δικηγόρων τῶν ὑπάρχων*).

SOPHIST: he also practised as a sophist and attracted the notice of the emperor Anastasius; *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* II 21 (*ἀνὴρ σοφιστῆς καὶ*

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διὰ τοὺς λόγους αἰδέσιμος Ἀναστασίῳ τῷ χρηστῷ). He was the author of an *Epitaphios* addressed to his brother Sabinus and of a work *ὑπὲρ τῶν δικολόγων πρὸς Ἀριστείδην*; Suid. Σ 246.

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 517 April 1-Dec. 1; 517 April 1, *CJ* v 27.6^a; Dec. 1, *CJ* II 7.24^a (concerns Syria Secunda); addressee of an undated law of Anastasius, *CJ* XI 43.11^a. A prefectorial edict of his is extant; Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, p. 265 no. 23, p. 274 no. 23. Καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπαρχος πραιτωρίων γεγονώς; Suid. Σ 246. He praised his staff of archivists; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 20 (Sergius ὁ πολὺς, who became ὑπαρχος οἶος οὐκ ἄλλος). He pressed charges against the *scriniarius* Hermias 6 in spite of an intervention by Anastasius; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 50 (Σεργίου τοῦ τότε τὴν ἐπαρχότητα διέπουτος).

EX CONSVL ET PATRICIVS: Suid. Σ 246 (καὶ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίος); the consulship must have been honorary, since his name is not in the *Fasti* of *consules ordinarii*.

SERGIVS 8 comes et archiatus (East) 519/538

Addressee of two letters from Severus of Antioch, written during the latter's exile; both addressed 'to Sergius the Count ('κόμης') and archiatus' ('ἀρχιατρός'); Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 85, 86. Perhaps identical with Sergius 6. See also Sergius *archiatus* of Reshaina (Zach. *HE* IX 19, X 1, Mich. Syr. IX 23) in *PLRE* III.

Sergius 9 grammaticus (East) E VI

Theological opponent of Severus of Antioch; Phot. *Bibl.* 230 (styled ὁ γραμματικός). He wrote a book attacking the Council of Tyre, which Severus refuted; *Chron.* 846, p. 221 = 168.

Sergius: the name Sergius (grammaticus) in Zach. *HE* VII 10 is an error for Ioannes; see Ioannes 74.

SERONATVS ?vicarius Septem Provinciarum 469

He was badly educated; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 1.2 (ne primis quidem apicibus sufficienter initiatus) (Sidonius however is very hostile to Seronatus and doubtless exaggerates).

?VICARIVS SEPTEM PROVINCIARVM a. 469: he exercised judicial functions in the Auvergne; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 1.2-3, v 13.3-4. He was responsible for taxation both there and among the Gabalitan; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 1.3, v 13.2. In office in 469; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 1 (a. 469). He clearly held office in the civil administration but was neither a PPO (includens praefectis; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 1.3) nor governor of a single province (provincias propinantem; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 7.2); he was probably *vicarius* of the PPO

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in Southern Gaul (? with the title of *vicarius Septem Provinciarum*, although some of these provinces were now in Visigothic hands) (cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* 1, ch. xi n. 163), or possibly a senior finance official, e.g. *rationalis per quinque provincias*. At least twice he seems to have visited the Visigothic court: Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 1.1 (at Aturres), v 13.1 (at Toulouse). He is alleged to have surrendered territory to the Visigoths, *Ep.* VII 7.2; to have promoted the billeting of Goths on Roman landowners (*implet cotidie silvas fugientibus villas hospitibus*), and to have enforced Visigothic rather than Roman laws (*leges Theodosianas calcans Theodericianasque proponens*), *Ep.* II 1.3. He therefore followed a policy of favouring the Visigoths. Sidonius, who calls him 'Catilina saeculi nostri' (*Ep.* II 1.1), alleges that he was avaricious and his administration of justice corrupt; *Ep.* II 1.1-3, v 13.3-4. He was brutal in his treatment of prisoners; *Ep.* II 1.2, v 13.3. He also imposed novel forms of taxation; *Ep.* II 1.3, v 13.2.

The provincials finally (before 475) brought charges of treason with the Goths against him and he was tried and executed; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 7.2 (a. 474/475) (*Seronatum barbaris provincias propinantem non timuerunt legibus tradere, quem convictum deinceps res publica vix praesumpsit occidere*).

He was a large slow-moving man, but quick-tempered (*sic ira celer, quod piger mole*); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 13.2.

Serotinus ex protectoribus (East) V/VI
Σωματοθήκη Σηρωτινου ἀπὸ πρωτηκτόρων: M.A.M.A III 711 Corycus (Cilicia).

Serpentius (Theoph. AM 5955); see Libius Severus.

Serranus client of Petronius Maximus MV

Criticized by Sidonius Apollinaris for describing his patron (patronus tuus) Petronius Maximus 22 as 'felicissimus'; he had written to Marcellinus 5 a long letter in his praise; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 13.

Sersaon (or Sesaon) relative of Geiseric MV

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 203 (possibly not Germanic).

Cognatus regis (sc. Geiseric); he received some catholic slaves who were later banished after he reported them to Geiseric as evil influences on his other staff; Vict. Vit. 135.

Perhaps identical with the unnamed Vandal war leader, brother-in-law of Geiseric, who was defeated and badly wounded while

leading a raid on Campania in 458; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 435-9. Cf. Courtois, *Les Vandales et l'Afrique*, p. 394, no. 11.

Servandus 523/526

Vir strenuus; sent by Theoderic with Catellus to exact payment from some shippers for corn which they had diverted from Rome to Africa and sold for their own profit; Cass. *Var.* v 35 (a. 523/526).

Sulpicius Lupercus Servasius iunior poet ?V

Author of two Latin poems, *de cupiditate* and *de vetustate*; *Anth. Lat.* i 648-9. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 1, 791.5 (= p. 47).

Servatus I rebel under Honorius 395/423

Named among the 'tyranni' under Honorius; Pol. Silv. *laterculus* 78-9 (= *Chron. Min.* i, 523). He is otherwise unknown.

SERVATVS 2 dux Raetiarum 507/511

Served under Theoderic; addressee of Cass. *Var.* i 11 (a. 507/511).

SERVILIA (vi 37125 = *ILCV* 130): *PLRE* I.

Servilio ?teacher of Ennodius I. V/E VI

Styled 'magister' and 'sanctitas tua' by Ennodius in a letter to him; Ennod. *Ep.* v 14 (a. 506). He may have been Ennodius' 'spiritual' teacher, and so, presumably, a cleric.

FORTVNATIANVS SERVILIVS: v.c., consularis (Cretae) IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Servius I: commentator on Vergil L IV/E V; *PLRE* I.

SERVIVS 2 (?v.c.) (in Africa) 484

Generosus et nobilis vir; native of Thuburbo Maicus; a catholic, he suffered persecution under Geiseric and Huneric, losing his life in 484; Vict. Vit. III 25. Possibly of senatorial family.

Sesi. . . cubicularius (in Italy) V/VI

✠ / Sesi. . . / cubicularius vot(um) / solvit; *Not. Scav.* 1928, 293 n. 13 Aquileia.

Sev. . . PVR ?before 483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32217. For his date, see Aggerius.

SEVERA (c.f.) (East) 404/407

Addressee of a letter from John Chrysostom in exile; she was known to him only through a mutual acquaintance (called Libanius); John alludes to her noble birth (*σου ἡ εὐγένεια*) and asked for news of her household (*περὶ τοῦ οἴκου σου παντός*); Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 229.

SEVERIANA (c.f.) M/LV

Daughter of Sidonius Apollinaris 6 and Papianilla 2; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* II 12.2 (a. 461/467). See stemma 14.

SEVERIANVS 1 ex comite (East) 451

Vir magnificentissimus, ex comite; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II iii.ii, p. 150 (Latin version only; his name and titles have fallen out of the Greek version). His name occurs after the list of former administrators and among those whose offices were titular (*vacantes*) or honorary (*honorarii*). Since the lists conclude with *spectabiles comites et tribuni notarii*, it may be presumed that his rank was at least *spectabilis*, and possibly *illustris*.

SEVERIANVS 2 ?provincial governor (East) ?453/466

Son of Auxentius 7 and grandson of Callinicus 2, of a leading family of Damascus which traced its line back to Roman ancestors who had settled in Alexandria; Dam. fr. 278 = Suid. Σ 180, cf. Dam. fr. 303 = *Epit. Phot.* 290 (ὁ πολίτης ἡμῶν, i.e. a citizen of Damascus).

He studied rhetoric and poetry and specialized in Roman law; Dam. fr. 278 = Suid. Σ 180. His father intended him to become an advocate, but his own intention was to study philosophy at Athens under Proclus 4; his father would not agree but after he died Severianus went to Athens; Dam. fr. 278 = Suid. Σ 180, fr. 278a = *Epit. Phot.* 285.

?PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR: instead of pursuing philosophy he entered public life and obtained office (*εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν ἑαυτὸν καὶ εἰς ἀρχὰς ἐξέωσε φέρων*), Dam. fr. 278 = Suid. Σ 180, fr. 278a = *Epit. Phot.* 285. He was not avaricious and avoided extortion, but was contentious and ambitious and refused to yield even to his superiors (*οὐδενὶ τῶν μείζονων ἀρχόντων*) if he thought he had right on his side; Dam. fr. 278, 278a. He was an *ἄρχων*; Dam. fr. 281 = *Epit. Phot.* 286. He exercised judicial powers but was excessively severe (*δικάζων δὲ*

πικρότατος ἦν) and gave a number of bad decisions, including some unjustified death sentences, to which he attributed the lack of success in his career thereafter; Dam. fr. 280 = Suid. Σ 180. From this it appears that he was a provincial governor but held no further post.

He is said to have waged a feud with Aspar and Ardabur I but being a pagan to have had the worst of it; Dam. fr. 304 = Suid. Σ 180. If this is the dispute with his superiors in office mentioned above, he must have been governor between 453 and 466, since Ardabur was *MVM per Orientem* at the time of their quarrel (cf. *Fasti*); his province might have been in Ardabur's district, i.e. the East. In any case the feud was before 471 when Aspar and Ardabur were killed.

He was offered a high post by Zeno, probably the praetorian prefecture, but subject to certain conditions, and he refused; he showed the letter of Zeno to Damascius; Dam. fr. 305 = Suid. Σ 180 (τοῦτω κατεπηγγείλατο Ζήνων βασιλεὺς, εἰ γένοιτο τῶν κρατοῦντων, τὴν μέτα βασιλέα μεγίστην ἀρχήν); the allusion to οἱ κρατοῦντες shows that he was offered the post on condition that he became a Christian. See A. Cameron, in *Proc. Cam. Phil. Soc.* 195, NS 15 (1969), p. 18.

He was once involved in a plot against Zeno, apparently to revive the cause of paganism, but it was betrayed by his fellow-conspirators; among them was the surviving son of Aspar, Herminericus; Severianus narrowly escaped with his life; Dam. fr. 303 = *Epit. Phot.* 290.

He was highly regarded by his contemporaries for his critical judgement of literature; Dam. fr. 276 = Suid. Γ 166, fr. 284 = Suid. Ν 477. In conversation with Damascius he showed his critical acumen and his fluent delivery in his comments on the speeches of Isocrates, discoursing not like a sophist but like a philosopher; he encouraged Damascius' younger brother, Iulianus 18, to study literature; he expressed a dislike of the writings of Callimachus; Dam. fr. 282 = Suid. Σ 180. He was a tireless letter-writer, and corresponded with Arcadius 4 of Larissa; Dam. fr. 279 = Suid. Σ 180.

He was known as an obstinate character; Dam. fr. 278. He was also vain; Dam. fr. 281. He was a devout pagan; Dam. fr. 303, fr. 304.

Severianus 3

poet and rhetor M V

Native of Gaul; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 311. Invited by the emperor Majorian to Arles, where he attended a banquet with Sidonius Apollinaris (in 458/61); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IX 13.4. He was a poet; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 315, *Ep.* IX 13.4, 15.1, v. 37. Also a rhetor; *Ep.* IX 15.1.

1. 37. Author of a work on rhetoric (sic scribere non minus valentem, Marcus Quintilianus in solebat); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* ix 316-17. Possibly therefore identical with Julius Severianus 7. Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, p. 58.

SEVERIANVS 4

v.c. V/VI

Ecclesia tratrium hunc restituit titulum M. A. I. Severiani c.v., ex ingrenio Asteri, vii 9585 + 20958 = *ILCV* 1583 Caesarea (Mauretania). The sense of the letters 'M. A. I.' is uncertain.

SEVERIANVS 5

v.c., comes consistorianus (East) 515-516

V.c., comes sacri nostri consistorii; *Coll. Avell.* 111. Bearer of letters between Constantinople and Rome in 515-516; *Coll. Avell.* 110 (a. 515 July 8; Hormisdas to Anastasius), *Coll. Avell.* 111 (a. 516 July 16; Anastasius to Hormisdas), *Coll. Avell.* 112 (date lost; Hormisdas to Anastasius answering 111), *Coll. Avell.* 113 (a. 516 July 28; Anastasius to the senate of Rome), *Coll. Avell.* 114 (undated; the senate to Anastasius answering 113). He travelled with Theopompus 3 in 516; *Coll. Avell.* 111-14.

DOMITIUS SEVERIANVS 6: v.c., consularis Campaniae IV/V;
PLRE I.

Julius Severianus 7

writer on rhetoric IV/VI

Author of a work on rhetoric (*Praecepta artis rhetoricae*); Halm, *Rhet. Lat. Min.*, p. 355, cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 265-6. Possibly identical with Severianus 3.

(S)allustius Severianus 8

exceptor of the PVR 402

Sallustius Severianus exceptor *prael. urbi*; died aged 22, buried at Rome on June 21, 402; vi 37741 = *ILCV* 451a.

Severinus 1: CRP 388-390, CSI, 391, PVC 398-399; *PLRE* I.

Severinus 2

PVC 423-424

To judge by his name and date, he may have been a descendant (son) of Severinus 1.

PVC a. 423 Sept. 29-424 Jan. 9; 423 Sept. 29, *CJ* viii 10.11 (the MSS call him 'p.p.', which is evidently wrong, see below); 424 Jan. 9, *CTh* xv 1.52 (MSS p.u.; the law concerns rents from the *porticus Leuxippi*, so he must have been PVC).

Severinus iunior 3

cos. 482

CONSVL (West) a. 482 with Fl. Trocundes (East): *Fasti, Coll. Avell.* 68-9, Simplicius, *Ep.* 20. For inscriptions which might be either 461 or 482, see Severinus 5. Cf. stemma 22.

Severinus 4

v.inl. (in Italy) 526

Sent to Savia by Theoderic to reassess the tribute in 525/526; Cass. *Var.* v 14 (a. 523/526; addressed 'Severino vi.'), 15 (a. 525/526; styled 'illustris et magnificus' and 'vir illustris'). He was perhaps a *peraequator*. Vir illustris; sent with Osuin to govern Dalmatia in 526/527 by Athalaric; Cass. *Var.* ix 9 (a. 526/527). Cf. stemma 22.

Fl. Severinus 5

cos. 461

Full name; *SEG* xiv 812, 813, *PSI* III 175. Cf. stemma 22.

He held his position as a man of influence throughout the political vicissitudes of the 450s in the West; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* i 11.10 (vir inter ingentes principum motus atque inaequalem reipublicae statum gratiae semper aequalis).

CONSVL (West) a. 461 with Fl. Dagalaiphus 2 (East): *Fasti*, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* i 11.10-11, *PSI* III 175, *SEG* xiv 812, 813; the consulships recorded on several inscriptions (Rossi 1878-9, *CIL* v 5455, ix 1073, x 1342, xiii 5657, *AE* 1914, 68) might be either 461 or 482.

In 461 he was present at a banquet given at Arles by the emperor Majorian, which is described at length by Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* i 11.10-11, 16 (he was the senior person present after the emperor).

In 476/483 his name was inscribed on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32206 (*Severinus v.c. et inl. ex cons. ord.*). For the date, see Aggerius.

Macius Severinus 6; tribunus legionis II Italicae (V-V); *PLRE* I.

Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius iunior

Venantius Severinus Faustus

...al... Severinus Festus Vitalis

Severus 1 (*AE* 1954, 59); *PLRI* I.

SEVERVS 2

(v.c.) I IV F.V

Brother of Pinianus (*PLRE* I) (and therefore son of Valerius Severus 29 in *PLRE* I); he opposed the sale of the family properties by

SEVERVS 2

Pinianus and Melania iunior; *V. Mel. Gr.* 10, 12, *V. Mel. Lat.* 110, 12. The brothers were commended to Patroinus by Symmachus for help after their father's death; *Symm. Ep.* vii 116.

SEVERVS 3 consularis Campaniae 400-401

He was a friend of Symmachus (in *PLRE* 1); *Symm. Ep.* vi 5, 38, vii 111. Related to Flavianus iunior (= Flavianus 14, in *PLRE* 1); *Ep.* vi 49 (parens vester). Acquainted with the *vicarius* Anonymus 48.

GOVERNOR (CONSVLARIS) of Campania a. 400-401: he was judge of first instance in a case involving a citizen of Liternum (therefore he was governor of Campania); *Symm. Ep.* vi 5 (a. 399/400). He retired from office in 401, apparently at his own wish; *Symm. Ep.* vi 38 (summer 401) (molestia publica liberatus in patriae otium revertetur). He is perhaps identical with an unnamed governor of Campania who received several letters from Symmachus; *Symm. Ep.* ix 131, 136, 138, 139 (c. a. 401).

He is mentioned in *Symm. Ep.* vi 49 (a. 396/398; in Campania), vii 111 (undated; recommended to Patroinus). Addressee of a letter from Symmachus; *Symm. Ep.* viii 6.

Probably not identical with the 'vir honestus' Severus mentioned in an undated letter of Symmachus; *Symm. Ep.* ix 49.

Severus 4 former prefect (East) (?PVC or PPO) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk mentioning the exile of John Chrysostom and the fate of those responsible; *Nil. Ep.* iii 199 (addressed Σενήρω από ἐπαρχῶν). No Severus is known in this period as PPO or PVC. The title could be honorary, but not necessarily so.

(SEV)ERVS 5 v.c., ?primicerius scrinii (at Milan) 432

Severus v.c., prim(icerius) scrin(ii) tabulari(orum) Mediol(anensium); died aged about 45, buried in 432 at Salona; III 9517 = D 9044 = *ILCV* 122 Salona (Dalmatia). The interpretation is not certain; Severus was presumably head of the *scriniarii* subordinate to the (two) *tabularii* at Milan, whether in the *officium* of the PPO or of the governor of Aemilia et Liguria is uncertain; cf. Jones, *Studies in Roman Government and Law*, 166-7.

Severus 6 v.d., agens in rebus (East) c. 444

Ὁ καθοσιωμένος μαγιστριανός ὁ γενόμενος σουβαδιῶβα τῆς σχολῆς τῶν . . . μαγιστριανῶν (i.e. v.d., agens in rebus, factus subadiuva scholae agentum in rebus); employed by *Nomus* 1 *mag. off.* as a private

debt-collector (in c. 444); *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 21. For similar titles, cf. Vranius 4.

Severus 7 ex CRP (East) 451

Vir magnificentissimus ex comite privatarum; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II iii.ii, p. 149 (Latin version only; his name has dropped out of the Greek version). His name occurs in the list of former administrators, and his office was probably therefore genuine, rather than titular (*vacans*).

Severus 8 patricius (East) 474

Senator of Constantinople; prudent and just; sent by the emperor Zeno as envoy to the Vandal king Geiseric in 474, having been made *patricius* to give the embassy greater status; he persuaded Geiseric to release without ransom many Roman captives and to let him purchase others; Malch. fr. 3 (Σευῆρον ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς πρεσβευτὴν αἰρεῖται, ἄνδρα καὶ σωφροσύνη διαφέρειν δοκοῦντα καὶ τῷ ἐθέλειν τὰ δίκαια. καὶ πατρικίον αὐτον ποιήσας ἀποπέμπει, ὅπως ἐκ τῆς ἀξίας τῆς πρεσβείας τὸ σχῆμα κατασκευάσοι σεμνότερον). He also persuaded Geiseric to allow the catholics of Carthage to worship freely; Vict. Vit. 151 (per patricium Severum).

SEVERVS 9 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Severi et Galli; probably brothers; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32114. For their rank and date, see Aggerius.

(SEV)ERVS 10 c.v. (at Rome) ?476/483

Aede . . . ii. . . et Severus c.c. v.v.; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32100. Presumably they were brothers. For their date, see Aggerius.

(SE)VERVS 11 c.v. (at Rome) ?476/483

. . . veri c.v.; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; Chastagnol, *Le sénat romain*, 67 n. 2. For his date, see Aggerius.

Severus 12 ?advocate or teacher; then a priest 1. V

He preferred an ecclesiastical career to one involving secular learning, perhaps as an advocate or teacher (σχολαστική); he became a priest at Tripolis in Phoenice and was a leading figure there (πρῶτειά εἶχε) when in c. 490 he baptized his namesake Severus, the later bishop of Antioch; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 81.

Severus 13 citizen of Scythopolis LV/EVI

Brother of Sophronius 4; they were *περιβοητοι* at Scythopolis, their native town; relative of the monk Basil; Cyr. Scyth. V. *Sabae* 34. Possibly persons of rank.

Severus 14 (?v.inl.) 508

Husband of Mellesia *inlustris femina* (hence presumably himself an *inlustris*; she will have followed her husband's rank); she died in 508 before him, by which date their children had married well; Ennod. *Carm.* II 117, vv. 5-8 (quae victrix fortem tenui per blanda maritum, melle meo vertens iura, Severe, tua. Quos genui, celsa coniunctos stirpe reliqui. Quod votum est sanctis, coniuge praemior).

SEVERUS 15 (v.c.) EVI

Ennodius composed a speech in 512 on the occasion of Severus and Paterius 2 going to school; both were of noble family and descended from consuls; Ennod. *Dictio* XIII. Severus was perhaps a descendant of Fl. Messius Phoebus Severus 19 (*cos.* 470), possibly his grandson.

SEVERUS 16 v.sp., corrector Lucaniae et Bruttii c. 527

V(ir) s(pectabilis); addressee of three letters from Athalaric; Cass. *Var.* VIII 31-3 (all c. a. 527). He was told to encourage landowners and *curiales* in Bruttium to return to the towns to dwell, Cass. *Var.* VIII 31; to enquire into horse-stealing near Scyllaceum (in Bruttium), VIII 32; and to protect merchants at a fair in Lucania, VIII 33 (called 'spectabilitas vestra'). He was evidently governor (*corrector*) of Lucania and Bruttium.

...IVS SEVERUS 17 v.c. E/MV

V.c.: contemporary with Anicius Auchenius Bassus 8 (*cos.* 431); VI 1791 in hortis Iustinianeis (inscribed after Bassus's consulship).

Libius Severus 18 Augustus 461-465

Libius Severus; Coins (in Cohen² VIII, p. 227), D 811, Rossi I 808. A late source, Theoph. AM 5955, suggests that he was nicknamed 'Serpentius', but the text is corrupt and the meaning uncertain.

Native of Lucania; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 636, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 461. AVGUSTVS (West) a. 461 Nov. 19-465 Nov. 14: proclaimed Augustus by Ricimer 2 at Ravenna on Nov. 19, 461; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a.

461 (Nov. 19), *Cass. chron.* s.a. 461, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 461, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 636, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 461 (July 7), *Theoph. AM* 5955 (July 7). He was not recognised by the emperor Leo in the East; *Jord. Rom.* 335. He died at Rome on Nov. 14, 465; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 465 (Aug. 15), *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 465, *Jord. Rom.* 336, *Get.* 236. The date of *Fast. Vind.* requires correction, since Severus issued a law on Sept. 25; cf. *Nov. Sev.* 2 and Seeck, *Regesten*, 412. The allegation that Ricimer poisoned him (*Cass. chron.* s.a. 464) is implicitly denied by Sidonius Apollinaris (*Sid. Ap. Carm.* II 317-18 *auxerat Augustus naturae lege Severus divorum numerum*).

Fl. Messius Phoebus Severus 19 PVR 470; cos. 470; patricius

Inscr. 1-4) Flavian amphitheatre: 1) VI 32091 = D 5634, 2) VI 32092, 3-4) VI 32188-9. *Inscr.* 5) D 8994 (an ivory tablet of unknown provenance).

Messius Phoebus Severus; *Inscr.* 4-5. Messius Phoebus . . . (or similar); *Inscr.* 1-3. Fl. Severus; x 1343. Severus; elsewhere. His name is perhaps to be restored on *CIL* VI 32217 and 32226.

Native of Rome; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 9, 64, fr. 6 = *Epit. Phot.* 233 = *Suid.* Σ 182. He was perhaps an ancestor, presumably grandfather, of Severus 15.

Before 470 (probably before 467) he went to live in Alexandria to study philosophy and to teach; *Dam.* fr. 116 = *Suid.* Σ 182, *Dam.* fr. 6 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242 (ed. Bekker, p. 349b 21). He was disillusioned with public life; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 66 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242 (pp. 340a 28ff.). While in Alexandria he received a visit from some Brahmins; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 67 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242 (pp. 340a 28ff.).

In 467/469 he returned to Rome hoping that the emperor Anthemius would be able to revive Rome's fortunes, and was made consul (for 470); *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 64 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242 (p. 340a 4). He was a pagan, and planned a revival of paganism with Anthemius; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 108 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242 (p. 343b 6).

CONSVL (West) a. 470 with Iordanes 3 (East); *Fasti*, Rossi 826-8, 830, *CIL* V 6732, x 1343, XII 1497, *AE* 1905, 91, *Inscr.* 1-4, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 64, 108 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242 (pp. 340a 4, 343b 6).

PVR a. 470: he was city-prefect during his consulship, when he restored part of the Flavian amphitheatre; *Inscr.* 1 (*p. n. patric. cos. ord.*), *Inscr.* 3 (cited below).

PATRICIVS: he was already *patricius* in his consulship; *Inscr.* 1 (cited above), *Inscr.* 2 (title lost, but to be restored), *Inscr.* 3 (cited below). Πατρικιος; *Dam.* fr. 6 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242 (p. 349b 21), cf. *Epit. Phot.* 9 (Ῥωμαίων πατήρ).

Probably in 476/483 his name was inscribed on two seats in the Flavian amphitheatre; *Inscr.* 3 (Messii Phoeb . . . *praef. urb. patricii consul. ord.*), *Inscr.* 4 (Mess. Pheb. Severi v.inl. . . *patricii consul. ord.*). For the date, see Aggerius. Since there are two seats bearing his name, he presumably changed his seat on receiving promotion, perhaps moving to sit among the *illustres* when he was made PVR.

He must have died before 490 since in that year his junior the consul of 472 was *caput senatus* (see Rufius Postumius Festus 5).

SULPICIVS SEVERUS 20 (v.c.); Christian writer L IV/E V

Native of Aquitania, of noble birth; author of letters, a chronicle, a Life of St Martin, and Dialogues; described as a 'presbyter' (though this is not confirmed by Paulinus of Nola, see below); Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 19 (Aquitanicae provinciae, vir genere et litteris nobilis). A close acquaintance of Paulinus of Nola, with whom he corresponded frequently; Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 1, 5, 11, 17, 22-4, 27-32.

He was a little younger than Paulinus (*PLRE* I 681); Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 5.4 (who writes: 'mihi aetas provector'). Therefore he was born c. 360. He followed the career of an advocate and was very successful (in ipso adhuc mundi theatro, id est, fori celebritate diversans et facundi nominis palmam tenens); he married into a consular family and acquired considerable wealth by his marriage (divitiae de matrimonio familiae consularis aggestae); Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 5.5. His mother-in-law was Bassula (cf. Addenda to *PLRE* I); Sulp. Sev. *Ep.* 3, Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 5.6.

Like his friend Paulinus he abandoned a secular career to follow a life devoted to religion, and went into a life of monastic seclusion; Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 1, 5, 17. He lived in Narbonensis, at Primuliacum; Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 1 (in Narbonensis), 31, 32 (he built two churches at Primuliacum). On the site of Primuliacum (near Naurouze), see J. Fontaine, *Vie de saint Martin*, pp. 32ff. with A. Chastagnol, *BSAF* 1970, 284-6.

Of his writings, the Chronicle, the Dialogues, the *Vita Martini* and three letters are extant. The Chronicle ends in 400, but was not completed before c. 403 (it alludes to the description of Helena's discovery of the True Cross in Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 31, written in 402/403). The *Dialogi* were probably written in 404/405 (three years have elapsed since 401, *Dial.* I 1.1, 7.2; and seven years have elapsed since the Council of Nîmes, held in autumn 396, *Dial.* II 14.4).

See further *P-W* IV A 863-71, Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 472-80, also Nora Chadwick, *Poetry and Letters in Early Christian Gaul*, ch. IV, and *ODCC* s.v. Sulpicius Severus.

Flavius Severus Aetius

Flavius Procopius Constantinus Severus Alexander

Severus Ant(oninus)

Severus Sanctus *qui et* Endeletchius

Severus Simplicius

Sibia

Goth. I V/E VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 203.

Father of Quidila I; Cass. *Var.* VIII 26 (c. a. 526).

ACILIVS GLABRIO SIBIDIVS signo SPEDIVS: legatus in
Achaea, consularis Campaniae, vicarius Septem Provinciarum
after 399; *PLRE* I.

MARIA SICVLA

c.f. IV

C.f.; a Christian; vi 32013 = *ILCV* 172 adn. (Church of SS Quattro
Coronati).

Sidimundus

?Gothic federate (East) 479

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 204.

Sidimundus is known only from Malchus fr. 18 (= *FIG* IV, pp. 126ff.) (narrating events of 479). He was descended from the same tribe as Theodericus 7 (*ἐκ μὲν τῆς αὐτῆς φυλῆς τὸ ἀνέκαθεν ὄντα*); he was therefore an Ostrogoth and one of the Amali. In 479 he was living on land granted him by the imperial government near Dyrrachium in Epirus, being technically bound by an agreement with the Romans and receiving subsidies from the emperor (*δοκοῦντα δὲ τότε εἶναι Ῥωμαίοις ὑπόσπονδον, καὶ ἐν τῇ κατ' Ἐπίδαμνον Ἠπειρῶ χωρῶν τε νεμόμενον καὶ εὐδαιμόνα κλῆρον καὶ παρὰ βασιλέως δεχόμενον συντάξεις*). This suggests that he had broken away from one of the main groups of Ostrogoths to receive land and subsidies from the Romans, in return for which he had no doubt promised to provide military aid when required, i.e. he will have been a Gothic federate.

His uncle was the *comes domesticorum* Aedoingus.

In 479 Theodericus 7 asked him for help in finding a home for his people in Epirus; Sidimundus tricked the population of Epidamnus (Dyrrachium) and the Roman soldiers stationed there into leaving the city empty for Theoderic and his people to occupy.

SIDONIUS

Sidonius subdiaconus; versifier ?V

Subdiaconus; author of a ten-line argument on Book II of the *Bellum Civile* of Lucan; *Anth. Lat.* t 719c. See Schanz-Hosius II⁴, p. 497.

C. Sollius Modestus Apollinaris Sidonius

Sigibertus 'Claudus' king of the Franks c. 490-c. 508

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 205-6 (s.n. Sigisbertus).

Ruler of the Franks near the Rhine around Cologne; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 40. Father of Chlodericus; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 37, 40. Nicknamed 'the Lame' ('Claudus') owing to a wound in the knee obtained in a battle with the Alamanni near Zülpich; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 37 (the date was presumably before Clovis subdued the Alamanni in c. 496/7; cf. Zöllner, *Gesch. d. Franken*, p. 34). Killed by his son for the sake of his kingdom; *Greg. Tur. HF* II 40 (in c. 508, soon after the battle of Vouillé).

SIGILDA wife of Theodericus Strabo 481

Wife of Theodericus Strabo 5; she was present at his death, and buried him; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 211.5. Presumably she was the mother of Recitach. See stemma 39.

Sigiricus Burgundian prince E VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 206 (s.n. Sigiricus).

Son of king Sigismund; unjustly executed by his father in 522; *Mar. Avent. s.a.* 522, *Greg. Tur. HF* III 5. His mother was a daughter of Theoderic the Ostrogoth (her name was Ostrogotho Areagni); *Greg. Tur. HF* III 5. See stemma 42.

Sigismer 1 barbarian prince (in Gaul) M/L V

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 204-5 (s.n. Sigimerus).

Sidonius Apollinaris sent to a friend a description of Sigismer, 'regius iuvenis ritu atque cultu gentilicio ornatus', in procession with his attendants; he was travelling to visit his intended bride; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* IV 20 (?c. 470). Possibly a Frankish or Burgundian prince.

Sigismer 2 v.inl., comes (in Italy) 526

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 204-5 (s.n. Sigimerus).

Administered the oath of loyalty to the senate at Rome on

Athalaric's accession; *Cass. Var.* viii 2 (after Aug. 30, 526; addressed to the senate: . . . illustrem Sigismerem comitem nostrum vobis cum his qui directi sunt fecimus sacra praestare).

Sigismundus king of the Burgundians 516-523

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 205 (s.n. Sigimundus).

Son of Gundobad 1; *Anon. Val.* 12.63, *Mar. Avent.* s.a. 516, *Greg. Tur. HF* iii 5, *Passio S. Sigismundi* 4. Brother of Godomar 2; *Mar. Avent.* s.a. 524, *Greg. Tur. HF* iii 6, *Passio S. Sigismundi* 4. Husband of Ostrogotho Areagni (daughter of Theoderic 7); *Anon. Val.* 12.63 (cf. *Areagni*), *Jord. Get.* 297, *Greg. Tur. HF* iii 5 (she was his first wife). She bore him a son, Sigiric; *Mar. Avent.* s.a. 522, *Greg. Tur. HF* iii 5. They also had a daughter, probably called Suavegotho; *Avit. Hom.* 26, *Flodoard, Hist. Rem.* ii 1. After Ostrogotho died, he remarried; *Greg. Tur. HF* iii 5. By this marriage he had two sons, Gisclahad and Gundobad 2; *Passio S. Sigismundi* 9. See stemma 42.

He already bore the title 'rex' during his father's lifetime; *Avit. Ep.* 29, 45.

KING OF THE BURGUNDIANS a. 516-523: successor of his father Gundobad in 516; *Mar. Avent.* s.a. 516, *Greg. Tur. HF* iii 5, *Passio S. Sigismundi* 4.

PATRICIVS: he bore the title 'patricius'; *Avit. Ep.* 8. He apparently had an official title conferred on him by the emperor at Constantinople; cf. *Avit. Ep.* 78 (quos militiae fascibus sustollitis). If so, this may have been the title of MVM per Gallias, one which was conferred on earlier Burgundian kings, cf. Gundioc and Gundobad.

In 522 he executed his son Sigiric; *Mar. Avent.* s.a. 522. In remorse he withdrew to a life of seclusion; *Greg. Tur. HF* iii 5, *Passio S. Sigismundi* 8. In the following year the Franks under Chlodomer invaded his kingdom and defeated him; he was surrendered to Chlodomer with his wife and children by his own people and was eventually killed after a period of imprisonment; *Mar. Avent.* s.a. 523, *Passio S. Sigismundi* 9, *Greg. Tur. HF* iii 6. His successor was Godomar.

He became a catholic during his father's lifetime, and showed much devotion to prayer and made many benefactions to the church; *Avit. Ep.* 29, 31, *Passio S. Sigismundi* 4. Founder of the monastery of St Maurice at Agaunum; *Greg. Tur. HF* iii 5, *Passio S. Sigismundi* 6. After his defeat in 523, he cut his hair and became a monk; *Passio S. Sigismundi* 9, *Mar. Avent.* s.a. 523.

A few years after his death his remains were recovered and taken

to Agaunum, where his cult was already flourishing in the time of Gregory of Tours; *Passio S. Sigismundi* 10fl., Greg. Tur. *De Gloria Mart.* 175.

Fl. Sigisvultus MVM (West) 440-448; cos. 437; patricius 448

Full name: Rossi 1698. Sigisvultus (Segisvultus, Sigisvuldus); *elsewhere*. His name is Germanic; see Schonfeld, pp. 206-7.

He was an Arian, and in c. 427/8 he sent the Arian bishop Maximinus to dispute with St Augustine at Hippo; Aug. *Coll. cum Maximino* 1 (= PL 42, 709), *Sermo* 140 (= PL 38, 773).

COMES (?AFRICAЕ) a. 427: after the defeat of Felix 14's generals by Bonifatius 3 in Africa in 427, Sigisvult was sent from Italy to take control of the war; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 427 (belli contra Bonifatium coepti in Segisvultum comitem cura translata est), *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 96 (s.a. 424) (Sigisvuldus ad Africam contra Bonifatium properavit). Comes; Aug. *Coll. cum Maximino* 1, *Sermo* 140. Presumably he returned to Italy when amicable relations were restored between Bonifatius and the imperial court (in 429/430). He was perhaps appointed *comes Africae* in place of Bonifatius; cf. *Fasti*.

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 437 with Fl. Aetius 7: *Fasti*, Rossi 1698, *CIG* 9427, *CIL* IX 1366, Xystus, *Ep.* 9-10.

COMES ET MAGISTER VTRIVSQVE MILITIAE (West) a. (?437-)440-448: he may well have held this post when he became consul in 437, cf. *Fasti*. In office a. 440 March 20; *Nov. Val.* 6.1^a. He was in Italy in summer 440 when he organized coastal defences against Vandal attacks; *Nov. Val.* 9 (a. 440 June 24) (cum vir illustrissimus magister militum Sigisvuldus tam militum atque (sic) foederatorum tuitionem urbibus ac litoribus non desinat ordinare). Still in office in 448 at Ravenna; Constantius, V. *Germani* 38 (patricii Segisvulti cancellis praecerat; this reference to his *cancellarius* proves that he still occupied the post of *magister militum*) (dated by the visit to Ravenna in 448 of Germanus of Auxerre; cf. E. A. Thompson, *Britannia* VIII, 311 n. 35). In spite of his title, he must have been junior to Aetius 7.

PATRICIVS a. 448: he was *patricius* by 448; Constantius, V. *Germani* 38 (cited above). Patricius; Mansi V 1163, 1167 (this document is a forgery from the time of Pope Symmachus but contains genuine historical material; cf. Duchesne, *Lib. Pont.* 1, pp. cxxvi-cxxvii).

Sigizan

Hun officer (East) L.V

A Hun; he and Zolbon commanded the Huns in Anastasius' army during the Isaurian war; Joh. Ant. fr. 214b. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 420.

Silbius Dorotheus Diomedes

Silvanus 1 CRP (East) 395/400

CJ xi 78.1^a (a law of Arcadius and Honorius (a. 395/402) which refers to Syria and Egypt). The post of CRP in the East was occupied from 401 by Studius 1 and Nestorius 2.

Silvanus 2 rhetor; bishop of Philippopolis, then of Troas
I. IV/E V

Pupil of Troilus 1; *ρήτωρ*; a zealous Christian, he chose to live as an ascetic rather than to follow a career as a rhetor; under Atticus (patriarch of Constantinople 406–425) he was firstly bishop of Philippopolis and then bishop of Troas, having asked for a transfer as Thrace was too cold for him; *Soc.* vii 37.

Silvanus 3 CRP (West) 405

CRP (West) a. 405 Oct. 5–Nov. 13: 405 Oct. 5, *CTh* v 16.30^a dat. Rav(ennae); 405^S (MSS 400) Nov. 13, *CTh* xi 1.27^a dat. Rav. (the MSS call him ‘Salvinus’).

!Silvanus! 4 philosopher E/M V

One of the seven philosophers said to have accompanied the empress Eudocia from Athens to Constantinople; *Patr. Const.* ii, pp. 192–3. Their genuineness is doubtful; cf. Cranus.

SILVANVS 5 (?v.c.) (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter of consolation from Theodoret on the death of his wife; Theodoret calls him *ἡ μεγαλοπρέπειά σου* and the letter is addressed *Σιλβάνω πρωτεύοντι*; *Theod. Ep.* 15 (date unknown). The *πρωτεύοντες* appear to have been local *honorati*, not leading members of the *curia*; cf. *Just. Nov.* 128.16 and *P.Oxy.* 1983, 2779 (Fl. Strategius 9).

Silvanus 6 philosopher I V

Φιλόσοφος; a devout pagan; respectable, but superficial in character; *Dam. fr.* 359 = *Suid.* E 2528 = Σ 409.

Silvanus 7 father of Rutinus I. V

Father of Rufinus 13; acquainted with the father of Cavades (i.e. Perozes, king of Persia 459–484); *Proc. BP* i 11.24, 16.4. He was

also doubtless father of Timostratus; Proc. *BP* I 17.44, Evagr. *HE* IV 12. See stemma 36.

SILVANVS 8

v.c.; ?dux Syriae ?V/VI

Silvanus married the daughter of φύλαρχοι ἀνακτες, and they had a daughter called Χασιδάθη; on her death, he constructed a martyrs' shrine, and recorded the facts in a verse inscription in which he is alluded to as λαμπρότατος Σιλβανός, ἀεικρατέων ἐν Ἐρεμβοῖς; *IGLS* II 297 = Robert, *Hell.* IV, pp. 136-7 Anasartha (Syria Prima). The Erembi may be Arabs, i.e. Saracens; cf. *P-W* VI 413ff. The Saracens roamed along the whole eastern frontier from Syria down to Arabia; from the location of Silvanus' inscription (Anasartha lay in the south-east of the civil province of Syria Prima), it is probable that Silvanus held office in that region and that Anasartha lay in his territory; he was perhaps a military man, to contract such a marriage (cf. e.g. Victor 4 in *PLRE* I), and may therefore have been *dux Syriae*.

Silvanus 9

Samaritan; in office (East) 518

Father of Arsenius 3; Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 70.

A Samaritan; in 518 he held an official position (τὸ τηλικαῦτα παραδυναστεύων ἐν βασιλικοῖς ἀξιώμασιν) and was notorious for his anti-Christian activities; St Sabas foretold that he would be burnt alive; Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 61. In 529, after the Samaritan revolt was crushed, he was caught travelling without a permit and was burnt alive by the Christian population of Scythopolis; Cyr. Scyth. I. *Sabae* 70.

Silverius

v.inl. ?V

PT Silveri v. in.; xv 7538 water pipe at Rome. The sense of 'PT' is uncertain.

Silvester

leading citizen in Byzacena L V/E VI

Bene Christianus et provinciae Byzacenaе primarius; he gave Fulgentius, bishop of Ruspe, a suitable site on which to build a monastery; Ferrandus, I. *Fulg.* 28.

Silvia (Paul. Nol. *Ep.* 31.1); *PLRE* I.

Polemius Silvius

palatinus (West); author E/M V

'Poltmei Silvii'; MS of *Laterculus. Silvius*; elsewhere.

Friend of Hilarius of Arles (c. 401-449) and a famous contemporary author; *V. Hil. Arles*, 11. Author of the *Laterculus* (in *Chron. Min.* I).

SIMPLICIUS 2

After service in the imperial palace he wrote works on religion; described as mentally unstable; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 121 (s.a. 438) (Silvius turbatae admodum mentis post militiae in palatio exactae munera aliqua de religione conscribit). The *Laterculus* was being compiled in 448; *Laterculus principum* 84 = *Chron. Min.* 1, p. 523. It was completed in early 449; *Laterculus v.*, *Breviarium temporum* = *Chron. Min.* 1, p. 547. The work was dedicated to Eucherius (= Eucherius 3), bishop of Lyons c. 434-450; *Laterculus*, praef.

See further *P-W* xxi 1260-3.

Siluntius (Joh. Mal. fr. 37 = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 168); see Longinus † of Selinus.

SIMEONIUS v.c., comes (in Italy) 510/511

Sent by Theoderic in 510/511 to Dalmatia to investigate and reorganize the collection of the *siliquaticum* and the running of the iron mines there; *Cass. Var.* III 25 (addressed 'Simeonio v.c. comiti'), 26 (called 'vir clarissimus'). He had served Theoderic before; *Cass. Var.* III 26 (cuius fides olim nobis est cognita).

SIMPLICIANUS (v.c.) 508

Adulescens nobilissimus; he went to Rome to study in 508 and was commended to Faustus 9; *Ennod. Ep.* VI 15 (early 508). A student at Rome in 508-509; *Ennod. Ep.* VII 19 (to Simplicianus, Sept. 508), 29 (late 509).

SIMPLICIOLA (?c.f.); nun c. 424/425

Virgo sacra; daughter of Galla 3; *Aug. Ep.* 212. For the date, cf. Galla.

SIMPLICIUS 1 proconsul Asiae 396 March 25

CTh I 12.5^a.

Possibly identical with Simplicius 4.

Simplicius 2 MVM (per Orientem) 396-398;
MVM praesentalis 405

Native of Pentapolis and an acquaintance of Synesius 1; *Syn. Ep.* 24, 133. He was fond of poetry; *Syn. Ep.* 129, 133 (στρατιωτικῆ ποιητικῶς).

COMES ET MVM (PER ORIENTEM) a. 396-398; 396 Dec. 18, *CTh* VIII 5.56 (magister militum); 396 Dec. 23, *CTh* VI 4.28 (MSS p.po; the law deals with former *duces*); 398 March 11, *CTh* VII 7.3 (comes et

SIMPLICIUS 2

magister utriusque militiae; since the law concerns lands at Apamea and Antioch, Simplicius will have been MVM *per Orientem*). In this office he received two letters from Synesius; Syn. *Ep.* 24 (which mentions his present ἀξία and reminds him not to forget old friends) and *Ep.* 28.

MVM PRAESENTALIS (East) a. 405; he is said to have sent Cerealis I to be *dux Libyarum* and Synesius wrote to him complaining that he had made a bad appointment; Syn. *Ep.* 129 (a. 405; this was at the very beginning of the Austurian war in Cyrenaica). He was presumably *magister militum* and by now will have been *praesentalis*. He is described as ἀρχων ἀγαθός και φίλος ἐμός in c. 405; Syn. *Ep.* 133.

SIMPLICIUS 3 praeses Tripolitanae 399 June 12
CTh XI 30.59^a.

Simplicius 4 PVC 403

He was of consular descent (μεγάλων ὑπάτων γένος); *Inscr.* (see below). His name suggests descent from Fl. Philippus *cos.* 348 and the latter's son Simplicius (both in *PLRE* I); if so, he was related to Anthemius I, presumably brother or cousin. Possibly identical with Simplicius 1. See stemma 5.

PVC a. 403; he erected a silver statue and a pillar of porphyry in honour of the empress Aelia Eudoxia in 403 and recorded the fact on a bilingual inscription; III 736 = D 822 = CIG 8614 Constantinople (called 'v.c., praef. urb.' and ἐσθλός ὑπαρχος) (for the date, cf. Soc. VI 18, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 403, Marcell. *com.* s.a. 403). He is to be identified with the unnamed τῆς πόλεως ἑπαρχος. Μανιχαῖος και ἐλληνοφρων ὢν, who annoyed John Chrysostom by the celebrations he organized over the statue of Eudoxia; Theoph. AM 5898.

SIMPLICIUS 5 (?v.c.) L IV/E V

Husband of Geruchia, father of Simplicius 6; dead by 409; Jer. *Ep.* 123.2 (a. 409).

SIMPLICIUS 6 (?c.p.) 409

Son of Simplicius 5 and Geruchia; a child in 409; Jer. *Ep.* 123.2 (a. 409).

SIMPLICIUS 7 governor (corrector) of Augustamnica E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium welcoming him to Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 1225 (addressed Συμπλικίω; συγχαίρομεν τῇ πόλει τῆς ἀρχῆς σου, και χαίρομεν τὸ δίκαιον ὀρώντες νῦν ἐπὶ μέσῃ βαδίξον

καὶ βραβεῦον). Isidore also announced his arrival to the *curia* of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* i 226 (addressed τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ: ἦκει ὁ θαυμαστός Σιμπλικίος τὰς ἡγίας τῆς ἀρχῆς μεταχειρίζων).

SIMPLICIUS 8

Gallic senator M V

Addressee of several extant letters from Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iii 11, iv 7, v 4. Addressee of two letters jointly with Apollinaris 2; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 4, 12.

Brother of Apollinaris 2; *Ep.* iv 4, 12, vii 4.4 (the only other joint addressees of a letter from Sidonius, viz. Sacerdos and Iustinus 1, were also brothers; *Ep.* v 21, cf. *Carm.* xxiv 26ff.). Simplicius was therefore also brother of Thaumastus 1, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 6.1; and paternal uncle of Sidonius Apollinaris, *Ep.* ii 9.3, *Carm.* xxiv 89. Son of Apollinaris 1. He had a daughter whose marriage received the approval of Sidonius, *Ep.* iii 11.1-2; and also a son, *Ep.* v 4.2. His daughter may be identical with Eulalia. See stemma 14.

He and Apollinaris apparently lived at Vaison; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 4 (addressed to Fonteius, bishop of Vaison).

SIMPLICIUS 9

v.sp.; bishop of Bourges 470

Native of Bourges, of whose *ordo* he was a member; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 9.16. His ancestors included both bishops and prefects; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 9.17 (parentes ipsius aut cathedris aut tribunalibus praesederunt. Inlustris in utraque conversatione prosapia aut episcopis floruit aut praefectis). His father and his father-in-law were both bishops of Bourges; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 9.20. The latter was probably the bishop Palladius, since Simplicius' wife (Anonyma 29) came from a family of Palladii; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 9.24. His father may have been Eulodius; cf. *Gallia Christiana* ii 8. He had two sons; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 9.24.

While a young man he held a post in the imperial administration; although not well-off at the time and already with a family, he built a church at Bourges; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 9.21 (hic vobis ecclesiam iuvenis miles, tenuis solus, adhuc filius familias et iam pater extruxit).

He went on embassies for Bourges several times and visited the courts both of barbarian kings and of the emperor; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 9.19. Perhaps it was on one of these visits that he was shut up in a barbarian prison, but escaped; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 9.20.

VIR SPECTABILIS a. 470: he ranked as a *vir spectabilis* by 470, Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 8.2, 9.18; and possibly bore the title 'comes', although the use of the word in Sid. Ap. *Ep.* vii 9.16 (hactenus vestri iamque abhinc nostri . . . habendus ordinis comes) is not technical.

SIMPLICIUS 9

In 470 he was nominated as bishop of Bourges by Sidonius Apollinaris after the people had failed to decide among the candidates for the vacant see; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 9.16.25. He was not yet a cleric, but enjoyed a good reputation and was highly regarded at Bourges; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 8.2-3. He was apparently middle-aged at the time; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 9.18 (si annos ipsius computemus, habet efficaciam de iuventute, de senectute consilium).

Simplicius 10 ex rationalibus (West) ?V

Simplicius ex rationalibus, vita innocentiaque omnibus cognitus; died aged 41; buried at Rome: VI 9032 - p. 3464 = *ILCV* 360.

Simplicius 11 V/VI

Husband of Leontia 2; son-in-law of Valentinianus 2 *v.c.*; V 1678 + p. 1026 = *ILCV* 2168 Aquileia.

FL. SIMPLICIUS 12 v.c., comes (East) 440

Ὁ λαμπρότατος κόμης; active at Gerasa in Arabia in 440 when some building work was done; Kraeling, *Gerasa*, 467 n. 273. Since the work is dated under Simplicius and Fl. Anatolius 10 (MVM and consul), Simplicius was perhaps also a military man, though probably not the *dux Arabiae* since the inscription would have recorded the title.

SEVERUS SIMPLICIUS 13 v.c., com. ord. pr., governor
(consularis) of Lydia ?V

Ὁ λαμπρότατος, κόμης πρώτου βαθμοῦ, διέπων τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ἐξουσίαν (at Sardis); *AE* 1968, 491 Sardis (Lydia). For the formulae, cf. Attius Philippus 8.

Flavius Simplicius Reginus

Simus seriniarius (East) E VI

Addressee of two letters from Severus of Antioch; styled 'sqnr' (= *seriniarius*); Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 4, 111 (perhaps both a. 513/18).

SINDILA comes (?rei militaris) (West) 473

On the name, which is Germanic, see Schonfeld, p. 207.

The 'comites' Alla and Sindila defeated and killed Vincentius 3, the general of Euric, when he invaded Italy in 473; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 653 (s.a. 473). They were presumably Germans serving under the emperor Glycerius in Italy.

SIVIDIUS

He might have been *comes et magister utriusque militiae*; see Alla.

Singerichus: see Segerichus

Singledia niece of Galla Placidia E/V

Niece (nepta) of Galla Placidia 4; she was buried at Ravenna in a monastery founded by Galla Placidia, and her tomb was known to Agnellus in the ninth century; Agnellus, *Lib. Pont. Eccl. Rav.* 41.

(A)emi(lius?) Sinsicio magister (in Mauretania) V/VI

Emi Sinsicio magister fecit, vivat in Chr(is)to a ω; responsible for building works; *Libyca* 1 (1953), p. 167 = *AE* 1954, 134 Waldeck-Rousseau (= Columnata, in Mauretania Caesariensis).

Probably either a school-master or a military engineer.

Sirramnis tribunus (West) I. IV/E V

Tribunus; buried in the military cemetery at Concordia; *Not. Scav.* 1890, p. 170 = *ILCV* 436 Concordia. This cemetery was in use in the late fourth and early fifth centuries.

Sisinnius spatharius (East) E/M V

On the name, cf. Justi, p. 304.

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* 227 (addressed Σισινίῳ σπαθαρίῳ).

Rufius Achilius Sividius PVR (II) 488; cos. 488; patricius

Inscr. 1) vi 32199 = *ILCV* 70 adn.; 2) xii 133 = xiii, p. 752 = D 1302 = *ILCV* 70 consular diptych.

Full name; *Inscr.* 2. Rufius Achilius *Sividius*; *Inscr.* 1. *Sifidius*; elsewhere.

He was presumably a descendant of Acilius Glabrio Sibidius Spedius (*PLRE* 1).

Named with Postumius *v.c.* and Bassus 3 *v.c.*; *Inscr.* 1. They were perhaps related to him.

QVAESTOR (?SACRI) (PALATII), probably before 483: ex quaestore; *Inscr.* 1 (named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; for the date, see Aggerius).

His later career is given on *Inscr.* 2 (an ivory diptych from his consulship in 488): *v.c. et inl.*; EX PRAEF. VRBIS^(a); PATRICIVS^(b); ITERVM PRAEF. VRBIS^(c); CONSVL ORDINARIVS^(d). The titles are presumably in chronological order.

SIVIDIUS

(a) Before 488.

(b) Apparently he was made *patricius* after his first urban prefecture.

(c) His second prefecture was presumably contemporary with his consulship in 488, since he is not styled 'ex praef. urb.'.

(d) CONSVL (West) posterior a. 488 with Claudius Iulius Ecclesius Dynamius 2 (West): *Fasti. Inscr.* 2, *CIL* v 7528, 8950, x 7329.

SO. . . (spectabilis femina) M V

Wife of Ionius *v.sp.*; she died in 463 aged 59 and was buried at Rome; vi 31947 = *ILCV* 246b = Rossi 1811.

Soas Ostrogothic general (in Epirus) 479

Soas commanded troops under Theodericus 7 during the Ostrogothic march into Epirus in 479 (*ὁ μέγιστος τῶν ὑπ' αὐτὸν στρατηγῶν*); he was sent by Theoderic as a hostage with Dagistheus to Adaman-tius 2 (he is called *ὁ αὐτοῦ στρατηγός*); Malch. fr. 18 (= *FHG* IV, pp. 127-8). The name is spelt *Σάας*; it is probably Greek, not Germanic, cf. Schönfeld, p. 209.

SOCRATES 1 comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 200 (addressed *Σωκράτη κόμητι*).

Socrates 2 scholasticus (at Constantinople); church historian c. 390-c. 440

He was born and brought up in Constantinople, and still lived and worked there when he came to compose his ecclesiastical history (c. 440); Soc. v 24. As a boy (*κομιδῆ νέος ὢν*) he studied under the *grammatici* Ammonius and Helladius (both in *PLRE* I) at Constantinople (the date was not before 391, when they both left Alexandria); Soc. v 16. While still a boy (*νεώτερος σφόδρα τυγχάνων*) he met a very old man (called Auxanon, a Novatian priest) who as a young man had been present at the Council of Nicaea but survived to the reign of Theodosius II (i.e. to 402); Soc. I 13, II 38. Socrates therefore was born hardly later than c. 390, and probably some years earlier.

He was a man of learning (*σχολαστικός*), who lived and worked at Constantinople (see above); Soc. *HE* title (*Σωκράτους σχολαστικοῦ ἐκκλησιαστικῆ ἱστορία*).

He wrote his church history at the request of a certain Theodorus, a 'holy man of God' (perhaps a monk); Soc. II I, vi intro., vii 48. It

SOLON

was a continuation of Eusebius' history down to Socrates' own day, ending in the year 439 and comprising seven books; *Soc.* I 1, II 1, VI intro., VII 48. The version extant today is a second, revised, edition; after completing the work, basing the first two books on the history of Rufinus, Socrates discovered the writings of Athanasius and the imperial letters cited by him; he accordingly rewrote the first two books; *Soc.* II 1.

See further *P-W* IIIA 893-901 and (for bibliography) *ODCC* s.v. Socrates.

Socrates 3 scholasticus (at Alexandria) 516/517

Scholasticus; he advised Dioscorus (patriarch of Alexandria 516-17) publicly to accept the Henoticon and to reject Chalcedon; *Liberat. Brev.* 18.

The name is possibly a corruption of 'Hippocrates'; cf. Hippocrates.

SOLATIVVS (?v.c.) 509

Ennodius asked Beatus at Rome to greet Solatius and Simplicianus; *Ennod. Ep.* VII 29 (late 509). Like Beatus and Simplicianus he was doubtless a student and of noble birth.

SOLIDA (?c.f.) IV/VI

Clara genus et pulcra gena(s), sed plena pudoris; wife of Valerianus 6; mother of four children (quattuor ast dederat solacia digna marito); died aged 20; v1710 = *ILCV* 176 Aquileia.

C. Sollius Modestus Apollinaris Sidonius

Solomon domesticus (of the PSC) (East) 431

'Domesticus' of Chryseros I and one of the influential persons at the eastern court bribed by Cyril of Alexandria to support his interest in 431; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 224.

SOLON ?dux Aegypti I. V/E. VI

Ὁ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας γενόμενος στρατηλάτης; he told Ammonius 6 a story that the Chimaera was originally a woman of Lycia of that name whose sons were called Dracon and Leon; Ammonius told Olympiodorus 5 who included the story in his commentary on the *Gorgias* of Plato; Olympiodorus, *Comm. in Plat. Gorg.* (ed. Norvin), p. 210. Solon was presumably *dux Aegypti* rather than *praefectus Augustalis*.

SOLYMIUS

Solymius son of Alypius MV

Son of Alypius 3, brother of Olympius 10; a witness of his father's miraculous cure by St Thecla; Bas. Sel. I. *Theclae* II 24.

SOPATER 1 governor (praeses) of Armenia Secunda 404/407

Governor of Armenia when John Chrysostom was exiled there (ὁ τῆς Ἀρμενίας ἀρχὼν, Ἀρμενίας ταύτης ἐν ᾗ νῦν ἐσμεν καθειργμένοι. ἤρξε μὲν Ἀρμενίας ὡς πατήρ, ἐπεδείξατο δὲ περὶ ἡμᾶς θεραπείαν πλείονα ἢ πατήρ); his son, a student at Constantinople, was commended by John Chrysostom to a bishop Cyriacus; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 64. John Chrysostom was in exile at Cucusus and Arabissus, both towns of Armenia Secunda, from 404 to 407.

Sopater 2 writer on rhetoric 3V

Teacher at Athens (Ἀθηναίων διδάσκαλος); Walz, *Rhet. Gr.* VIII 55. Author of various rhetorical studies, extant in whole or part; *Rhet. Gr.* IV, V, pp. 1-211, VII 34, 247 (a commentary on the *Στάσεις* of Hermogenes), *Rhet. Gr.* VIII, pp. 2-385 (a work called *Διαιρέσις ζητημάτων*), *Rhet. Gr.* VII 1294 (Σὼπατρος ἐν ταῖς μεταβολαῖς αὐτοῦ καὶ μεταποιήσεσι τῶν Δημοσθεϊκῶν χωρίων). For fragments of the *Μεταποιήσεις*, see *Rh.M* 65 (1910). 504ff. He is also alluded to by several later commentators; Walz, *Rhet. Gr.* II 156, 161, 288, 371, VI 456 (cited with Theon 2), VIII 620, 627.

He wrote a commentary on Aelius Aristides; cf. Christ-Schmid-Stahlin VII 2.2, p. 708.

Sopater 3 rhetor (at Alexandria) LV

Well-known teacher of rhetoric at Alexandria, where he taught Severus (later bishop of Antioch) and his brothers and also Zacharias + the rhetor; Zach. I. *Sev.*, p. 12. The date was 482/90, when Peter Mongus was bishop; Zach. I. *Sev.*, p. 25.

Perhaps identical with Sopater 4.

Sopater 4 sophist I.V/E.VI

Addressee of a letter from Aeneas of Gaza; *Aen. Gaz. Ep.* 9 (addressed Σὼπάτρω σοφιστῇ). Perhaps identical with Sopater 3.

SOPHIA c.I. 3V/VI

Λα[μ]πρ[οτάτη γυνή]; *IG* XIV 19 = *IGRR* I 492 Syracuse. The inscription, which records the burial of two of her slaves, is Christian in character.

SORANVS

Sophianus scholarus (East) E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 236 (addressed Σοφιανῶ σχολαρίῳ), 237-38 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Sophon tribunus (East) E/M V

Addressee of several letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 167 (addressed Σώφρονι τριβούνῳ), 168-72 (τῷ αὐτῷ). In *Ep.* I 170 he is warned against Manichaeism. He was perhaps a *tribunus et notarius*.

SOPHRONIA (?c.I.) I, IV F V

One of the noble Roman ladies who eventually (multos post annos) followed the example of Marcella (*PLRE* I) and adopted the ascetic life; Jer. *Ep.* 127 (a. 413).

Sophronius I tribunus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; he was noted for his generosity to the needy and was rewarded by receiving large inheritances; Nil. *Ep.* II 274 (addressed Σωφρονίῳ τριβούνῳ). He was perhaps a *tribunus et notarius*.

SOPHRONIVS 2 comes (East) c.435

Κόμης; one of the persons who sent a letter to Cosmas, a religious at Antioch, in c. 435 about Nestorius; *Book of Heraclides* III (Nau), App. I.

Sophronius 3 ?procurator divinae domus (East) E/M V

Brother of Proclus 3 and the monk Theodotus; he was 'manager (ἐπίτροπος) of imperial property'; V. *Petr. Iher.*, p. 26. Presumably *procurator* of an imperial estate.

Sophronius 4 citizen of Scythopolis I V F VI

Brother of Severus 13; they were *περιβοηται* at Scythopolis, their native town; relative of the monk Basil; Cyr. *Scyth.* I. *Sabat.* 34. Possibly persons of rank.

SORANVS comes (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. *Pel. Ep.* I 228 (addressed Σωράνῳ κόμητι).

SOSANDER

Sosander primiscrinus (East) E/MV

Addressee of four letters from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* i 239 (addressed Σωσάνδρῳ πριμισκρινίῳ), 240-2 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Sosianus ?assessor to the *consularis Palaestinae Primae* L V/E VI

He had influence with the governor at Caesarea in judicial matters; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 50, 157 (his *ῥοπή* with the *δικαστής*), 158 (at Caesarea; this letter does not mention Sosianus but concerns the same business as *Ep.* 157). Addressee of several letters from Procopius of Gaza; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 21 (introducing the advocate Diosdorus 3), 50 (for a litigant, Strategius), 64, 107, 157 (for an unnamed litigant).

Sosicles scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* iii 139 (addressed Σωσικλεῖ σχολαστικῷ), 140 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Sosipater tribunus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk praising his generosity towards monks although he had relatives and children to care for; *Nil. Ep.* ii 157 (addressed Σωσιπάτρῳ τριβούνῳ). Perhaps he was a *tribunus et notarius*.

Soterichus I ?tribunus of a cavalry unit ?IV/V

(A revised version of *PLRE* 1, Soterichus 2).

His epitaph commemorated his career and his honesty; *Anth. Gr.* vii 678 (Πληρώσας στρατιήν Σωτήριχος ἐνθάδε κείμει, ὄλβον ἐμῶν καμάτων γλυκεραῖς τεκέεσσιν ἐάσας. ἤρξα δ' ἐν ἰππήεσσι, Γερήνως οἶά τε Νέστωρ, ἐξ ἀδίκων τε πόνων κειμήλιον οὐδέν ἔτευξα. τοῦνεκα καὶ μετὰ πότμον ὀρῶ φάος (ἀγνόν) (so Reiske) Ὀλύμπου). Soterichus had evidently completed his career having served as a cavalry officer. His name, the formula *πληρώσας στρατιήν*, and the insistence on not amassing dishonest wealth all point to a late empire date. The allusion to seeing Olympus is unusual; other instances are much earlier in date and of different character, cf. *Anth. Gr.* vii 62 (Plato's soul), 241 (one of the royal Ptolemies of Egypt), 362 (the soul of a rhetor Aetius). This again probably indicates a later date, and suggests Christian influence, cf. e.g. *Anth. Gr.* viii 1, 32, 38. Other pointers to a late date are the use of hexameters and the formula *καὶ μετὰ πότμον*; see A. Cameron, in *Athenaeum* 1967, 143f.

Soterichus 2

?v.inl. (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia; he had recently conferred benefits on the city by raising its status (*αἱ γὰρ πρότερον περὶ ὁμοτιμίας ἐρίζουσαι (sc. πόλεις) νῦν οὐδὲ πολλοστοῦ μέρους τῆς ἀξίας δι' ὑμᾶς ἐφικνοῦνται*), and is now asked to do more by enlarging the province or adding new buildings (*ἢ πόλεων ἀριθμὸν, ἢ ἀναπέσειν οἰκοδομημάτων*) and by making the provincial governor more powerful in fact as well as in name (*ποιήσατε δὲ ἡμῖν καὶ τὸν ἄρχοντα μείζονα μὴ τῷ ὀνόματι μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τῇ δυνάμει*); Firmus, *Ep.* 17. A similar letter was addressed to Thalassius 1; Firmus, *Ep.* 16.

He was evidently a powerful and influential person in the East, probably at Constantinople at the imperial court. His rank was presumably superior to that of a provincial governor, but there is no indication what office, if any, he may have held. Perhaps a *vir illustris* like Thalassius.

FL. SOTERICHVS 3: v.p., praefectus annonae Alexandriae
L IV/E V; PLRE 1.

Flavius Theodorus Philoxenus Soterichus Philoxenus

Sozomenus 1 domesticus of the PPO Orientis 435/436

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium seeking help for a shipper who lost state corn in a storm at sea; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* 1 300 (addressed *Σωζομένῳ δομῆστικῷ τοῦ ἐπάρχου*). Isidore wrote *Ep.* 1 299 to Fl. Anthemius Isidorus 9 (PPO Orientis a. 435-436) on the same matter. Sozomenus will therefore have been *domesticus* of Isidorus.

Perhaps identical with the historian Sozomenus 2.

Salamanes Hermeias Sozomenus 2 advocate (at Constantinople);
historian E/M V

Author of an ecclesiastical history covering the period 324-439, and of a briefer compendium of history from the ascension of Christ to the overthrow of Licinius (not extant); Soz. *HE* praef., 1 1.12.

Full name; MSS of Soz. *HE*, and Phot. *Bibl.* 30. For the proper name 'Salamanes', cf. Soz. *HE* vi 32. The form *Σαλαμίνιος* in e.g. Nic. Call. *HE* 1 1 is erroneous and there is no reason to suppose that Sozomen had any connection with Salamis.

He was born into a family recently converted to Christianity, which lived at Bethelia near Gaza; his grandfather, originally a pagan,

became famous around Ascalon and Gaza as an interpreter of the scriptures; Soz. *HE* v 15.

ADVOCATE at Constantinople c. a. 440: when he came to write his history, he was practising as an advocate at Constantinople; Soz. *HE* II 3.10-11 (see Aquilinus 2 for text). Styled 'σχολαστικός' in MSS of Soz. *HE* and in Phot. *Bibl.* 30.

He was apparently still alive in 443; Soz. *HE* praef. (he alludes to a recent imperial visit to Heraclea Pontica in the preface addressed to Theodosius II; such a visit occurred in 443, *Nov. Theod.* 23, a. 443 May 12).

Perhaps identical with Sozomenus 1.

For modern studies, see bibliography in *ODCC* s.v. Sozomen, and see further *P-W* IIIA 1240-8.

Spadusa confidante of Galla Placidia c. 422

She and Helpidia were close advisers of Galla Placidia (*αἷς καὶ τὰ πολλὰ προσείχε*); they encouraged the growth of enmity between her and the emperor Honorius; Olymp. fr. 40.

The identity of Spadusa with Padusia (wife of the MVM Felix 14) cannot be excluded, although it is only an hypothesis; cf. Oost, *Galla Placidia Augusta*, p. 170 with n. 2, and (dismissively) de Lepper, *De Rebus Gestis Bonifatii*, p. 53 n. 1.

Spanicius (Theoph. AM 5972): see Sporacius

Spartiatius PPO Illyrici 491/518

Addressee of a law of Anastasius mentioning Macedonia and Dacia; *C/ XII* 49.12 ('Spartiatio pp. Illyrici').

SPECIOSA (?c.f.), religiosa femina (in Italy) 503

Relative (adfinis) of Olybrius 5 who asked Ennodius to undertake some business with her and her sisters; Ennod. *Ep.* II 13 (*quae iniunctis de religiosis feminis Speciosa et germanis eius, male est animo quod implere non potui*). She lived with her sisters at Ticinum but was away when Ennodius paid a visit there (in spring 503); Ennod. *Ep.* II 3. She is described as 'lux ecclesiae', Ennod. *Ep.* II 2; and 'ecclesiae decus', *Ep.* II 3 (both letters addressed to her in summer 503).

Speciosus 1 PVR (III) c. 493/496?; cos. 496

His name suggests that he was related to Speciosa and her sisters,

SPERCHIUS

who were themselves related to Olybrius 5; cf. Ennod. *Ep.* II 2-3, 13 (all in summer 503).

CONSVL (West) a. 496 with Paulus 26 (East); *Fasti Augustani* (= *Chron. Min.* III, p. 385). The other *fasti* omit his consulship, and it is not recorded elsewhere. He was presumably appointed by Theoderic, not recognized by Anastasius, and subsequently erased from the records in the West (perhaps when Theoderic sought to improve relations with the East).

PATRICIVS and PVR III: salvo d.n. Speciosus (sic) patricius praefectus urbis tertio; VI 37130 = XV 7119 bronze tablet (text preserved in one MS only). The expression 'd(omino) n(ostro)' presumably refers to Theoderic; if so, the date was when relations between East and West were strained. Speciosus was perhaps PVR for the third time in c. 493/496, close to his consulship.

Speciosus 2

v.d., comitiacus (in Italy) 507/511

Given instructions by Theoderic in 509 for handling an enquiry into violence by agents of leading senators against members of the Green faction; Cass. *Var.* I 27 (a. 509; addressed 'Specioso'). Instructed to restore property to Agapita and her husband Basilius 8 which had been wrongly sold; Cass. *Var.* II 10 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Specioso viro devoto comitiaco'). On *comitiaci*, cf. Jones, *LRÉ* I 254-5 with n. 43, and see **Be...** and **Holosiricus**.

SPERANTIVS

v.sp., comes consistorianus (East) 435-438

He was one of the 'spectabiles comites consistoriani' appointed to serve on the second commission on the *Codex Theodosianus* in 435; *CTh* I 1.6 (a. 435 Dec. 20). When the Code was published in 438 his name appeared among the 'viri spectabiles comites sacri nostri consistorii' who had helped to compile it; *Nov. Theod.* I (a. 438 Feb. 15).

Sperchius

CRP (West) 397

CRP (West) a. 397: in office a. 397 May 17^S (MSS Dec. 17), *CTh* X 1.14^a dat. Mediolano (called 'Hyperechius' MSS); 397 June 17, *CTh* VII 13.12^a dat. Med. ('Sperechius' MSS). He was concerned with a claim by the *res privata* for the house of Ampelius (*PLRE* I), but was not personally known to Symmachus; Symm. *Ep.* V 54, 66 (called 'frater noster Sperchius vir inlustris' in both letters).

SPES v.sp. (in Italy) 507/511

He and Domitius 6, 'viri spectabiles', were granted swamp land near Spoletium by Theoderic, to drain it and enjoy the use of the land thereby recovered; the *actores* of Spes reported that work was severely hindered because Domitius was not forthcoming with his share of the money; Cass. *Var.* II 21 (a. 507/511).

Sporacius 1 ?PVC 474/491

Addressee of two laws of Zeno concerning the water supply of Constantinople; *CJ* XI 43.9 (Sporacio) and 10 (MSS Spontio). He was presumably PVC and will have held office after the addressee of *CJ* XI 43.8, Adamantius 2.

Sporacius 2 scholarius (East) ?481

Ὁ σχολάριος; he attempted to assassinate Illus 1 on orders from Ariadne and Urbicius 1, failed and was put to death; Joh. Mal. 387, Joh. Mal. fr. 35 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 164), Theoph. AM 5972 (called 'Spanicius'), John of Nikiu 88.71-3 (a confused version). The date was probably 481 (cf. Illus).

Fl. Sporacius 3 comes domesticorum peditum (East) 450-451;
cos. 452

Full name; *P. Vindob. Sijp.* 11. His name is spelt indifferently Σποράκιος and Σφωράκιος. On the name, see Justi, p. 310 s.n. Σποράκης, n. 2.

COMES (East) a. 448: Theod. *Ep.* 97 (late 448; addressed Σπορακίῳ κόμητι).

COMES DOMESTICORVM PEDITVM (East) a. 450-451: in office by 450; *CJ* XII 17.3 (a law of Theodosius II and Valentinian III addressed 'Sporacio comiti domesticorum peditum'). In 451 Oct. 8-25 he attended several sessions of the Council of Chalcedon: *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), II i.ii, p. 69 (Oct. 10), p. 84 (Oct. 17), p. 138 (Oct. 25) (styled ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος κόμης τῶν καθωσιωμένων δομεστικῶν or similar; he probably still commanded the *pedites*, cf. Aetius 8). In office a. 451/452; *CJ* XII 3.2 (a law of Valentinian III and Marcian addressed 'Sporacio comiti domesticorum et consuli', perhaps issued while he was consul designate since his consulship (see below) was probably not recognized in the West).

CONSVL (East) a. 452 with Fl. Bassus Herculanus 2 (West): *Fasti*,

STARCEDIVS

ACOec. II i.iii, pp. 120, 122, 124, *P. Vindob. Sijp.* 11. From western documents of this year he appears not to have been recognized in the West.

Probably identical with Sphoracius who escaped a fire and in gratitude built the Church of St Theodorus at Constantinople; *Just. Nov.* 3.1, *Anth. Gr.* I 6-7, cf. Chrysippus, *Enc. in Thdr.* (in *Byz. Archiv* 7, 74-6), *Patr. Const.* III 30. He was a devout Christian, *Theod. Ep.* 97; and received the dedication of Theodoret's work *Haereticarum Fabularum Compendium*. Cf. also *Mich. Syr.* VIII 13 (patron of Theodoret).

His nephew was Anatolius 6; *Anth. Gr.* I 7. Cf. *Anonymus* 4.

SPVDASIVS

comes (Augustae) (East) E/M V

Senuthis of Athribis once delivered a sermon before Spudasius, 'dem Komes der Konigin', and his brother; *Leipoldt*, 165 n. 6 (on p. 166) (from Zoega, *Catal. Cod. Copt.* 468). He was presumably a *comes* in the retinue of either Eudocia or Pulcheria.

Flavius Claudius Spudasius Marcianus

Spurius Maximianus

STABILIS

v.c., tribunus (West) 399 or 505

...] *Stabilis v.c. tribunus / . . .*; died aged about 40 and was buried '... *Ap]ril. E.L. Theodoro v.c. cons.*'; VI 32046 = Rossi I 929 = *ILCV* 107. The consular date is ambiguous and could be 399 or 505. *Stabilis* was perhaps a *tribunus et notarius*, but if so should be a *vir spectabilis*.

Stabularius

comitiacus (in Italy) 523/526

Received instructions about a fiscal debtor; *Cass. Var.* V 6 (a. 523/526; addressed 'Stabulario comitiaco'). For *comitiaci*, cf. *Jones, LRE* I 254-5 with n. 43, and see *Be. . .* and *Holosiricus*.

STARCEDIVS

?v.sp. 523/526

Styled 'v.s.', he obtained his discharge but lost his donative after complaining that he was worn out 'continuatis laboribus' and, though once 'bellicis . . . aptus insignibus', was now 'ad otiosam vitam vix idoneus'; *Cass. Var.* V 36 (a. 523/526). Evidently a military man, he appears to have been an ordinary soldier but his rank of *vir spectabilis* is not consistent with this. Possibly 'v.s.' here represents 'vir strenuus'; cf. *Cass. Var.* XII 26.

STASIMVS

Stasimus comes (East) 439/443

He received a letter from Theodoret of Cyrthus in 439/43 asking his help for Celestiacus; he is called *ἡ σὴ μεγαλοσπρέπεια* and *ἡ σὴ θαυμασιότης* and in the address of the letter is styled *κομης καὶ πρωτεύων*; Theod. *Ep.* 33. He was therefore a *comes* and probably an *honoratus* (i.e. he had held some office but was now retired; for this probable sense of *πρωτεύων*, cf. Silvanus 5 and Fl. Strategius 9).

STEPHANIA (c.f.) (in Italy) 509-512

Sister of (Fl. Anicius Probus) Faustus 9 and aunt of Avienus 2; Ennod. *Ep.* ix 18. Possibly wife of Asternus 9 (and mother of Marcianus 13); Ennod. *Ep.* vii 17. She was a widow by 511 (possibly in 506; cf. Asterius); Ennod. *Ep.* ix 18 (late 511). She was in Rome in 509; Ennod. *Ep.* vii 28 (late 509; styled 'domna mea' and mentioned with Fadilla and Sabiana). She was of noble birth, a prominent catholic, and is cited among the models of eloquence at Rome in 512; Ennod. *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 410. See stemma 23.

Addressee of three letters from Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* viii 17, ix 15, 18.

STEPHANIONVS v. magn. 508

Magnificus vir domnus Stephanionus filius vester; mentioned by Ennodius in a letter to a bishop Marcellinus in 508; Ennod. *Ep.* vi 17.

STEPHANIS comitissa (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* ii 218 (addressed *Στεφανίδι κομητίσση*).

Eleuthera quae et Stephanis

Stephanus 1; doctor (at Nola) IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Stephanus 2 (MAMA v 5); *PLRE* 1.

STEPHANVS 3 proconsul Asiae ?E V

Native of Naxos; honoured by the city of Ephesus as a just governor; *JOs.* II 44 (1959), Beibl. 279ff., cf. Robert, *REG* 74 (1961), 219ff., no. 536 (inscription from Ephesus: *εἰθυδίκη Στεφανῶ [κ]αθαρῆς μετὰ μόχθου ἀπὸ τῆς εἰκόνα λαϊνέην στήσατο πάσα πόλις· ἔπρεπε Νάξου ἔχειν τέκος ἄλβιον· ἦ ῥα καὶ αὐτοῦ θρεῦατο κισσοφόρου Βάκχου ἐς εὐφροσύνην*). For the date, see Robert, *loc. cit.*

Possibly identical with the Stephanus who completed the construction of a nymphaeum at Ephesus; *IGC* 106 Ephesus (undated).

Stephanus 4 supporter of Theoderic Strabo 478

A supporter of Theodericus Strabo 5 living in Constantinople; in 478 he was arrested with Anthimus 2 and Marcellinus 7, accused of sending information to Theoderic, condemned and sent into exile; Malch. fr. 11.

STEPILANVS 5 v.c., agens in rebus (East) 21. V

Bearer of an official document to Pamphylia; Bean and Mitford, *Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1964-1968*, n. 31 Asar Iepe = Casae, in Pamphylia. Alluded to twice, at C 10 (δια Στεφανου του λαμπροτάτου μαγιστριανου) and B 31 ([Στέφα]νος· ὁ καθωσιωμένος μαγιστριανός). The editors suggest a date in the late fifth century.

Stephanus 6 sophist, (then) monk, at Alexandria 1. V

A sophist ('σοφιστής') at Alexandria; he later became a monk there with Athanasius 5; Zach. *I. Sev.*, pp. 14ff.

Stephanus 7 medical student; (later) monk 1. V

Brother of Zacharias 4 (the rhetor); he was in Alexandria at the same time as his brother, studying medicine until persuaded to become a monk by Paralius; Zach. *I. Sev.*, p. 39.

Stephanus 8 (Greek) grammaticus (at Gaza and Daphne) I V/E VI

Addressee of six letters from Procopius of Gaza; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 13, 71, 89, 103, 105, 134.

A Greek *grammaticus* at Gaza, he visited Daphne near Antioch with Alypius 6 and Hierius 8 his fellow-*grammatici*, and received a letter on the occasion from Procopius of Gaza; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 13 (for the address and details, see Alypius).

He remained in Daphne and set up a school there; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 71, 89. He had borrowed one of Procopius' books and was still receiving letters about it several years later; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 71, 89. He eventually returned it; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 105.

He had a brother, whose name is not recorded; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 105.

In one letter he is styled ἡ ὑμετέρα λαμπρότης, but this is probably not technical; Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 134.

Stephanus 9 doctor L V/E VI

A doctor, father of Alexander of Tralles (*PLRE* III); Alex. Trall. IV 1. He was therefore also the father of Anthemius (the architect), Dioscorus (a doctor at Tralles), Olympius (a jurist) and Metrodorus (a *grammaticus*) (all in *PLRE* III); Agath. v 6.3ff.

STEPHANVS 10 v.sp. (East) L V/E VI

Ὁ περιβλεπτος Στέφανος; mentioned in a letter of Aeneas of Gaza as a mutual acquaintance of himself and Marinianus 2; Aen. Gaz. Ep. 11.

Stephanus #1 MVM (East) 491/518

Addressee of a law of Anastasius, undated; *CJ* VII 51.6 (addressed 'Stephano magistro militum').

STEPHANVS 12 v.magn. (East) V/E VI

Ὁ τῆς μεγαλοπρεποῦς μνήμης; left a large bier, for lavish funerals, to the Great Church at Constantinople; Just. Nov. 59.6 (a. 537).

STEPHANVS 13 v.c. (East) V/VI

Some building work on Samos was done ἐπὶ Στεφάνου τοῦ λανπρ(ο-τάτου) and in a sixth indiction; *IGC* 147 Vathy (Samos). The style of the inscription and the orthography (τύχου for τοίχου) suggest the fifth or sixth century. Stephanus was perhaps *pater civitatis*.

(St)ephanus 14 praefectianus (East) V/VI

Ἐπαρχ(ικός) in Egypt; two *solidi* were paid to him by a *notarius*; *PSI* 891 provenance unknown.

Stephanus 15 notarius (East) V/VI

[Ν]οτάριος; *AE* 1941, 160 Kirşehir (Cappadocia). He was perhaps an ecclesiastical *notarius* and not imperial.

Stephanus 16 grammarian ?V/VI

A grammarian and author of a commentary on Dionysius Thrax of which excerpts are found in the MSS of Dionysius; see Dionysius Thrax (ed. Uhlig), p. 207 and *P-W* IIIA, 2399ff. His date is very uncertain.

Stephanus 17 grammaticus ?V/VI

Author of a verse summary of the contents of the Iliad, one line for each book; *Anth. Gr.* IX 385 (Στεφάνου γραμματικού).

STEPHANVS 18 v.s., vicarius (?Italiae) 506

Ennod. *Dictio* III (title) 'Dictio data Stephano v.s. vicario dicenda Maximo episcopo'. Maximus was bishop of Ticinum, in North Italy, and so Stephanus is unlikely to have been *vicarius urbis Romae*. He was presumably *vicarius Italiae*, although the existence of the post under the Ostrogoths is not otherwise attested.

STEPHANVS 19 (?v.c.) F. VI

Father of Marcellus 5; Ennod. *Ep.* VII 24 (a. 509). Probably of noble family.

STEPHANVS 20 comes (?sacrae vestis) (in Italy) 507/511

He informed Theoderic (comitis Stephani insinuatione) of delays in connection with the *sacra vestis*; Cass. *Var.* I 2 (a. 507/511). Perhaps therefore *comes sacrae vestis*. Cf. Theon 6.

STEPHANVS 21 v.sp., comes primi ordinis (in Italy) 507/511

Addressed as 'Stephanus v.s. comes primi ordinis et ex principe officii nostri' by Theoderic; in 507/511 as reward for long and loyal service he received the *comitiva primi ordinis* and the style of *spectabilis* (spectabilitatis honorem, quem militiae sudore deterisis iusta deputavit antiquitas, praesenti tibi auctoritate conferimus, ut laboris tui tandem finitas excubias remuneratione comitivae primi ordinis iam securus intellegas); he also received the *privilegia* due to former *principes* of his *schola* (privilegia quae tribui scholae tuae ex principibus divalia constituta voluerunt); Cass. *Var.* II 28 (a. 507/511). He was perhaps a former *agens in rebus* (schola tua) who became *princeps* of the *comitiaci* (cf. *Be* . . . and see Jones, *LRF* III 48 n. 43) and retired with the *comitiva primi ordinis* (cf. *CJ* XII 21.6).

STEPHANVS 22 v.sp., comes (East) 519

V.s., comes; relative of Fl. Vitalianus 2; sent with Leontius 25 by Justin to meet envoys from Pope Hormisdas in 519; they met at Scampa (in Epirus Nova); *Coll. Avell.* 213 (519 Feb./March).

Stephanus 23 grammaticus 519/538

'The learned and believing grammarian (᾿γραμμ᾿αρος) Stephen'; bearer of a letter from Thecla 3 to Severus of Antioch in exile; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel.* IX 3 (a. 519/538).

Stephanus Byzantius 24 author of a geographical lexicon V/VI,
perhaps MVI

Author of a geographical lexicon, the *Ethnica*, extant only in an epitome made by Hermolaus (*PLRE* III). Internal evidence points to a date of composition not before the mid sixth century; Steph. Byz. s.v. Ἀνακτόριον (alludes to Eugenius 2, ὁ πρό ἡμῶν τὰς ἐν τῇ βασιλίδι σχολὰς διακοσμήσας, who lived in the reign of Anastasius), s.v. Ἀκόνα (mentions an island belonging to Petrus mag. off. and patricius (*PLRE* III), who lived under Justinian), s.v. Θεοῦπολις (the name of Antioch after 526), s.v. Δαραι (called Ἀναστασιούπολις), s.v. Συκαί (called Ἰουστινιαναί). If these entries are all original, Stephanus was a teacher at Constantinople and lived under Justinian I (since Petrus is apparently still alive). However Hermolaus is said to have dedicated his epitome to an emperor Justinian and he was himself a teacher at Constantinople (so *Stuid.* F 3048); he may therefore have lived under Justinian I and have added a number of contemporary references while making his epitome. If so, the date of Stephanus must be earlier than Justinian, though later than the geographer Marcianus whom he cites (Marcianus 13, in *PLRE* I). Alternatively, the emperor to whom Hermolaus dedicated the epitome might have been Justinian II (685-95, 705-11), and Stephanus therefore could have lived under Justinian I.

See further *P-W* IIIA 2369ff.

Fl. Stephanus 25 PPO (?of Illyricum) c. 521 or 529

One of three praetorian prefects who issued a prefectorial edict to the governor of Lydia; *Just. Nov.* 166 (undated). Of his two colleagues Demosthenes 4 was PPO Orientis, a post he held in 521 and again in 529. The other was Fl. Faustus 6 who, to judge by his name, was a Roman aristocrat, and probably therefore PPO Italiae. The remaining prefecture, Illyricum, was presumably that held by Stephanus.

STILLAS dux (Aegypti) c. a. 458-460

Sent by Leo I to restore order in Alexandria after the killing of bishop Proterius in 457; ordered to expel the monophysite bishop

STRATEGIUS 4

Timothy Aelurus (who was banished in 460); *Zach. HE* iv 9 ('στρῆγ' = στρατηγός), *Liberat. Brev.* 15 (dux Alexandriae), 16 (dux), *Evagr. HE* ii 8, *Mich. Syr.* ix 1, cf. *Theoph. AM* 5951 (who gives the name of the man sent by Leo as 'Caesarius').

Stilas presumably succeeded Dionysius 7 as *comes et dux Aegypti*

Fl. Stilicho: tribunus praetorianus militaris c. 383, comes sacri stabuli c. 384, comes domesticorum c. 385/392, *MVM* (in Thrace) ?392-393, comes et *MVM praesentalis* (West) 394-408, cos. 400, cos. (II) 405; *PLRE* I.

Storacius PVR 443; PPO (Italiae?) 454

PVR a. 443 March 13; *Nov. Val.* 11^a (p(ro)p(osita) in loco Traiani). PPO (?ITALIAE) a. 454 Oct. 28; *Nov. Val.* 2.4^a. The law is a western law and Storacius was probably PPO Italiae. He may have been the newly-appointed successor of Boethius I.

Probably not to be identified with the addressee of a letter from Ruricius; *Rur. Ep.* ii 60 (filio Storachio). It was written between c. 485 and 507, when Ruricius was bishop, and so is rather late for this man to be the addressee. However the name is rare and the correspondent of Ruricius may be this man's son or grandson.

Theodericus Strabo

STRATEGIUS 1: governor of Pisidia IV/VI; *PLRE* I.

STRATEGIUS 2 vicarius Africae 403

At Rome in 396, addressee of a letter from Symmachus; *Symm. Ep.* viii 46 (for the date, Seeck, *Symm.*, pp. cxcix-cc).

VICARIUS AFRICAE a. 403 May 30; *CTh* ix 26.3^a.

Strategius 3 PPO Illyrici 415

CRP (East) a. 410 March 1; *CTh* xvi 5.50^a (part of the same anti-Eunomian measures as *CTh* xvi 5.49 which is addressed to Anthemius I PPO Orientis).

PPO ILLYRICI a. 415 Oct. 31; *CTh* vi 23.1 ('ppo Ill(vrici)')

STRATEGIUS 4 dux (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium written shortly after his appointment as *dux* (ἔλαβες δὲ καὶ νῦν ἐκ βασιλέως ἡγεμονίαν παρέχουσαν δύναμιν); *Isid. Pel. Ep.* i 133 (addressed Στρατηγῶ δούκι).

STRATEGIUS 5

Strategius 5 scholasticus (East) E/MV
 Addressee of two letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* II 179, III 327 (both addressed *Στρατηγίῳ σχολαστικῶ*).

STRATEGIUS 6 consularis Bithyniae 451

The empress Pulcheria wrote to him in late summer 451 announcing her intention to visit Nicaea for the council summoned there (*πρὸς τὸν κοινουλάριον Βιθυνίας Στρατήγιον*); *ACOec.* II 1.1, p. 29 (Greek text), II iii.i, p. 21 (Latin).

Strategius 7 a secretis (East) 475/476

At Constantinople during the revolt of Basiliscus; *V. Dan. Styl.* 84 (*ὁ ἀσηκρήτις*).

Fl. Strategius 8 comes domesticorum (East) 497

Κόμης τῶν καθοσιωμένων δομειστικῶν; son of Apion 1; he was a landowner near Oxyrhynchus; *P. Oxy.* 1982 (a, 497). The title was perhaps honorary, as the *domestici* were ceremonial troops by this date; see Varius 2 and Theophanes 3.

He was a member of the Apion family; see stemma 27.

Perhaps identical with Strategius *ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμης* mentioned in another undated papyrus from Oxyrhynchus; *P. Oxy.* 2799.

Fl. Strategius 9 ex cos.; honorary MVM; patricius; CSL (East)
535–c. 538

Full name; *P. Oxy.* 1928, 1983–4, 2779. Strategius; *elsewhere*.

Of Egyptian origin, he was the son of Appius (= Apion 2); Innocent of Maronea, *Epist. de coll. cum Sev.* 8 (= *ACOec.* IV 2, p. 170). Presumably brother of Heraclides. Possibly father of Fl. Apion Strategius Apion (*cos.* 539; *PLRE III*). See stemma 27.

Honorary CONSVL and honorary MAGISTER MILITVM: he probably bore these titles on Oct. 5, 518; *P. Oxy.* 1928 (the text reads: *Φλ. Στρατηγίῳ ἐνδοξ(ιστάτου) ἀπὸ [ὑ]πάτ(ων) καὶ στρατηλάτ(ων)*); it is dated on Phaophi 8 (Oct. 5) of a twelfth indiction. The relevant years are 518, 533 and 548, but no papyri as late as 548 mention Strategius, who was probably dead by then, while by 533 he had acquired the additional title of *patricius* which is unlikely to have been omitted from his titulature. This leaves Oct. 5, 518, as the likeliest date). Since his father Apion 2 was exiled by Anastasius and not recalled until after the accession of Justin I in July 518, it seems unlikely that Strate-

gius could have had these honorific titles earlier, and he may therefore have received them from Justin between July and October 518. The consulship does not appear in the *Fasti* of ordinary consulships and was therefore honorary. Strategius' military title was also honorary, since it would be inconsistent with his other offices to have been an actual *magister militum* so early or for so long (see below). Ὁ ἐνδοξότατος καὶ ὑπερφνέστατος στρατηλάτης καὶ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων; *P. Oxy.* 1984 (dated Phaophi 30, in a second indiction, presumably Oct. 27, 523). See further below, under *patricius*.

PRAEFECTIVS AVGVSTALIS a. 518/523: he held a civil ἀρχὴ at Alexandria before Sept. 523; *Just. Ed.* 13.15–16 (he held this post after the prefecture of Marinus 7 (512/15), and will presumably therefore not have been appointed until the reign of Justin and the recall of his father; see above).

PATRICIVS: he was *patricius* by 530 Dec. 30; *P. Oxy.* 2779 (ὁ πανεύφημος καὶ εὐκλεέστατος ἀπὸ ὑπάτων στρατηλάτης καὶ πατρικίος). *Gloriosissimus patricius*; Innocent of Maronea, *Epist. de coll. cum Sev.* 5, 7 (= *ACOec.* IV 2, pp. 169–70). Ὁ πανεύφημος ἀπὸ ὑπάτων στρατηλάτης εὐκλεέστατος πατρικίος; *P. Oxy.* 1983 (dated July 28, 535). Πατρικίος; *Just. Nov.* 22 epil., 105, *Proc. BP* II 1.9 (see below).

Sent by Justinian as envoy to negotiate with the Persians in 531 and 532; *Joh. Mal.* 467 (in 531, after the battle of Callinicum, with Rufinus 13), 472 (in 532, after the accession of Chosroes, recalled with Rufinus; but Procopius, *BP* I 22.1, does not name him among Rufinus' colleagues on this occasion).

AGENS VICEM MAGISTRI OFFICIORVM ?a. 532: appointed by Justinian to attend the meeting arranged between catholic and monophysite bishops to discuss doctrinal differences, which met at Constantinople in the Palace of Hormisdas; Innocent of Maronea, in his description of the occasion, says that Strategius was deputizing for the *magister officiorum* at the time (ille enim eo tempore locum tuebatur gloriosi magistri officii); Innocent of Maronea, *Epist. de coll. cum Sev.* 4–5 (= *ACOec.* IV 2, p. 169), *Liberat. Brev.* 9.40. The date was probably 532; see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 378–9 with p. 378 n. 1.

CSL (East) a. 535 April 1–c. 538: 535 April 1, *Just. Nov.* 136 (κόμης λαργιτιόνων); 536 March 18, *Just. Nov.* 22 epil. τεγραφή τοῦ ἰσότυπου Στρατηγίου τῷ ἐνδοξοτάτῳ κόμητι τῶν θείων λαργιτιόνων ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίῳ; 537 Dec. 28, *Just. Nov.* 105 (ὁ ἐνδοξότατος κόμης τῶν θείων λαργιτιόνων, ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίος). *Patricius Strategius, qui nunc comes divinarum ubique largitionum est*; Innocent of Maronea, *Epist. de coll. cum Sev.* 7 (= *ACOec.* IV 2, p. 170), *Liberat. Brev.* 9.40. During this office he was sent by Justinian to arbitrate

between the Arabs Alamundarus 2 and Arethas (*PLRE III*) over some desert wilderness in dispute between them, and reported his belief that the affair was solely intended to provide Persia with an excuse for resuming war; *Proc. BP II* 1.9 (πατρικίος ἀνὴρ καὶ τῶν βασιλικῶν θησαυρῶν ἀρχῶν), 1.11. The date was probably 538 or 539; cf. Alamundarus.

Owner of land at Oxyrhynchus; *P. Oxy.* 1984 (probably a. 523, see above; styled γεουχῶν), *P. Oxy.* 2779 (a. 530; he owned the ἐποίκιον Παγγουλεε[ίου] in the Oxyrhynchite nome).

In two papyri Strategius is described as πρωτεύων κατὰ τε τὴν Ἡρακλεοπολιτῶν καὶ κατὰ ταύτην τὴν λαμπρὰν Ὄξυρυγχιτῶν πόλιν; *P. Oxy.* 2779 (a. 530 Dec. 30), 1983 (a. 535 July 28). Although πρωτεύων seems sometimes to be used as if it were the name of an office (cf. *Stud. Pal.* xx 128, and E. R. Hardy, *The Large Estates of Byzantine Egypt*, 31), it seems to be a more general term, perhaps equivalent to *honoratus*; see Silvanus 5 and cf. *Just. Nov.* 128.16.

Stratio v.inl. (East) E/IV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* 1 229 (addressed Στρατίῳ ἰλλουστρίῳ).

Stratonice sister of Synesius I. IV/EV

Favourite sister of Synesius I, wife of Theodosius 2; *Syn. Ep.* 75. Possibly the sister of Synesius and wife of 'Theodorus' to whom Synesius addressed a letter; *Ep.* 7 (although this may be another sister; see Synesius). See stemma 34.

Stodius I PVC 404

CRP (East) a. 401 Jan. 19; *CTh IX* 42.17^a dat. Cpli.

PVC a. 404 Aug. 29-Sept. 11; 404 Aug. 29, *CTh XVI* 2.37^a dat. Cpli; 404 Sept. 11, *CTh XVI* 4.5^a dat. Cpli. He was ἐπαρχὸς πόλεως in charge of the inquiry into the origins of the fire that destroyed St Sophia and the senate house at Constantinople (on June 20, 404; *Soc.* vi 18.18); *Pall. Dial.*, p. 19 (the law *CTh XVI* 2.37, see above, instructs him to release imprisoned clerics after the investigation had produced no results: quoniam personae ad inquisitionem perpetrati incendii, ut tui culminis suggestio patefecit, nequeunt inveniri, clericos carceris custodia relaxamus). While in office he received a letter of condolence from John Chrysostom on the death of his brother; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 197 (a. 404; addressed Στουδίῳ ἐπάρχῳ πόλεως; he is styled ἡ σὴ μεγαλοπρέπεια).

Studius 2

cos. 454

CONSVI (East) posterior a. 454 with Fl. Aetius 8 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi 1765, *AE* 1924, 58. *P. Amst.* 1.1, Leo, *Ep.* 127-31, 134-7, 139-40, *Anth. Gr.* 14 (see below).

He built a Church of St John the Baptist at Constantinople and founded a community of monks to be attached to it, drawing them from the Acoemeti; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 384 (dated under Genadius, patriarch of Constantinople a. 458-71), Theoph. AM 5955 (= c. a. 462), Cedr. 1611, cf. Suid. Σ 1147. However, verses once inscribed on the building suggest rather that he built it before 454 and received the consulship as a reward; *Anth. Gr.* 14 (ταυτου Ἰωάννη, Χριστοῦ μεγάλῳ θεράποντι. Στουδίου ἀγλαῶν οἴκου ἐδείματο. καρπαλίμως δετῶν κάμεν εὔρετο μισθόν, ἐλών ὑπατιδα ράβδον). The monastery was the Studite community which became famous in later Byzantine times.

Studius left to the Great Church of Constantinople a large bier for use at grand funerals; Just. Nov. 59.6 (he is called ὁ τῆς ἐνδοξου μῆμης).

Suidas calls him δυναστής, founder of the Studite monastery and of the Church of ὁ Ἀρχιστράτηγος Νακωλείας; Suid. Σ 1147.

See now C. Mango, *The Date of the Studius Basilica at Istanbul* (in *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* IV (1978), pp. 115-22).

Suatarius

Visigothic general 498

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 212.

Captured by the Franks when they seized Bordeaux in 498 (capto Suatrio Gothorum duce); *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 498.

Suavegotho

daughter of Sigismund E VI

Daughter of the Burgundian king Sigismund and Ostrogotho Areagni; sister of Sigiric; Avit. *Hom.* 26, Flodoard, *Hist. Rem.* II 1 (which gives her name). She married the Frank Theoderic 6 (king 511-533); Greg. Tur. *HF* III 5. They had two children, Theudebert and a daughter, Theudichild (both in *PLRE* III). See stemmata 42 and 43.

Subarmachius

?comes domesticorum 395/399

Δορυφόρων ἡγεμῶν; he was a Colchian, a descendant of the royal house of Colchis, and was a trusted supporter of Eutropius I; he was also an expert archer and an habitual drunkard; Eun. fr. 77 (= Suid. Σ 793).

SVCESSA

(S) VCESSA

c.f. V/VI

Hic requiescit Sucessa c(larissimae) m(emoriam) f(emina); died aged about 77, buried at Capua; x 8377b = ILCV 1546 Capua.

SVETRIVS (Paul. Nol. *Carm.* XXI 60-2); *PLRE* I.

Sulpicius Alexander

Sulpicius Lupercus Servasius iunior

Sulpicius Severus

Summus ?MVM (honorarius); dux Palaestinae c. 537/538

Native of Palestine; Chor. *Laud. Summi* 11. Brother of Iulianus (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BP* II 1.10, cf. *Laud. Summi* 33 (alludes to an unnamed brother of Summus).

By 520 he was already a man of experience who had held several official appointments (*ἀνὴρ πολὺ πειρὸς καὶ διαφόρους πολιτικὰς ἀρχὰς διανύσας*); he was in Jerusalem in Aug./Sept. 520 when he advised the patriarch John of Jerusalem to seek the prayers of St Sabas in order to end a long drought in Palestine; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 67. He was not in office at the time, since his first appointment to Palestine came later (see below). The allusion to earlier appointments is of uncertain interpretation; Cyril uses a similar expression of the careers of Enekratius and Euphemia 2, where the meaning is also doubtful.

?DVX SYRIAЕ a. 526: when Antioch was struck by the earthquake of 526, Summus was *στρατηγός*; Chor. *Laud. Summi* 6. He distinguished himself by his continuing generosity to the stricken city and also by dispensing with his official dress in order to help more effectively; Chor. *Laud. Summi* 6-9 (esp. 9 *τότε σε τὸ μέγεθος τῆς φιλοτιμίας ἀπέζωσε καὶ τῆς ἀξίας τὸ σχῆμα παρείδες. ἵνα τὴν ἀξίαν αὐτὴν ἔργῳ σεμνύνης. εἴλου γὰρ εὐ ποιῶν ζώτης ὀφθῆναι μᾶλλον ἢ περ φιλανθρωπίας γυμνός*).

DVX PALAESTINAE a. 531-532: this made him famous and led to his appointment by Justinian over Palestine; *Laud. Summi* 11 (*ὑποτάττει σου Παλαιστίνην τῷ νεύματι· σὺ δὲ περιχαρῶς ἐδέξω τὸ γέρας οὐ πρὸς ἀρχὰς ἔχων ἐρωτικῶς, ἀλλὰ τροφείων τῇ χώρῳ πρόφασιν ἐξευρών*). Perhaps he succeeded Irenaeus 7 who was appointed in 530; cf. *Fasti*. He was certainly in office by September 531; S: Sabas in Constantinople (April to September 531) asked Justinian to order Summus to

build a fort near the monasteries founded in the desert by Sabas to protect them from Saracen raids; *Cyr. Scyth. V. Sabae* 72-3. Summus sent the money for this purpose to Melitas, the successor of Sabas who had died on Dec. 5, 532; *Cyr. Scyth. V. Sabae* 83 (cf. 77 with Schwartz's note, for the date of Sabas' death, 532, not 531). His conduct of the administration is praised and described as bringing peace and order to the province; *Laud. Summi* 12. His successors could not emulate his example; *Laud. Summi* 13. He reconciled two phylarchs who quarrelled; *Laud. Summi* 16-17. He put a stop to raiding by barbarians; *Laud. Summi* 20. He also intervened on the Egyptian frontier to protect pro-Roman nomads from their enemies; *Laud. Summi* 21-2. Under him the cities were freed from the fear of attack and enjoyed peace; *Laud. Summi* 23. He was responsible for reassessing the taxes of Arabia and was regarded as having achieved a remarkably fair reassessment; *Laud. Summi* 24-7.

He had left this post by 534, when it was occupied by Arator (*PLRE III*).

ΣΥΜΜ (HONORARIUS) and DVX PALAESTINAE c. a. 537/8: he was re-appointed *dux Palaestinae* after an interval; *Laud. Summi* 3 (δείγμα δέ σου πρώτου ἀρχικῆς ἐπιστήμης τὸ δις τὴν αὐτὴν λαχεῖν ἐξουσίαν), cf. *Laud. Summi* 1 (ἡγεμῶν), 41 (στρατηγός). In office in 537/8, when he was appointed with Fl. Strategius 9 to investigate a boundary dispute between the Saracens Alamundarus 2 and Arethas (*PLRE III*); *Proc. BP II* 1.9 (τῶν ἐν Παλαιστίνῃ στρατιωτῶν ἡγησάμενος). In 540 Chosroes alleged that on this occasion he visited Alamundarus and tried to bribe him to ally himself to the Romans; *Proc. BP II* 1.13.

In the title of the panegyric which Choricus delivered to him during this office, he is described as ὁ ἐνδοξότατος στρατηλάτης; *Laud. Summi* (title). The style ἐνδοξότατος, equivalent to *gloriosissimus*, was properly used only by senior *inlustres*, of higher rank than a *dux Palaestinae*. Summus apparently therefore bore an honorific title of *inlustris* grade in addition to his actual post of *dux Palaestinae*, and was presumably *vir gloriosissimus magister utriusque militiae*. He is styled ἐνδοξότατος in *Cyr. Scyth. V. Sabae* 72 alluding to the year 531. If correct, this suggests that he had received his honorific title already.

Choricus praises Summus for an act of charity in acquiring lands near Jerusalem and devoting the revenues to helping the poor; *Laud. Summi* 29-30. He alludes to an (unidentified) Arabian who acted as Summus' adviser (?assessor); *Laud. Summi* 32. He also mentions a verse panegyric on Summus, composed by someone else shortly before his own work; *Laud. Summi* 2.

Suna v.inl., comes (in Italy) 507/511

Suna; Cass. *Var.* II 7. Sona; Cass. *Var.* III 15. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 209.

Instructed by Theoderic to arrange for the rebuilding of the walls of an unnamed city; Cass. *Var.* II 7 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Sunae v.i. comiti'; he is styled 'illustris sublimitas tua'). A case formerly assigned to him to judge (ad viri illustris Sonae iudicium) was subsequently transferred to Theodahad; Cass. *Var.* III 15 (a. 507/511).

To judge by his name, he was a Goth.

SVNHIVADVS v.sp. (in Italy) 507/511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 218.

After long and loyal service (laborum tuorum longa servitia et exploratae fidei multa documenta) he was sent to Samnium by Theoderic to settle disputes arising between Romans and Goths (Samnitarum itaque supplicatione permoti, hoc remedio laborantibus credidimus subvenire, si spectabilitatem tuam iuberemus ad finienda iurgia proficisci . . . intra provinciam itaque Samnii si quod negotium Romano cum Gothis est aut Gotho emersit aliquod cum Romanis, legum consideratione definies); Cass. *Var.* III 13 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Sunhivado v.s.').

To judge by his name he was a Goth. He was probably not governor of the province but a special commissioner.

SVNERICVS comes 459-460; Visigothic general 459-461

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 218.

Sent to Baetica in 459 with part of Theoderic II's army; Hyd. Lem. 193 (s.a. 459) (cum duce suo Sonerico). Successor of Cyrila.

COMES (?REIMILITARIS) a. 459-460; comes; Hyd. Lem. 197 (s.a. 459), 201 (s.a. 460). In 459 he and Nepotianus 2 announced the peace between Theoderic and Majorian in Gallaecia; Hyd. Lem. 197 (s.a. 459). In 460 he and Nepotianus with part of the Gothic army defeated the Sueves at Lucus Augusti in Gallaecia and wasted the district; Hyd. Lem. 201 (s.a. 460). Perhaps in the same year he captured the town of Scallabis (in Lusitania); Hyd. Lem. 206 (s.a. 460).

In 461 he returned to Gaul; Hyd. Lem. 212 (s.a. 461).

Sunigilda wife of Odovacer LV

Wife of Odovacer and presumably mother of Ocla (= Thela);

SYAGRIVS 2

after Odovacer's fall (in 493) she was imprisoned by Theoderic and starved to death; Joh. Ant. fr. 214a. See stemma 45.

SUPERBIVS (v.c.) 510/511

Son of the v.c. Armentarius 2; Cass. *Var.* III 33 (a. 510/11).

Superianus sophist (at Athens) L V

Native of Isauria; began to study rhetoric when already aged 30; pupil of Lachares 2; attained his ambition and was appointed to the sophistic chair at Athens (*ἀνθηγορεύετο σοφιστής*); Dam. fr. 140 (= Suid. O 1079, Σ 799), Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 83 (= Phot. *Bibl.* 242). Ο σοφιστής, wrote attacking Metrophanes; Dam. fr. 141 (= Suid. M 1011).

SUPERIVS: v.c., consularis Byzacenaе L IV/E V; *PLRI* 1.

SYAGRIA (?c.f.) (in Gaul) L V

A wealthy lady living at Lyons in c. 494, when she helped to ransom Italians held captive by the Burgundians; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 173 (= p. 376). Also mentioned in the *Vita Eugendi* 12 (she lived at Lyons and founded churches and monastic establishments), *Vita Abbatum Acaunensium* 2 (she lived at Lyons), *Vita Domitiani* = *JSS* July I. pp. 48ff. (at Lyons). Possibly of senatorial family.

Syagrius 1: son of Timasius 396; *PLRE* 1.

SYAGRIVS 2 Roman ruler (in North Gaul) 465-486/487

Son of Aegidius; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 18, 27, Fredegar. III 12, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 8. Therefore a native of Gaul.

He survived his father, who died in 465; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 18 (mortuus est autem Aegidius et reliquit filium Syagrium nomine).

He succeeded to his father's power and established his capital at Soissons; *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 8 (Syagrius enim, filius eius, in regnum eius resedit; constituit sedem regni sui in Suessionis civitate). In 486/7 he was 'king of the Romans' with his capital at Soissons (Syagrius Romanorum rex, Aegidi filius, apud civitatem Sexonas, quam quondam supra memoratus Aegidius tenuerat, sedem habebat); in this year, the fifth year of the reign of Clovis (Chlodovechus), he was defeated by the Franks and fled for refuge to the Visigothic king Alaric II at Toulouse; in response to threats from Clovis, Alaric surrendered him, and Syagrius was murdered and his kingdom seized by Clovis (regnoque eius accepto, cum gladio clam

SYAGRIVS 2

feriri mandavit); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 27, cf. 41. Fredegar. III 15 (called 'Romanorum patricius'), *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 9.

By this period Soissons and northern Gaul were cut off overland from the Roman empire by barbarian kingdoms; Syagrius will therefore have exercised power as an independent ruler succeeding his father, not as an appointed Roman official.

SYAGRIVS 3

(v.c.) LV

Addressee of two letters from Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 5 (date unknown), VIII 8 (c. 474).

Greatgrandson of Fl. Afranius Syagrius (*cos.* 381; *PLRE* I); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 5.1, VIII 8.3. A native of Gaul; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 8.1 (*Gallianae flos iuventutis*).

He owned an estate called Taionnacus (perhaps near Taionnum in the territory of the Haedui; cf. Sid. Ap. (Loeb) II, p. 436 n. 1) and was reproached by Sidonius for devoting all his time and energies to cultivating his estate and not playing the part in public life that his illustrious ancestry required; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 8.

The second letter, *Ep.* v 5, was presumably written after this. He is acclaimed by Sidonius for the quickness and ease with which he acquired a knowledge of the German language (*quantum stupeam sermonis te Germanici notitiam tanta facilitate rapuisse*), and was now in demand in the Burgundian kingdom (perhaps at the Burgundian capital of Lyons) as a judge and arbitrator (*adstupet tibi epistulas interpretanti curva Germanorum senectus et negotiis mutuis arbitrum te disceptatoremque desumit. Novus Burgundionum Solon in legibus disserendis . . . decernis audiris*); *Ep.* v 5.

SYMMACHIVS

comes (East) E/MV

Addressee of two letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 44 (addressed *Συμμαχίῳ κόμητι*), 45 (*τῷ αὐτῷ*).

SYMMACHVS 1 (x 8059 n. 389): *PLRE* I.

Symmachus 2

PMVM or dux (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 165 (addressed *Συμμάχῳ στρατηγῷ*).

Symmachus 3

consul 446

CONSVL (West) posterior a. 446 with Fl. Aetius 7 (West) *cos.* III: *Fasti*, Rossi I 734-5.

He is not recorded elsewhere but was presumably of the aristocratic family of the Symmachi. Perhaps he was son of Q. Fabius Memmius Symmachus 10 and father of Q. Aurelius Memmius Symmachus 9 (cf. stemma 22). He may be identical with the Symmachus to whom Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius dedicated the *Liber de differentiis et societatis verborum Graecorum et Latinorum*; see Theodosius 20.

Symmachus 4 ?Mag. Off. (East) 519; patricius (East) 519-520

In 519 he went as envoy to Italy (Orientis legatus); Cass. *chron.* s.a. 519.

PATRICIUS (East) a. 519-520: *Coll. Avell.* 221 (a. 519 April 29) (patricius), *Coll. Avell.* 229 (a. 520 July 15) (vir magnificus patricius).

?MAG. OFF. (East) a. 519: in 519 Hormisdas wrote to his envoys at Constantinople 'per magistrianum, qui in patricii Symmachi remeavit obsequium'; *Coll. Avell.* 221. If this means that the *magistrianus* (i.e. *agens in rebus*) served under Symmachus, then the latter must have been *magister officiorum*.

Hormisdas mentioned Symmachus and Romanus 8 in 520 as having promised that the papal envoys would not be long delayed in Constantinople; *Coll. Avell.* 229.

Symmachus 5 learned Jew (?at Ravenna) 526

A learned Jew (*scolasticus Iudaeus*), he announced on Aug. 26, 526, Theoderic's orders that catholic churches would be occupied by the Arians on the following Sunday; Anon. Val. 16.94. He was probably at Ravenna, since Theoderic held court there.

Aurelius Anicius Symmachus 6 PVR 418-420

Inscr. 1) vi 1193; 2) vi 1719 = D 801; 3) vi 36962; 4) xiv 4719 Ostia.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1-4. Symmachus; *Codes, Coll. Avell.*

Evidently a relative of the orator Symmachus (*PLRE* I); probably a nephew by a brother or sister who married a member of the Anician family. Cf. stemma 27 in *PLRE* I.

PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 415 Aug. 28, *CTh* xi 30.65^a. He enjoyed the right of hearing appeals in this office; *Inscr.* 1 (cited below).

PVR a. 418 Dec. 24-420 Jan.: 418 Dec. 24; *Coll. Avell.* 14.2 (entered office two days before Pope Zosimus died on Dec. 26). He wrote to the imperial court in late 418/early 419 over the disputed papal elections at Rome, sending *Coll. Avell.* 14 (a. 418 Dec.

28), 16 (a. 419 Jan. 8), 19 (a. 419 Jan. 25), 29 (a. 419 March 23), 32 and 34 (both undated) and receiving *Coll. Avell.* 15 (a. 419 Jan. 3), 18 (a. 419 Jan. 15), 21 and 30 (both undated), 31 (a. 419 March 26), 33 (a. 419 April 8). V.c., praet. urb., iterum vice sacra iudicans; *Inscr.* 1. V.c., praet. urb., vice sacra iudicans (or similar); *Inscr.* 2-4. A. 420, *Inscr.* 2 (dated in Constantius' third consulship); a. 408-423, *Inscr.* 3 (under Honorius and Theodosius); a. 395/423, *Inscr.* 2 (under Honorius); undated, *Inscr.* 4. He repaired and decorated a market at Ostia during his prefecture, *Inscr.* 4; and carried out work in the Roman Forum, *Inscr.* 3.

Perhaps a Christian; cf. Chastagnol, *Les Fastes*, 281.

Q. Aurelius Symmachus 7; PVR 384-385, cos. 391; author; *PLRE* 1.

Fl. Symmachus 8 cos. 522

Full name; *CIL* x 4496, Rossi 1980, *Stud. Pal.* xx 137. Symmachus; *elsewhere*. Neither he nor his brother is named in the *Consolatio Philosophiae*.

Brother of Fl. Boethius 3; *AE* 1961, 284 (Symmaco et Boetio germanis vv. cc. consulibus). They were sons of Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius 5, who mentions the joint consulship of his two young sons in *Cons. Phil.* II 3.8, 4.7. Their mother was Rusticana 1, their aunts Galla 5 and Proba 1; see stemma 22.

CONSVI (West) prior a. 522 with Fl. Boethius 3 (West); *Fasti*, Rossi 1977-80, 982, 986, *CIL* v 5430, vi 9162, 32043, ix 2074, x 4496, xii 2309, 2404, *AE* 1961, 284, *Stud. Pal.* xx 137, *P. Ross.-Georg.* III 33, *Boeth. Cons. Phil.* II 3.8, 4.7, *Cass. Libell.* (= *MGH* (A.4) III, p. vi), *CIL* XII 933 could be from 487 or 522, but see Mommsen's note in *CIL* which argues for the later date.

The family property, confiscated on Boethius' downfall, was restored to his children soon after Theoderic died in 526; *Proc. BG* I 25.

Q. Aurelius Memmius Symmachus junior 9 PVR 476, 491;
cos. 485; patricius

Q. Aurelius Symmachus; VI 52162, Aurelius Memmius Symmachus; subscript to Macrobius' *Somnium Scipionis*. Symmachus junior; *Avit. App.* VI 30 (ed. Peiper, p. 189), *CIL* XII 932, 2487. Symmachus; *elsewhere*.

Probably son of Symmachus 3; grandson of Q. Fabius Memmius Symmachus 10; and great-grandson of the orator Q. Aurelius Symmachus (*PLRE* 1); cf. *Ennod. Ep.* VII 25 (restat in potestate celsitu-

dinis vestrae, si sustinere eligetis garrulum, non tacere et de originario Symmachiani fontis lacte me pascere. Vale in Christo nostro, Romanae gentis nobilitas). See stemma 22, and cf. below.

In 476/483 his name was inscribed on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32162. For the date, see Aggerius.

PVR a. 476/491: v.c. praef. urbi; D 8955 = *AE* 1904, 148 bronze tablet (in Gaul), dated under Zeno and Odovacer. The tablet does not mention the consulship and he may therefore have been city-prefect before 485.

CONSVL (West) a. 485 with no colleague (West or East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 843, 884-5, *Coll. Avell.* 70, *CIL* v 5425, 6237, xii 932, 2057, 2485, 2487, 2702, *AE* 1969/70, 86, *Avit. App.* xi 30 (ed. Peiper, p. 189) (post fasces posuit vel cingula Symmacus alma iunior), *Cass. Libellus* (cited below), *Proc. BG* i 1.32, *Lib. Pont.* 55.5, *Greg. Dial.* iv 14.

During the disputes at Rome over the papal elections of 498, he joined Faustus 9 as a supporter of Pope Symmachus; *Avit. Ep.* 34 (a. 502).

Addressee of a letter from Ennodius in 509; *Ennod. Ep.* vii 25.

PATRICIVS: he was already *patricius* in 510; *Ennod. Ep.* viii 28 (late autumn, 510; mentions a letter 'ad domnum patricium Symmachum'), cf. *Ennod. Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 408 (patricii Festus et Symmachus, in early 512). *Patricius vir* (or similar); *Cass. Var.* i 23, ii 14, iv 6, 22, 51 (all 507/511), *Boeth. de arithm. (dedicatio)*, *Agnellus* 39, *Mar. Avent. s.a.* 525, *Greg. Dial.* iv 14 (consul et patricius), 31 (patricius).

Between 507 and 511, he and Festus 5 brought an action against Paulinus 11; *Cass. Var.* i 23. He tried a case of alleged parricide; *Cass. Var.* ii 14 (addressed 'Symmacho patricio'). He was instructed to see that the sons of Valerianus 5 remained in Rome to complete their education; *Cass. Var.* iv 6 (addressed 'Symmacho v.i. patricio'). He was one of five senators appointed to aid the PVR Argolicus in a trial of senators accused of magic; *Cass. Var.* iv 22 (a. 510/511). His privately undertaken building activities at Rome were praised, and he was instructed to repair the crumbling *Theatrum Pompeii*; *Cass. Var.* iv 51 (Symmacho patricio).

He later became 'caput senatus' (possibly after the death of Festus 5); *Anon. Val.* 15.92.

¶ENVOY of Theoderic to Constantinople, date unknown: he visited Constantinople at least once, perhaps as envoy, and the grammarian Priscianus 2 there dedicated three of his minor works to him; *Keil, Gramm. Lat.* iii, p. 405, *Teuffel, Röm. Lit.* iii⁶, p. 491 n. 4.

After the death of his son-in-law Boethius 5 (see below), he was arrested, taken to Ravenna from Rome, and executed on a charge of treason by Theoderic in 525; Anon. Val. 15.92, Proc. *BG* I 1.32, Agnellus 39, Mar. Avent. s.a. 525, *Fast. Vind. Post.* s.a. 523, *Lib. Pont.* 55.5, Greg. *Dial.* IV 31.

His son-in-law was Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius 5 (author of the *Consolatio Philosophiae*); Boeth. *Cons. Phil.* I 4.40, II 4.5, *de sancta Trinitate* (dedication), Anon. Val. 15.92, Proc. *BG* I 1.32, Agnellus 39. His daughters were Rusticiana I (wife of Boethius), Proc. *BG* III 20. 27-9; Galla 5, Greg. *Dial.* IV 14, Fulgent. *Ep.* II; and Proba I, Fulgent. *Ep.* II-IV. See stemma 22.

He was a philosopher noted for his love of justice and for his generosity; Proc. *BG* I 1.32. His upright character and love of learning were praised by his son-in-law; Boeth. *Cons. Phil.* I 4.40 (*praeterea penetral innocens domus, honestissimorum coetus amicorum, socer etiam sanctus et aeque ac tu ipsa (sc. Philosophia) reverendus ab omni nos huius criminis suspicione defendunt*), II 4.5 (*atqui viget incolumis illud pretiosissimum generis humani decus Symmachus socer et – quod vitae pretio non segnīs emerēs – vir totus ex sapientia virtutibusque factus suarum securus tuis ingemescit iniuriis*), cf. Cass. *Libell.* (Cass. *Var.* ed. Mommsen, p. v) (Symmachus patricius et cons. ordinarius vir philosophus, qui antiqui Catonis fuit novellus imitator, sed virtutes veterum sanctissima religione transcendit). He was noted for his literary activities and is cited together with Festus 5 by Ennodius in early 512 as a model of eloquence; *Paraenesis Didascalica*, p. 408. Ennodius also sent copies of his writings to him for his opinion; p. 410. He was assisted by Macrobius Plotinus Eudoxius 7 in improving the text of his copy of the *Somnium Scipionis* of Macrobius; Subscript to Macrobius' *Comm. in Somnium Scipionis* I. Boethius dedicated his *de Trinitate* and his *de arithmetica* to him; Boeth. *de Trin.* (dedicatio), *de arithm.* (dedicatio) (he knew Greek). He himself delivered a famous speech *pro allecticiis* in the Senate and also composed an *Historia Romana* in seven books; Cass. *Libellus* (*dixit sententiam pro allecticiis in senatu parentesque suos imitatus historiam quoque Romanam septem libris edidit*). Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 83-4.

Q. FABIVS MEMMIVS SYMMACHVS 10 v.c., praetor 401

Full name; IV 1699 = D 2946, VI 1782 = D 2947, Paris MS of Symmachus' letters (cited below). Symmachus; *elsewhere*.

He was the son of the writer Q. Aurelius Symmachus (*PLRE* I); VI 1699 = D 2946, *Symm. Ep.* II 81, V 33, 68, VI 41, VIII 21, 71-3,

SYMPHOSIUS

ix 29A, Symm. MS, Olymp. fr. 44. His mother was Rusticiana (*PLRE* 1); Symm. *Rel.* 34.12, *Ep.* ii 55, ix 150. He had a sister, older than himself, who married Nicomachus Flavianus junior (= Flavianus 14, in *PLRE* 1). He himself married a granddaughter (perhaps Galla 1) of Virius Nicomachus Flavianus (= Flavianus 15, in *PLRE* 1) in 401; vi 1782 = D 2947 (Flavianus is his 'prosocer'), Symm. *Ep.* iv 14, ix 93, 106-7. See stemma 22, and *PLRE* 1, stemmata 16 and 27.

He was born in 383/384; Symm. *Ep.* ii 47, 48, viii 69. He gave his quaestorian games in December 393; Symm. *Ep.* ii 77 (the preparations are mentioned in *Ep.* ii 59, v 20, 22, 46, ix 117 and the formal gifts sent afterwards in *Ep.* ii 81, viii 76). His education included the study of Greek; Symm. *Ep.* iv 20 (a. 395; he had recently begun to learn Greek). His studies are mentioned in *Ep.* vi 51, viii 38, ix 29A (a. 397), *Ep.* v 5, vi 61 (a. 398). His father commented with approval on his epistolary style; *Ep.* vii 6, 9 (a. 399/400). In 401 a Gallic rhetorician was sought to be his tutor; *Ep.* vi 34. He gave his praetorian games in 401; they were at first arranged for 400 but postponed so that his father could attend, *Ep.* vii 1 (late 399); preparations for them began well in advance, Symm. *Ep.* iv 59 (late 398, to Euphrasius 1; *designatum tibi ad urbanam praeturam filium meum nuntio*), iv 58, 60, v 83, vii 48, 90, 106, viii 21 (a. 399), vii 122, viii 14, 71 (a. 400), vii 110, ix 6, 132, 137 (early 401). His praetorship was given on a lavish scale and cost 2,000 pounds of gold; Olymp. fr. 44.

In 401 also his marriage took place (see above).

He is perhaps identical with the 'Symmachus heres' who built a temple to Flora at Rome; *Carmen adv. Flavianum* 114.

He is also mentioned by his father in *Ep.* viii 69 (a. 388/389), vi 37 (after 394), vi 12, 15, 26 (late 395/early 396), v 33, vi 41, vii 79, 80, viii 47, 58, 59, 73 (a. 396), v 68 (a. 397), vi 35 (a. 398), v 92 (?a. 400).

After the death of his father, he edited his letters; Paris MS of Symm. *Ep.* (Q. Aureli Symmachi v.c. consulis ordinarii epistularum liber II explicit editus post eius obitum a Q. Fabio Memmio Symmacho v.c. filio).

Symphosius

man of learning (West) ?V/VI

Scholasticus; author of a book of riddles preserved in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* i 286 (Symphosii scholastici aenigmata). Cf. Schanz-Hosius iv 2, pp. 74-6. Many authors represented in the *Codex* were Africans living under the Vandals.

SYNCLETICA

(c.f.) deaconess MV

Diaconissa; sister of Eustathius 8 who dedicated to her his translation of the *Hexaemeron* of St Basil; *PG* 30, 869.

Probably identical with Syncletica, of noble family, elder sister of Perpetua, a keen student of theology and a nun noted for her humility, and a member of the religious group led by Macedonius and including the Christian poet Sedulius; Sedulius, *Ep. ad Macedonium* (= *CSEL* 10, p. 9) (*sacra virgo et ministra. quae superbi sanguinis nobilitatem sic humilitate provexit ad gloriam, ut in caelestis patriae senatu fieri mereatur adlecta*).

Synesius 1

author; bishop of Ptolemais 411-?413

Native of Cyrene; *Syn. Ep.* 4, 50, 94, 101, 103. His family had long been established in Pentapolis; *Syn. Ep.* 124. It claimed descent from the ancient Dorians, Eurysthenes and the Heraclidae; *Syn. Catast.* 1, *Ep.* 57, 113. It was well-to-do and belonged to the curia of Cyrene; *Syn. Ep.* 93, 95, 134. Synesius was probably born c. 365/375; cf. Chr. Lacombrade, *Synésios de Cyrène*, 13.

His father was called Hesychius; *Syn. Hymn VII v.* 31 and cf. P. Maas, *Philol.* 72 (1913), 450-1. Synesius had an elder brother, Euoptius; *Syn. Ep.* 4, 93, 95, 119. He had two sisters, one called Stratonice who married Theodosius 2; *Syn. Ep.* 7, 75, *Hymn VIII v.* 29-30 (with Lacombrade, pp. 16-17). Cousin of Diogenes 2; *Syn. Ep.* 23, 118, 119, 134. Other relatives include: Maximianus 1 (father of Diogenes and uncle of Synesius), *Ep.* 118; Amelius 1, *Ep.* 145; Alexander 3 (another uncle of Synesius), *Ep.* 150; Asphalius, *Ep.* 42; Aeschines, *Ep.* 3; Herodes 2, *Ep.* 3, 38. He was uncle of Dioscorus 1 (son of Euoptius); *Syn. Ep.* 4, 53. See stemma 34.

Synesius married a lady of Christian family at Alexandria in 403; *Syn. Ep.* 105, Lacombrade, p. 137. They had three children, all boys; the eldest, Hesychius 4, was born at Alexandria, probably in 404; *Syn. Ep.* 18, 53. The others were twins, either born at Alexandria or at least conceived there; *Syn. Ep.* 53.

His early education was at Cyrene; *Syn. Ep.* 60. He then went to Alexandria where he studied under Hypatia 1; *Syn. Ep.* 4, 10, 16, 137. In 395 he was in Cyrene but had possibly returned recently from Egypt; *Syn. Ep.* 145 (he alludes to Heraclianus (*comes Aegypti* in 395; *PLRE* 1) as in office). He may therefore have recently completed his studies there, and if so will have been in his early twenties then (for his age, cf. e.g. Augustine). He then spent his time mainly in philosophical and literary pursuits and in hunting; *Syn. Ep.* 1, 11,

57, 91, 100. He never engaged in teaching; Syn. *Ep.* 57. About this period (c. 395/99, cf. below) he visited Athens; Syn. *Ep.* 54, 136.

He now found himself obliged to perform the duties of his position, and he received requests to intercede with the authorities on behalf of various clients; Syn. *Ep.* 144.

In 399 he went to Constantinople on an embassy representing Cyrene and the other cities of Pentapolis; Syn. *de regno* 3, *de insomniis* 9, *Hymn* III. For the date, cf. Lacombrade, pp. 100-1. He remained there for three years; Syn. *de insomniis* 9, *Hymn* III v. 431. His purpose was to obtain remission of taxes in the province; the occasion of the embassy was the delivery of *aurum coronarium*; Syn. *de prov.* (in *PG* 66, 1253c, 1256b) (tax-remission), *de regno* 3 (*aurum coronarium*). His patron was the PPO Aurelianus (*PLRE* 1) who helped him to obtain remission for the cities and in addition for himself exemption from his curial obligations; Syn. *de prov.* 1253c, *Ep.* 31, 34, 38. On the fall of Aurelian he lost all he had gained; Syn. *de prov.* 1256A-B. Later Aurelian returned to power and everything was restored; Syn. *Hymn* III, vv. 473ff., *Ep.* 100.

He left Constantinople during an earthquake, in 402; Syn. *Ep.* 61. He travelled home to Cyrene via Alexandria; Syn. *Ep.* 4 (for the date, 402, cf. Lacombrade, p. 133 n. 9). In the following year he was back in Alexandria and stayed there for two years before returning home in 405; Syn. *Ep.* 123, 129, 132. It was now that he married (see above).

During the following years Pentapolis was subject to annual invasions by barbarian tribes from the hinterland and Synesius was very occupied on his country estate in organizing and taking an active part in military resistance; Syn. *Catast.* 1 (*PG* 66, 1568A), *Ep.* 107, 108, 122, 125, 130, 132, 133.

In 410 the people of Ptolemais asked him to be their bishop and after a delay during which he expressed reservations on doctrinal grounds (*Ep.* 105) he was consecrated at Alexandria by the patriarch Theophilus and went to take up his post after Easter in 411 (for the dates, Lacombrade, pp. 210-12); Syn. *Catast.* 1 (*PG* 66, 1568A), *Ep.* 13, 66, 96, cf. also *Ep.* 5, 11, 13, 57-8, 62, 67, 72, 79, Evagr. *HE* I 15, Nic. Call. *HE* XIV 55.

His eldest son died in 411; Syn. *Ep.* 8, 10, 12, 16, 70, 79, 81, 89, 93, 126. A second son died later the same year; Syn. *Ep.* 89. The third also died, perhaps early in 413 (Lacombrade, p. 270); Syn. *Ep.* 70, 126.

Synesius himself probably died between 413 and 415; Lacombrade, pp. 272-3.

SYNESIUS 1

Several of his works are extant: The *Laus Calvitii, de regno, Aegyptius sive de providentia, Dion, de insomniis*, the two *Catastaseis*, Hymns and many letters. He also wrote a work on hunting, the *Cynegetica*, not extant. Cf. Suid. Σ 1511. See further on his life and thought, Chr. Lacombrade, *Synésios de Cyrène, Hellène et Chrétien* (1951); on his estates, see R.G. Goodchild, *Libyan Studies* (ed. J. Reynolds, 1976), 239 ff.

Synesius 2

CSL (East) 409

CSL (East) a. 409 Nov. 9: in 409 (MSS 412) Synesius, ὁ κόμης τῶν λαργιτιῶνων, together with Varanes 1 and Arsacius 3 checked an irate crowd at Constantinople; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 412 (for the correct date, cf. Marcell. com. s.a. 409 and Fl. Monaxius, in whose urban prefecture the disturbance took place). In office a. 409 (MSS 412) Nov. 9, *CTh* vi 29.10 dat. Cpli (the law, which omits his title, concerns the theft of imperial goods from ports); his office as CSL is confirmed by *CTh* x 20.18 (dated 436 March 8) which mentions a measure of his concerning purple dyeworks (not extant).

He died before 436; *CTh* x 20.18 (dispositione illustris memoriae Synesii revocata).

Possibly identical with the Synesius to whom Isidore of Pelusium wrote one of several letters to high officials attacking the Cappadocian Gigantius; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* 1 483 (perhaps to be dated c. 431/2, see Rufinus 8).

Synesius 3

MV

Brother of Hierax 5; *Dam. fr.* 127 = *Suid. At* 79. Therefore native of Alexandria.

Rufius Synesius Hadrianus

Flavius Synesius Gennadius Paulus

Syrianus 1

doctor (?at Cyrene) EV

Doctor, friend of Synesius, acquainted with Chilas; *Syn. Ep.* 110.

SYRIANVS 2

Greek grammarian (East); comes primi ordinis 425

Grammaticus Graecus; he taught at Constantinople in 425 when he was given the codicils of the *comitiva primi ordinis* in order that he might rank among the *ex vicariis*; *CTh* vi 21.1 (a. 425 March 15). Similarly honoured at the same time were Helladius 2, Theophilus 4, Martinus 1, Maximus 8 and Leontius 7.

Syrianus 3 Neo-Platonist philosopher (at Athens) E/M V

Native of Alexandria; Suid. Σ 1662. Son of Philoxenus 1; Marin. *V. Procli* 11, cf. Boethius, *Comm. in Arist. De Interpret.* II 18.27, 87.30, 321.21 (wrongly calls him 'Syrianus Philoxenus'). He was a relative of Aedesia; Dam. fr. 124 and 127 = Suid. Α 79. Also related to Ammonianus; Dam. fr. 111 = Suid. Α 1639. Cf. stemma 29.

A philosopher, one of the leading Neo-Platonists at Athens; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 36 = Suid. Π 3202, Dam. fr. 77 = Suid. Σ 1662, Dam. fr. 111 = Suid. Α 1639. A pupil of Plutarchus (= Plutarchus 5, in *PLRE* 1); Marin. *V. Procli* 12. He taught at Athens; Marin. *V. Procli* 11. He succeeded Plutarch as head of the Neo-Platonist school at Athens on Plutarch's death in 431/2 or 433/4; Marin. *V. Procli* 12, Suid. Σ 1662. One of his pupils was Proclus 4 (his eventual successor) whom he introduced to Plutarch; he taught him Aristotle, and also Orphism and Chaldaeism; Marin. *V. Procli* 11-12, 26, Dam. fr. 227 = Suid. Λ 1355, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 74, Suid. Π 2473, Σ 1662. Another pupil was Hermeias 3; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 74. He also taught Domninus 4; Dam. fr. 227 = Suid. Λ 1355. At Athens as head of the school he occupied the same house as Plutarch before him and Proclus after him; Marin. *V. Procli* 29. The date of his death is unknown but his tomb, in which Proclus was later to be buried also, lay east of Athens beneath Mount Lycabettus; Marin. *V. Procli* 36 (= *Anth. Gr.* VII 341).

He was a man of fine character and physique; Dam. fr. 111 = Suid. Α 1639.

He wrote commentaries on Orphism; Marin. *V. Procli* 26, Suid. Σ 1662 (in two books). Author of a commentary on Homer (in seven books), of one on Plato's *Republic* (in four), of a study on the gods in Homer and of an attempt to synthesize the ideas of Orpheus, Pythagoras and Plato (called *Συμφωνία*); Suid. Σ 1662. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle (the commentary on his *Metaphysics* is extant) and on various works of Plato, and he also wrote two extant rhetorical works, commentaries on the *Στάσεις* and *Ἰδέαι* of Hermogenes; cf. *P-W* IVA 1729-33, Christ-Schmid-Stahlin⁷ II 1057 with n. 4. For his philosophy, cf. *P-W* IVA, 1733-75.

He also composed a hymn to Achilles, in which he praised Nestorius of Athens (= Nestorius 2, in *PLRE* 1); Zos. IV 18.2-4.

Syrianus 4 philosopher (at Athens) I. V

Isidorus 5 warned Hegias and Syrianus that the standards of

SYRIANVS

philosophy at Athens were declining and should be rescued; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 230. This was after the death of Marinus 3.

He greatly admired the mathematician Vlpianus 4; *Dam. fr.* 324 = *Suid.* O 914.

Presumably like Hegias and Isidorus he taught philosophy at Athens.

T... (v.c.) (East) IV/V

Perhaps [λαμ]π(ρ)ότατος; husband of (?R)ufina 1 (q.v. for text); they were interred at Panderma; *IGC* 11 Panderma (Cyzicus).

TANCILA v.sp., comes (in Italy) 503-507(?)

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 220.

Sublimis vir venerator vester comes Tancila; mentioned in 503 by Ennodius to Faustus 9; Tancila told Ennodius of Theoderic's decision in a property case; *Ennod. Ep.* II 23 (late 503). Instructed by Theoderic in 507/511 to investigate the disappearance of a bronze statue at Comum; *Cass. Var.* II 35 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Tancilae v.s.').

He was presumably 'v.sp., comes' from 503 to 507.

TANCVS comes (rei militaris) (East) 499

One of four 'comites' killed in battle by the Bulgars in Thrace in 499; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 499. See Aristus 2. The name 'Tancus' suggests barbarian origin; it was Germanic, see Schönfeld, p. 220.

Leontius *qui et* Tapitoleon

Tarasicodissa; the original, Isaurian, name of the emperor Zeno, as given by the Isaurian historian Candidus, in the summary of Photius.

Tarbigilus; see Tribigildus.

Tarpeius Anneius Faustus

Tarrach ruler of the Huns 513-515

He was the ruler of the Huns who were allies of Vitalianus 2 from 513 to 515 (for Huns with Vitalianus, cf. *Evagr. HE* III 43); in 513 he was personally responsible for killing the captured general Cyrilus 3; in 515 after the defeat of Vitalianus he was betrayed by a

TATIANVS I

fellow-Hun called Turgun, handed over to Anastasius and burned alive at Panteichion; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 421.

(Ta)rracius . . .tius

Iulius Agrius Tarrutenius Marcianus

Tarrutenius Maximilianus

Tascius Victorianus

Tata saio 525/526

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 221.

Saio; sent with archers to join Wiliarius; Cass. *Var.* v 23 (a. 525/526).

Tatianus I PVC 450-452; cos. 466; patricius

Grandson of Tatianus (PPO 388-392, see *PLRE* I) by his daughter; Lib. *Ep.* 899, Robert, *Hell.* iv, pp. 47-8 (ἐμὸς παῖς ἐξ ἐμέθεν τρίτατος καὶ ὁμώνυμος). Brother of Iulius 4; Theoph. AM 5943, Cedr. I 603, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 1, Zon. xiii 24.6.

In 388 his father (name unknown) sent him to Constantinople to complete his education with his grandfather; Lib. *Ep.* 899.

In c. 422 he and his brother were living at Sidyma in Lycia when they met (the future emperor) Marcianus, looked after him during an illness and foretold that he would be emperor; Theoph. AM 5943, Cedr. I 603, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 1, Zon. xiii 24.6-11.

?GOVERNOR OF CARIA, before 450: Καρῶν ἐκ γένος ὃς ἀπήλασε λαίγιον ἄτην, τὴν δὲ δίκην μερόπεσιν ὁμέστιον ὥπασε πείνα, πεμφθεὶς ἐκ βασιλῆος ἔθ' ἀδομένοισιν ἀρωγός; Robert, *Hell.* iv, pp. 47-8 Aphrodisias (Caria) (he restored a monument honouring his grandfather at Aphrodisias).

PVC a. 450-452: when Marcian became emperor (a. 450 Aug. 25) he summoned Tatianus to court and made him city-prefect; Theoph. AM 5943, Nic. Call. *HE* xv 1, Cedr. I 703, Zon. xiii 24.19. In office 450 Dec. 18, *CJ* I 39.2^a + xii 2.1^a; 451 April 23, Leo, *Ep.* 82 (a letter of Marcian was forwarded to Pope Leo 'per virum illustrem praefectum urbis filium meum Tatianum'); 451 Oct. 8-25, when he attended four sessions of the Council of Chalcedon, *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), II i.ii, p. 69 (Oct. 10), p. 84 (Oct. 17), p. 138 (Oct. 25) (styled ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἑπαρχὸς τῆς βασιλίδος Κωνσταντινουπόλεως νέας Ῥώμης or similar); 452 March 13, *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 120 (ἑπαρχὸς πόλεως; joint addressee of Marcian's decree confirming the acts of

TATIANVS 1

Chalcedon); 452 July 6, *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 121 (ἐπαρχος πόλεως; joint addressee of Marcian's decree on bishop Flavian); and 452 July 18, *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 124 (ἐπαρχος πόλεως; joint addressee of Marcian's letter on Eutyches). He dedicated a statue of Marcian at Constantinople; III 738 = D 824 (*principis hanc statuam Marciani cerne torumque praefectus vocit quod Tatianus opus*).

PATRICIVS a. 452/c. 464: ἐν τῇ τῶν πατρικίων ἀξία καταλεγόμενος; Prisc. fr. 31-2 (c. 464). He was not yet *patricius* at Chalcedon in 451 (the *Acta* would not have omitted the title) and probably not in 452 (the imperial letters of that year would presumably also have recorded the fact); the statement in Theoph. AM 5943 that in 450 Marcian made him and Iulius 'patres' (cited under Iulius 4) perhaps refers to membership of the senate.

In c. 464 he was sent by Leo as envoy to the Vandals on behalf of the Italians but he returned having achieved nothing; Prisc. fr. 31-2.

CONSVL (East) a. 466 with Leo Aug. *cos.* III: his consulship is recorded in three western consular lists, Rossi 1, pp. 361-2, but his name does not appear in consular dates for 466 on western inscriptions, Rossi 1 820-1 (Rome), *CIL* XIII 1548 = *ILCV* 1504, XIII 2360 (both in Gaul) (all 'Leone III consule' or similar), nor in any other western lists nor in any eastern lists; no eastern inscriptions or papyri with this consulship have yet come to light. As there was in this year no western emperor, Tatianus was appointed by Leo, but the reasons for his disappearance from the *Fasti* are obscure. Possibly he was a victim of Aspar; according to Candidus (*FHG* IV, p. 135 = Phot. *Bibl.* 79) Aspar and Leo quarrelled over Tatianus and Vivianus 2 (*cos.* 463) shortly before Leo turned for support to the Isaurian Zeno 7 (c. 467), and Tatianus may therefore have suffered disgrace through Aspar's influence. He would in any case have been very old in 466.

TATIANVS 2 ('governor of Phoenice 3514): see Dadiyanous.

Tatianus 3

MAG. OFF. (East) 520; (II) 527

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 520 May 28, *CJ* VII 63.4^a; (undated) law of Justin, *CJ* XII 19.14^a.

MAG. OFF. (East, II) a. 527: 527 April 22, *CJ* I 31.5^a; April/July 527, *CJ* XII 19.15^a (a law of Justin and Justinian). On 527 April 4, he was the μάγιστρος when Justin proclaimed Justinian emperor; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 94.

TAVRILLVS

He is named as one of the leading senators (τὸ ἀξιῶμα πρῶτα ἐν γε Ῥωμαίων τῇ βουλῇ ἦσαν) whose property Justinian and Theodora fraudulently inherited by forging a will; *Proc. Anecd.* 12.5.

Tato king of the Langobardi 507/512

Son of Claffo, whom he succeeded as king of the Langobardi; *Origo Gent. Lang.* 4, *Hist. Lang. Cod. Goth.* 4, *Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang.* 1 20, *Prologus Rotharii* (in *MGH, Scr. Rer. Lang.*, p. 6), *Catalogus Regum Langobardorum* (in *MGH, Scr. Rer. Lang.*, p. 504, where his name is given as 'Vant'). Father of Ildichis; *Origo* 4, *Hist. Lang.* 4, *Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang.* 1 21. Father of Rumetruda; *Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang.* 1 20.

He led his people from Rugiland to the 'campi patentēs' called 'Feld' in the Germanic tongue; after three years they were attacked by the Heruli under Rodulfus but won an overwhelming victory; *Origo* 4, *Hist. Lang.* 4, *Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang.* 1 20. Soon afterwards, however, Tato was assassinated by his nephew Wacho (= Vaces, in *PLRE III*); *Origo* 4, *Hist. Lang.* 4, *Paul. Diac. Hist. Lang.* 1 21.

Tatulus father of Orestes M V

Father of Orestes 2; he accompanied a western embassy under Romulus 2 to Attila in 449; *Prisc. fr.* 8 (= *FHG IV*, pp. 84, 91). Father also of Paulus 23. See stemma 12.

TAVRENTIVS (?v.c.) (in Gaul) I. V/E VI

Addressee of two letters from Ruricius, bishop of Limoges; *Ruric. Ep.* 11 17 (a. 485/507; addressed 'domino sublimi semperque magnifico fratri Taurentio'); Ruricius asked him to send a copy of Augustine's *Civitas Dei*, 47 (a. 485/507; ad Taurentium). Also author of a letter to Ruricius mentioning his son Rusticus as a priest at Limoges; *Ep. ad Ruric.* 3 (= *MGH (AA) VIII*, p. 272, *CSL I* 21, p. 444).

Taurianus former PPO (East) E. M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; a pagan, threatened with exile and confiscation of property for having violently imprisoned some monks; *Nil. Ep.* 11 168 (addressed Ταυριανῶ ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν). Cf. Laurentius 3.

Taurillus v.d., agens in rebus (West) 411

Present in Carthage on June 8, 411, at the third session of the religious conference of catholics and Donatists; *Gesta Coll. Carth.*

TAVRILLVS

III 1 = Mansi IV 181B (adstantibus etiam Vincentio et Taurillo viris devotissimis agentibus in rebus).

TAVRINVS 1 praeses (?Thebaidis) E/MV

'Taurinos the hēgemōn'; he visited Senuthis of Athribis in company with the *comes* Caesarius 2; Senuthis of Athribis, *Ep.* 13 (in *CSCO (Scr. Copt.)* II 4, p. 30). Since Senuthis lived in the Thebaid, Taurinus was presumably *praeses Thebaidis*.

Fl. Taurinus 2 tribunus; ?defensor of Hermopolis 465

Τριβοῦνος and possibly ἔκδικος of Hermopolis in 465; *PSI* 768 Hermopolis, dated 465. A lacuna of uncertain length before . . .] και ἔκδικος renders it uncertain whether Taurinus or some other unknown man was the *defensor*.

TAVRVS 1 ?comes (West) E V or E VI

V(ir) I(audabilis) ex comite (?); buried near Milan; perhaps father of Honorata; v 5654 = *ILCV* 254 adn. near Milan. The date is in Dec. 423, 433, 523 or 527 (the month must be December, the consul's name began with 'Ma. . .', and the indiction number began 'se. . .', i.e. II, VI or VII). Taurus' title is conjectural.

TAVRVS 2 v.c., decurion (?at Magnesia) V/VI

Ταῦ[ρ]ον λαμπρότατον πολιτευόμενον; mentioned on a fragmentary inscription from Magnesia ad Maeandrum; *IGC* 115.5. The language of the surviving text suggests a fifth- or sixth-century date.

Antonius Taurus 3: agens in rebus (West) M IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Fl. Taurus 4 cos. 428; PPO (East) 433-434; PPO (II, East) 445; patricius

Full name; *ILCV* 3318B adn., *PSI* 245. Taurus; *elsewhere*.

Son of Aurelianus (*cos.* 400) (in *PLRE* I); *Syn. Ep.* 31 (c. a. 402). He was therefore grandson of Fl. Taurus (PPO 355-361) and nephew of Armonius and Fl. Eutygianus (all in *PLRE* I). Cf. *PLRE* I 1146, stemma 28.

CRP (East) a. 416 June 29, *CTh* VI 30.21^a dat. Cpli.

CONSVL (East) a. 428 with Fl. Felix 14 (West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 659-60, *ILCV* 3318B adn., *CIL* III 13127 = *ILCV* 151, *PSI* 245.

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 433 April 22-434 Dec. 15: 433 April 22, *CTh* XI 28.16^a; 433 July 3, *CTh* VIII 1.17^a (dat. pli) + *CJ* I 51.9^a (dat. Cpli); 434 June 18, *CTh* V 12.3 + *CTh* XI 28.15 (both addressed

TELESINVS

'Tauro p.po et patricio'); 434 Dec. 15, *CTh* v 3.1 (addressed 'ad Taurum pf. po et patric(ium)'). He received a letter from John bishop of Antioch concerning the ordination of Proclus as bishop of Constantinople (in 434); *ACOec.* i iv, p. 154 (addressed 'Tauro praefecto praetorio et patricio'). He prevented an imperial order, that Cilician bishops should recognize John of Antioch, from being put into effect by warning Theodosius that disturbances would follow which would interrupt the flow of taxes from the province; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 155 (a. 432/433). He also received three letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* iii 194, 365, v 40 (all addressed Ταύρω ὑπάρχῳ).

PATRICIVS: he was apparently made *patricius* between July 3, 433 and June 18, 434 (see his titles in the laws cited above).

PPO (II, ?ORIENTIS) a. 445 Feb. 17, *CJ* i 2.11^a + *CJ* x 49.2^a dat. Cpli.

He received a letter from Theodoret in Sept./Dec. 448; *Theod. Ep.* 88 (addressed Ταύρω πατρικίῳ; he was a Christian, and had held high office and honours: ὑμῖν τοῖς τὰς μεγίστας κεκοσμηκόσιν ἀρχάς καὶ τὰς ὑπερτάτας εἰληχόσι τιμάς).

He died in 449; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 449 (*Ariobinda et Taurus patricii communi vita defuncti sunt*). See Ariobindus 2.

He was presumably an ancestor of Fl. Taurus Clementinus Armonius Clementinus.

Flavius Taurus Clementinus Armonius Clementinus

Flavius Taurus Seleucus Cyrus

TEIA comes (in Italy) 495

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 225 (s.n. Theia).

Addressee of three letters from Pope Gelasius; *Gelas. Ep.* 9 (Loew.) (a. 494/495; addressed 'Teie comiti'), *Ep.* 24 (Thiel) (a. 494/495; Zeiae comiti), *Ep. Theod. Var.* II (= *Cass. Var. ed. Mommsen*, p. 389) (a. 495; Teiae comiti). Tua nobilitas; *Gelas. Ep.* 9 (Loew.), *Ep. Theod. Var.* II. Sublimitas tua; *Gelas. Ep.* 24 (Thiel). He was an Arian; *Ep. Theod. Var.* II.

TELESINVS

v.c. c. 494

Vir clarissimus; a convert from Judaism; relative (perhaps son) of Antonius 5; *Gelas. Ep. fr.* 45 (Thiel).

TELOGIVS

Telogius silentiarius (East) 473

Ὁ σιλεντιάριος; sent by the emperor Leo in 473 to negotiate peace with Theodericus Strabo 5 in Thrace; Malch. fr. 2.

The name is strange and may be a scribe's error for 'Pelagius'; if so, this man is probably identical with Pelagius 2.

Terebon 1 phylarch of the Saracens (in Arabia) c. 458

Son of Aspebetus 2; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Euth.* 10. He married a Saracen wife and they had three sons – the eldest being Petrus 20, whose son, Terebon 2, was Cyril's informant about the family; *V. Euth.* 23.

His father brought Terebon from Persian territory not long after 420; he suffered at this time from a skin disease which was miraculously cured soon after by Euthymius; *V. Euth.* 10. He was with Euthymius in c. 453; *V. Euth.* 28.

He was φύλαρχος τῶν Σαρακηνῶν in c. 458 when he was briefly imprisoned at Bostra; *V. Euth.* 34. Possibly he was appointed before 446 by Anatolius 10; cf. *V. Euth.* 10, where Anatolius is said to have made Aspebetus phylarch, an impossibility on chronological grounds. Perhaps Cyril has confused the appointment of the father with that of the son.

Terebon died in 485 leaving his property to the monasteries of Euthymius and Theoctistus; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Cyriaci* 6.

Terebon 2 phylarch of the Saracens (?in Palaestina Secunda)
E/M VI

Son of Petrus 20, grandson of Terebon 1, greatgrandson of Aspebetus *qui et* Petrus; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Euth.* 10, 23.

He was Cyril's informant about his family's history; *V. Euth.* 10.

He was himself phylarch of the Saracens, perhaps in Palaestina Secunda (ὁ κατὰ τὴν χώραν ταύτην περιβόητος τῶν Σαρακηνῶν φύλαρχος); *V. Euth.* 10.

TERENTIANVS v.c. 483

Vir clarissimus; after a long stay in Italy he returned to Spain in 483 with a letter from Pope Felix III commending him to Zeno, bishop of Emerita; Felix III, *Ep.* 5 (Thiel) = *Ep.* 8 (*PL*) (a. 483).

Terentius (*Zos.* vi 4.2): see Gerontius 5.

Terentius

PSC (West) 408-409

In late 408 the eunuchs Arsacius 2 and Terentius were nearly captured near Rome by Alaric; they were escorting Stilicho's son Eucherius 1 to Rome where he was to be executed by them on orders from Honorius; when they arrived in Rome, they gave Honorius' wife Thermantia back to her mother and also killed Eucherius; in order to avoid Alaric on their way back to court they travelled by ship to Genoa and then overland to Ravenna; Zos. v 37.4-6.

PSC (West) a. 408-409: they were rewarded for these services and Honorius made Terentius PSC; Zos. v 37.6 (Τερέντιον μὲν ἔταξεν ἀρχεῖν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ κοιτῶνος). In 409 after the fall of Olympius 2, the soldiers at Ravenna demanded the surrender of, among others, Terentius τὸν τῶν βασιλικῶν προεστῶτα κοιτῶνων and Arsacius; Zos. v 47.2. He was exiled to the East and replaced by Eusebius 9; Zos. v 47.3-48.1.

Terentius Valentinus

Tertullus 1

cos. (at Rome) 410

CONSVL (at Rome under Attalus) a. 410: 'umbratilis consul', under Priscus Attalus at Rome; Oros. vii 42.8. His appointment was popular at Rome (ἐπί τῇ τοῦ Τερτύλλου ὑπάτω τιμῇ σφόδρα εὐφραίνόμενα); Zos. vi 7.4. The consuls of 410 in *Cons. Const.* (= *MGH (AA) IX*, p. 246) are given as 'Honorio VIII et Varan quod fuit Tertullo'. Tertullus is recorded on two inscriptions from Rome; *Bull. Comm.* xvi (1888), 250 n. 11, *Not. Scav.* 1893, p. 118.

He was a pagan; Oros. vii 42.8 (loquar vobis, patres conscripti, consul et pontifex, quorum alterum teneo, alterum spero - Tertullus is speaking).

Said to have once expressed imperial ambitions in the senate but later to have been executed; Paul. Diac. *Hist. Rom.* xiii 1 (Tertullus consul, qui se futurum principem in senatu gloriatus est, pari nihilominus exitu periit).

Tertullus 2

patricius (in Italy) ?c. 522

Tertulli v.c.; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32208. For the date, see Aggerius. He was probably at this date a young senator whose career had not yet begun.

PATRICIVS: he was a landowner near Subiaco and already *patricius* when he sent his young son Placidus 3 to St Benedict to be educated; Greg. *Dial.* ii 3 (before 529; probably c. 522).

TERTULLVS 3

(INSTE?)IVS TERTVLLVS 3 senator (at Rome) ?476/483
 . . . i Tertulli; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI
 32117. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Tetradius jurisconsult (in Gaul) ?461/467

He was learned in the law (*meracissimus scientiae fons*); Sidonius introduced to him Theodorus 31, who was in legal difficulties and needed advice (*cui contra potentes factiososque, si vestra peritia non abundanter opitularetur, prudentia consulta sufficeret; . . . substantiam causamque supplicis fluctuantem medicabilis responsi salubritate fulcite*); Sid. *Ap. Ep.* III 10 (probably written during Sidonius' withdrawal from public life from 461 to 467). Mentioned as a strong and upright character; Sid. *Ap. Carm.* XXIV 81-2.

Teucer candidatus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 184 (addressed *Τεύκρω κωνδιδάτω*).

Thalassius I PPO Illyrici 439; bishop of Caesarea 439-451(-?453)

Native of Caesarea in Cappadocia, where he grew up; Firmus, *Ep.* 16.

CRP (East) a. 430 Feb. 22, *CTh* X 10.34^a dat. Cpli.

PPO ILLYRICI a. 439 Aug. 11-Sept. 7; 439 Aug. 11, *Nov. Theod.* 13 (addressed 'Thalassio ppo Illyrici'); 439 Sept. 7, *CJ* II 7.7 (addressed 'Thalassio p.p. per Illyricum'). *Ἀνὴρ τὴν ὑπαρχον χειρίσας ἀρχὴν τῶν ἐν Ἰλλυρικοῖς ἐθνῶν τε καὶ πόλεων*; Soc. VII 48.4 (a. 439).

He was subsequently in Constantinople and rumoured to be coveting the post of PPO Orientis, when the bishop of Constantinople Proclus (434-447) unexpectedly consecrated him bishop of Caesarea in succession to Firmus; Soc. VII 48.4-5 (given by Socrates in the year 439). He was still alive in 451 when he attended the Council of Chalcedon; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 56. Possibly still alive in 453; Leo, *Ep.* 118 (if this is the same man). He was dead by 458; *ACOec.* II v, p. 76.

Addressee of a letter from Firmus, bishop of Caesarea, thanking him for his services to the city and urging him to make it more splendid by raising the rank of the provincial governor and by enlarging the province; Firmus, *Ep.* 16. A similar letter was addressed to Soterichus 2; *Ep.* 17. Firmus died in 439 (see above).

THALELAEVS

THALASSIVS 2 consularis Syriae 474/491 (?488/491)

Ἄρχων καὶ ὑπατικός; at Antioch under Zeno, he was pursued by the Green party from the hippodrome and later fled from Antioch; replaced by Quadratus; Joh. Mal. fr. 35 (= *Exc. de ins.*, pp. 166-7), Joh. Mal. (slav.) xv 4. These events were narrated by John Malalas after the revolt and deaths of Illus 1 and Leontius 17 (484-488); this suggests a date late in Zeno's reign, possibly in 488/91, although the disorganization of John's narrative in general makes this inference uncertain.

Thalassius 3 praefectianus (East) V/VI

Ἐπαρχικός; son of Theodulus, buried at Corycus; *MAMA* III 374 Corycus (Cilicia Prima). The style and orthography suggest a fifth- or sixth-century date.

THALASSVS 1 (v.c.) ?397

His son (Anonymus 89) was excused from senatorial obligations (ego quidem senatui interesse non potui, quo die Thalassi filius dignitatis nostrae muneribus exemptus est); Symm. *Ep.* v 58 (? 397; cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, p. clvii).

Perhaps identical with 'vir optimus Thalassus familiaris meus' commended by Symmachus to Messala Avienus 3; Symm. *Ep.* vii 84 (date uncertain).

THALASSVS 2 v.p. 454

V.p.; owner of a burial plot at Rome where a 'Iulianus puer' was buried aged 13 in 454; Rossi I 765 = *ILCV* 289. Thalassus was presumably father of Iulianus.

Thalelaeus ?influential person at the imperial court
(East) c. 411

Named in verses at the end of *Catastasis* 1 of Synesius, written c. 411; apparently asked by Synesius to use his influence to secure assistance for Pentapolis against barbarian raids; Syn. *Catast.* 1 ad fin. (= *PG* 66, 1573) (εἶπε κράτιστος ἐν λόγῳ καὶ πράγμασι, ὧ πάσα, Θαλέλαιε, παιδεία πρέπει). The name is elsewhere attested in this period (cf. e.g. Isid. Pel. *Ep.* I 143, Theod. *HR* 28), but it is possible that the verses are a late interpolation.

Thallianus v.inl. (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk rebuking him for laying heavy burdens on monks living near his village; Nil. *Ep.* 1 279 (addressed Θαλλιανῶ ἰλλουστρίῳ). He was presumably a local landowner.

Tharsacius special commissioner in Egypt 415

Three commissioners, Valerius 2, Theodorus 10 and Tharsacius, held an enquiry into *patrocinium* in Egypt; their work was terminated by a law dated Dec. 3, 415; *CTh* xi 24.6. Possibly his name should be 'Arsacius'.

THAUMASTVS 1 Gallic senator MV

Brother of Apollinaris 2; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 6.1, 7.1. Therefore brother also of Simplicius 8. He was paternal uncle of Sidonius Apollinaris, and apparently father of Thaumastus 2; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiv 84-89 (*exin tende gradum Tribusque Villis Thaumastum expete, quemlibet duorum: quorum iunior est mihi sodalis et collega simul graduque frater; quod si fors senior tibi invenitur, hunc pronus prope patrum saluta*), cf. *Ep.* v 6.1 (*quem pro iure vel sanguinis vel aetatis reverenda familiaritate complector*). His wife (Anonyma 19) died in 473 or 474; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 6.1. See stemma 14.

In 468 he was one of the envoys sent by the Gallic provincials to Rome to press charges against the PPO Arvandus; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 1 7.4 (they were men 'maxima rerum verborumque scientia praediti et inter principalia patriae nostrae decora ponendi'). Cf. Tonantius Ferroleus and Petronius 5.

He was at Vienne in 474 where he met Sidonius Apollinaris and told him of a plot to discredit Apollinaris 2 with Chilperic II (the king of the Burgundians); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 6.1 (he received *Ep.* v 7 on the subject). He owned property at Tres Villae (site unknown); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiv 84 (cited above).

THAUMASTVS 2 Gallic senator MV

Friend and contemporary of Sidonius Apollinaris and probably son of Thaumastus 1 (therefore cousin of Sidonius); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiv 84-7 (*exin tende gradum Tribusque Villis Thaumastum expete, quemlibet duorum: quorum iunior est mihi sodalis et collega simul graduque frater* – this probably refers to two people called Thau-

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mastus, doubtless father and son, and not to Thaumastus and his brother Apollinaris, cf. also Stroheker, *Der senatorische Adel*, pp. 223-4). See stemma 14.

Theagenes patricius (East) M/L V

There exist fragments of a panegyric on Theagenes, preserved on papyrus, of which the author may have been Pamprepius; E. Heitsch, *Die griechischen Dichterfragmente der römischen Kaiserzeit*, n. xxxv (= *Abh. d. Akad. d. Wiss. Goett.*, Phil.-hist. Klasse, 3,49) (cited as Heitsch xxxv). If Pamprepius was the author, the panegyric was presumably composed no later than 476, in which year Pamprepius and Theagenes had a violent quarrel which resulted in the departure of Pamprepius from Athens; Malch. fr. 20 = Suid. II 137.

A native of Athens; Dam. fr. 257 = Suid. Θ 78, Malch. fr. 20, Heitsch xxxv, *vv.* 15-16, 19-20. Of noble birth; Heitsch xxxv, *vv.* 9, 30ff. (he claimed descent from ancient heroes, including Miltiades and Plato), Dam. fr. 261 = *Epit. Phot.* 156 = Suid. Θ 78. Husband of Asclepigeneia 2 (the daughter of Archiadas 1); Marin. V. *Procli* 29, Dam. fr. 273 = Suid. A 4102. Father of the philosopher Hegias; Dam. fr. 351 = Suid. H 60. See stemma 35.

He was a leading figure at Athens and in the empire (*πρωτεύων ἀνὴρ ἐν τῇ πόλει, τάχα δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ Ῥωμαίων πολιτείᾳ συμπάση*); Dam. fr. 261 = Suid. Θ 78. On the word *πρωτεύων* cf. Silvanus 5 and Fl. Strategius 9. The allusion here may be to the archonship of Theagenes, but it seems more probable that the word is used in a more general sense of his preeminence in the city.

ARCHON at Athens: called Ἀθηναῖος ἄρχων; Dam. fr. 257 = Suid. Θ 78. In the context, the word ἄρχων probably alludes to the archonship, not to the post of provincial governor, for which there is no evidence elsewhere in the sources on Theagenes.

VIR INLIVSTRIS and PATRICIVS: a *patricius* and a member of the senate of Constantinople (i.e. *vir inlustris*); Heitsch xxxv title (*εἰς τὸν πατρικ[ιον Θ]εαγένη*), Dam. fr. 261 = Suid. Θ 78 (*ἦν τῶν Ῥωμαϊκῶν πατέρων εἰς καὶ πρῶτος τῆς περὶ τὰ βασιλεία συγκλήτου βουλῆς*), Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 157 (*πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς εἰς βουλήν τὴν μεγάλην συγκαλουμένους οὐ μόνον τὰ ἄλλα διαφέρων ἄνθρωπος ἦν ὁ Θεαγένης, ἀλλ' ἤδη τις καὶ φιλόσοφος*). If the panegyric was composed before 476, Theagenes was a *patricius* by then (cf. above).

He was very wealthy and used to help both cities and private individuals in need out of his own means; Marin. V. *Procli* 29, Dam. fr. 257 = Suid. Θ 78, Heitsch xxxv, *vv.* 1ff. He gave financial assistance to teachers and doctors at Athens; Dam. fr. 264 = Suid. Θ 78.

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He was a pagan; Dam. fr. 273 = Suid. A 4102, Heitsch xxxv, vv. 12ff.

He was of good character and an eloquent speaker; Dam. fr. 261 = Suid. Θ 78. Said to be something of a philosopher; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 157 (cited above; this probably alludes to his character and his way of life rather than to his intellectual attainments). He is said to have despised the ambition of politicians and to have coveted only the admiration of philosophers, but to have fallen into the company of pseudo-philosophers who were nothing but hangers-on; Dam. fr. 258 = Suid. Θ 78. Marinus 3, who knew him, gave him his due as a public figure but would not flatter him, so that there arose ill-feeling between them; Dam. fr. 261-2 = Suid. Θ 78.

THECLA 1 (?c.f.) (East) L IV/E V

A wealthy lady, she left an estate to the church of Constantinople while John Chrysostom was bishop; Phot. *Bibl.* 59.

THECLA 2 (?c.f.) (East) 488

Daughter of Illus 1; sent with her mother Asteria to a convent at Tarsus after her father's execution in 488; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.11. Presumably sister of Anthusa 2. See stemma 32.

THECLA 3 comitissa (East) 519/538

A pious lady, she wrote to Severus of Antioch in exile concerning a point of canon law; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* ix 3 (a. 519/538; addressed to 'Tql' qwmytys' = 'Thecla the *comitissa*'). The letter was taken by Stephanus 23.

Thela Caesar (in Italy) c. 490/493

Thela; Anon. Val. Ὀκλα; Joh. Ant. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 225.

Son of Odovacer; Anon. Val. 11.54, Joh. Ant. fr. 214a. Presumably his mother was Sunigilda. See stemma 45.

CAESAR c. 490/493: in the last years of his reign Odovacer made him Caesar; Joh. Ant. fr. 214a.

In 493 Odovacer gave him to Theoderic 7 as a hostage; Anon. Val. 11.54 (*coactus Odoacar dedit filium suum Thelanem obsidem Theoderico, accepta fide securum se esse de sanguine*). After the murder of Odovacer he was arrested and exiled to Gaul; he escaped and returned to Italy where he was killed; Joh. Ant. fr. 214a.

THEOCTISTVS 1

Themistius scholasticus (?in the Thebaid) E/M V

Mentioned by Dorotheus 6 *praeses* (?*Thebaidis*) to Senuthis of Athribis as the victim of robberies; Senuthis, *Ep.* 9.i (= *CSCO* (*Scr. Copt.*) II 4, pp. 23-4) (styled 'epellogimos nschola[s] tikos nthemis- [tios]', i.e. ὁ ἐλλόγιμος σχολαστικός).

Theocleia mother of Sallustius M V

Native of Emesa, wife of Basilides of Syria, mother of Sallustius 7; *Dam. fr.* 138 = *Suid.* Σ 62.

Theocles 1 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* II 229 (addressed Θεόκλει σχολαστικῶ).

THEOCLES 2 (v.c.) (East) E/M V

Called by Theodoret ὁ εὐγενέστατος ἡμῶν υἱός; he inherited property from his father but found difficulty in meeting his taxes; when summoned to hold the praetorship (εἰς τὴν δικαιοτάτην πραιτοῦραν ἐκλήθη), he went to Constantinople to have the burden removed; *Theod. Ep.* LII (date unknown).

THEOCRITVS comes (East) 518

He was the *domesticus* of the PSC Amantius 4 in 518; *Zach. HE* VIII 1, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 43, *Joh. Mal.* 410, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519, *Chron.* 846, p. 222 = 169 (called his 'satelles', *Marcell. com.* s.a. 519, *Jord. Rom.* 360).

COMES: he is given this title in *Joh. Mal.* 410, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519 and *Theoph. AM* 6011.

In 518 Amantius put him forward as a possible successor to Anastasius; *Evagr. HE* IV 2. After Justin's election, Amantius plotted to overthrow him and make Theocritus emperor, but they were quickly discovered and executed; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 519, *Jord. Rom.* 360, *Zach. HE* VIII 1, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 43, *Joh. Mal.* 410, *Evagr. HE* IV 2, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 519, *Theoph. AM* 6011, *Zon.* XIV 5.2-4 (for the date, late July or August 518, see *Proc. Anecd.* 6.25).

THEOCTISTVS 1 referendarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of three letters from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* III 1 (addressed Θεοκτίστῳ ρεφερενδαρίῳ), 2-3 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

THEOCTISTVS 2

Theoctistus 2 agens in rebus (?East or West) 451

Bearer of a letter of Pope Leo to Pulcheria Augusta; *ACOec.* II iv, p. 50 = Leo, *Ep.* 95 (per Theoctistum magistrarianum).

Theoctistus 3 doctor; Mag. Off. (East) 475/476

Native of Alexandria; a doctor; brother of the Alexandrian monk Theopompus; *Zach. HE* v 1. He may possibly be identical with the Theoctistus to whom the doctor Theon dedicated a work; cf. Theon 1 (= Theon 4 in *PLRE* 1).

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 475/476: appointed *magister* ('mgysṭrs') by the usurper Basiliscus, he supported the (monophysite) monks of Alexandria at Constantinople in their demands for the return of Timothy Aelurus; *Zach. HE* v 1. When opposition against Timothy began to grow at Constantinople, Theoctistus advised him to return to Alexandria; *Zach. HE* v 4 (called 'magister'). *Magister officiorum* under Basiliscus, and a monophysite; his execution was demanded by an orthodox crowd at the time when Basiliscus sought reconciliation with the stylite Daniel and the patriarch Acacius; *V. Dan. Styl.* 83 (the crowd shouted: Θεόκτιστον τὸν μάγιστρον τῷ σταδίῳ).

THEOCTISTVS 4 praefectus augustalis c. 478/480

After the enthronement of Timothy Salophaciolus in 477 Peter Mongus went into hiding in Alexandria; Theoctistus, 'urbis ὑπαρχός' ('hwprk'), sought in vain to capture him; *Zach. HE* v 5, cf. *Coll. Avell.* 99.19-20 (Petrus remained hidden in Alexandria for at least three years). Perhaps the successor of Anthemius 6 (see *Fasti*).

Theoctistus 5 grammaticus LV

Grammaticus; *Ps.-Acron* on *Hor. Sat.* 1 5.97. Author of a book on orthography; *Cass. Inst. Div. Litt.* xxx 2. He taught the grammarian Priscianus 2 and wrote an *Institutio Artis Grammaticae*; Priscian, in *Gramm. Lat.* II, p. 238 (noster praeceptor Theoctistus, omnis eloquentiae decus, cui, quicquid in me sit doctrinae, post deum imputo), III, p. 231 (sapientissimus dominus et doctor meus Theoctistus, quod in institutione artis grammaticae docet). Cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, p. 221.

Theoctistus 6 praefectianus (East) V/VI

+ θήκη Θεοκτίστου υἱοῦ Ὀλυμπίου ἐπαρχικοῦ; buried at Corycus; *M.A.M.A.* III 416 Corycus (Cilicia). The style of the inscription points to a fifth- or sixth-century date.

THEOD . . . (VIII 24659): *PLRE* I.

Theodagunda incl. fem. (in Italy) 507/511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 225.

Urged by Theoderic to organize the affairs of her tenants in a manner befitting her birth and the royal authority (*debet prudentiae vestrae curam subiectorum negotiis adhibere custodiam, quia vobis ordinantibus illa fieri debent quae regiam possunt demonstrare praesentiam. Sic enim credimus, quia memor natalium tuorum a te abicias omne vitiosum et illa sola diligere possis quae et nos amare cognoscis*); *Cass. Var.* IV 37 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Theodagundae illustri feminae'). She was presumably a Gothic lady of the royal family of the Amali.

Theodahadus king of the Ostrogoths 534-536

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 227-8.

He was a member of the family of the Amali; *Cass. Var.* IV 39, x 2-3. Son of Amalafrida; *Proc. BG I* 3.1, *Jord. Get.* 299. Nephew of Theoderic 7; *Cass. Var.* v 12, x 3.7, *Proc. BG I* 3.1, 6.15, *Jord. Get.* 299. Brother of Amalaberga; *Proc. BG I* 12.22, 13.2, *Jord. Get.* 299. His wife was Gudeliva; *Cass. Var.* x 21, 24. Father of Theudegiselus (*PLRE* III); *Proc. BG I* 11.10. He also had a daughter, Theodenantha, who married Ebrimuth (both in *PLRE* III); *Proc. BG I* 8.3, *Jord. Get.* 308, *Marcell. com. addit.* ad a. 536. See stemma 38.

VIR SPECTABILIS a. 507/511; *Cass. Var.* III 15 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Theodahado v.s.').

VIR INLVSTRIS a. 507/511-523/526; *Cass. Var.* IV 39 (a. 507/511) and v 12 (a. 523/526) (both addressed 'Theodahado v.i.').

He owned vast estates in Etruria and was greedy for more; *Proc. BG I* 3.2. He often seized land wrongfully and was on several occasions ordered to restore it; *Cass. Var.* IV 39 (a. 507/11), v 12 (a. 523/26), x 4.4 (in 533/34), *Proc. BG I* 3.3, 4.1-3 (his estates included land belonging to the royal *patrimonium*). In 527 he inherited the large estates (*massae*) formerly owned by his mother; *Cass. Var.* VIII 23 (a. 527).

In 533/34 he considered surrendering his Etrurian estates to Justinian in return for a home in Constantinople, a pension and a title, and made the proposal to envoys from Constantinople; *Proc. BG I* 3.4, 3.9, 3.29.

His chief interests were scholastic; *Proc. BG I* 6.10, 6.16. He was unwarlike and not interested in public affairs; he was well read in

THEODAHADVS

Latin literature and professed a deep attachment to the doctrines of Plato; Proc. *BG* I 3.1. He was also well acquainted with ecclesiastical writings; Cass. *Var.* x 3.4-5.

By 534 he was already elderly; Proc. *BG* I 3.1. He lived on his estates in Etruria as a private citizen; Jord. *Get.* 306.

KING OF THE OSTROGOTHS IN ITALY a. 534-536; after the death of her son Athalaric (Oct. 2, 534), Amalasuintha summoned Theodahad from his estates to become king, first making him swear an oath to reign in name only, leaving the substance of power with her; Cass. *Var.* x 1-4, Proc. *BG* I 4.4-12, Jord. *Get.* 306, Evagr. *HE* IV 19. Once the throne was his, he turned on her, had her arrested and exiled and then murdered; Proc. *BG* I 4.12-15, 4.25-8, *Anecd.* 16.5, *Marcell. com. addit.* ad a. 534, Jord. *Get.* 306, Agnellus 62, Agath. 1, prooem. 30. He sent envoys including Liberius 3 and Opilio 4 to excuse his conduct to Justinian (in spring 535); Proc. *BG* I 4.15, 4.21. He later negotiated to abandon his throne to Justinian, but changed his mind after the death of the Roman general Mundus (*PLRE* III) in Dalmatia; Proc. *BG* I 6.1-27, 7.11-25.

After Belisarius seized Naples, Theodahad took no action to oppose the invasion of Italy (in 536), and opposition to him among the Goths increased; eventually they chose Vitigis (*PLRE* III) as their king; Theodahad left Rome for Ravenna but was overtaken en route, and killed on orders from Vitigis; Proc. *BG* I 11.1-9, Jord. *Get.* 309-10, *Marcell. com. addit.* ad a. 536. His death was in December 536, in the third year of his reign; Agnellus 62, Proc. *BG* I 11.9, 14.14, *Lib. Pont.* 60.2.

Several letters were issued in his name by Cassiodorus; Cass. *Var.* x 2, 4-7, 9, 11-20, 22-3, 25-30.

Theodegotha daughter of Theoderic the Ostrogoth L V/E VI

Theodegotha; Anon. Val. Thiudigoto; Jord. Θεοδοιχούσα; Proc. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 230.

Sister of Ostrogotho Areagni and daughter of Theodericus 7, born to him by his first wife while he was living in Moesia (c. 476 or c. 483/88); she was married by him to Alaric II (king of the Visigoths) and bore a son Amalaricus; Anon. Val. 12.63 (where the marriages of Theodegotha and Areagni are reversed), Jord. *Get.* 297-8, Proc. *BG* I 12.22.43, Cass. *Var.* III 1-4. See stemmata 37 and 40.

Theodemer I king of the Franks E/M V

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 231-2.

Son of Richimer I and Ascyla, he was king of the Franks (on the

Rhine); he and his mother were murdered and the event was recorded in the consular annals; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 9 (in consularibus legimus Theudomerem regem Francorum, filium Richimeris quondam, et Ascylam, matrem eius, gladio interfectos). Nothing further is known of him but his date may be inferred from Gregory's narrative to be in the earlier part of the fifth century, as he apparently reigned earlier than or contemporaneously with Chlogio.

Theodemer 2 king of the Ostrogoths c. 465–c. 474

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 231–2.

Son of Vandalarius; Jord. *Get.* 80. Brother of Valamer and Videmer 1; Jord. *Get.* 80, 199, 252–3, Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2. Father of Theodericus 7; Cass. *Var.* XI 1.19, Jord. *Get.* 80, 268, 280, 288, *Rom.* 347. They belonged to the royal Gothic family of the Amali; cf. Fl. Theodericus 7, and see stemmata 37 and 39.

He and his brothers all ruled over the Ostrogoths but Theodemer and Videmer were subordinate to Valamer; Jord. *Get.* 252–3, Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2.

In 451 they commanded the Ostrogothic troops in the army of Attila at the battle of the Catalaunian Plains; Jord. *Get.* 199.

The Ostrogoths were settled by the emperor Marcian in Pannonia in c. 454 (cf. Valamer), and at that time Theodemer was ruler of the Goths living near lake Pelsois (the Plattensee); Jord. *Get.* 268.

With his brothers he fought the Romans from 459 to 461/2 over the question of their annual subsidy and when a settlement was reached in 461/2 it was his son Theoderic who was sent to Constantinople as a hostage; Jord. *Get.* 268–71.

Later when the Suavi raided the Ostrogothic herds, Theodemer went against them and defeated and captured the Suavian king Hunimundus 2; after adopting him as his son in the Germanic style he set him free, but Hunimundus repaid him by inducing the Sciri to attack the Goths; Jord. *Get.* 274ff.

Following the death of Valamer during a Scirian raid (in the mid 460s), Theodemer was chosen to succeed him as king of the Ostrogoths; Jord. *Get.* 278, Joh. Ant. fr. 206.2.

He avenged his brother's death by crushing the Suavi and their allies; Jord. *Get.* 278. He led his troops across the frozen Danube and defeated the Suavi and their allies the Alamanni, laying waste their lands before returning home; Jord. *Get.* 280ff.

Soon after this his son Theoderic was restored to him (c. 472); Jord. *Get.* 281.

Probably in 473 the Goths were short of food and clothing and

Theodemer decided to send Videmer to attack the western empire under Glycerius while he himself attacked the eastern; *Jord. Get.* 283. He attacked Illyricum and seized Naissus before following up a successful advance by Theoderic and approaching Thessalonica; before he attacked this, however, negotiations began through the patrician Hilarianus 2 and a truce was made; the Goths received gifts and were allowed to settle in various Macedonian towns; *Jord. Get.* 285-8 (but the approach to Thessalonica and the negotiations with Hilarianus may be misplaced by Jordanes from Theoderic's campaign of 479; see Theodericus 7 and Hilarianus 2).

Soon afterwards (c. 474) Theodemer fell ill and died at Cerrae having named his son as his successor; *Jord. Get.* 288.

!Theodericus! 1 patricius (East) 398/404

'Ο πατρικίος; he dedicated an oratory at Constantinople after John Chrysostom saved him from the empress Eudoxia; *Phot. Bibl.* 96 (= George, *Life of John Chrysostom*). Many details of this Life are spurious.

Theodericus 2 = Theoderic I, king of the Visigoths 418-451

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 232-4.

His wife was presumably a daughter of Alaric I; cf. *Sid. Ap. Carm.* VII 505 (the grandfather of Theoderic II was Alaric I, and it is unlikely that Theoderic I was Alaric's son). He had six sons, Thorismodus and Theoderic 3 (the eldest two), Euric, Frederic, Retemer and Himmerith; *Jord. Get.* 190, 211, 215. He also had two daughters (whose names are not recorded); *Jord. Get.* 184 (one daughter was the wife of Huneric the Vandal; she was mutilated and returned to her father, probably before 442), *Hyd. Lem.* 140 (a second daughter married Rechiarius the Sueve in 449). See stemma 40.

KING OF THE VISIGOTHS a. 418-451: successor of Vallia in 418, he completed the transfer of the Visigoths to Aquitania; *Olymp. fr.* 35, *Jord. Get.* 174, *Hyd. Lem.* 170 (a. 418). Fighting with Rome occurred in c. 425 and the Visigoths laid siege to Arles; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 425, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 102 (s.a. 427). Probably after this he accepted hostages and was visited by Eparchius Avitus 5, whom he allowed to direct the education of his son Theoderic towards Latin letters; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* VII 215-26, 481-3, 495-9. Shortly afterwards there were Gothic federates in the Roman armies, under Fl. Sigisvultus in Africa in 427/8 and under Bonifatius 3, also in Africa, in 430; *Possid. V. August.* 17, 28. Presumably therefore the Visigoths continued to enjoy the status of *foederati* (cf. Vallia). In 430 a

warrior band of Visigoths was defeated by Fl. Aetius 7 near Arles and their leader killed; Hyd. Lem. 92 (a. 430). In 436 war broke out again and the Visigoths occupied towns in Aquitania and besieged Narbo; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 436. In the following year Theoderic was induced to raise the siege of Narbo by Avitus; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 475-80, Hyd. Lem. 110 (a. 437), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 436, 437. In 438 he suffered a major defeat by Aetius, possibly at the battle of Mons Colubrarius; Hyd. Lem. 112 (a. 438), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 438, Joh. Ant. fr. 201, Merobaud. *Pan.* i, fr. iib, vv. 11ff., *Pan.* ii, vv. 16-23, 153-95. In 439 he captured and killed Litorius; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439, Hyd. Lem. 116 (a. 439), Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 300-1, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 439. Later in the same year he negotiated a peace treaty through Avitus; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 297-311, 469-71, Jord. *Get.* 176-7, Hyd. Lem. 117 (a. 439), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439.

In 450/451 he was urged by Attila to abandon the alliance with Rome and join forces with the Huns; Jord. *Get.* 186.

When Attila invaded Gaul in 451, however, Theoderic joined forces with the Romans to resist him, and lost his life in the battle of the Catalaunian Plains; Hyd. Lem. 152 (a. 451), *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 451, *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 450, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 347-52, Jord. *Get.* 187-90, 195, 197, 209, 214, Joh. Mal. 358, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450, Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 7.

His successor was Thorismodus; Jord. *Get.* 215.

He was a moderate man, strong and intelligent (*homo summa moderatione compositus, animi corporisque utilitate habendus*); Jord. *Get.* 176.

Theodericus 3 = Theoderic II, king of the Visigoths 453-466

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 232-4.

Grandson of Alaric I; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 505. Son of Theoderic I; Jord. *Get.* 190. Brother of Thorismod, Frederic, Euric, Retemer and Himnerith; Jord. *Get.* 190, 229, Hyd. Lem. 156, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 453, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 638, 643, Mar. Avent. s.a. 467. Relative (brother-in-law) of Rechiarius the Sueve; Jord. *Get.* 229, 231. See stemma 40. He was still young in 437; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 476 (*tu parvus eras*).

In his youth he met Eparchius Avitus 5, a visitor to his father's court at Toulouse, and was introduced by him to Latin literature; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 481-3, 495-9.

In 451 he accompanied his father on the joint-campaign of the Goths with the Romans against Attila; Jord. *Get.* 190.

KING OF THE VISIGOTHS a. 453-466: successor of Thorismod in 453

when Theoderic and Frederic had him murdered; Hyd. Lem. 156 (a. 452), *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 453, *Jord. Get.* 229. His capital was at Toulouse; *Jord. Get.* 231. He was an Arian; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* 1 2.4.

In 455 when the emperor Petronius Maximus was killed, Avitus 5 was in Toulouse as envoy negotiating with Theoderic a renewal of the peace treaty; Theoderic supported Avitus as the next emperor; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* vii 398-580.

Also in 455 Theoderic sent envoys to Rechiarius, king of the Sueves in Spain, who was making war there; Hyd. Lem. 170, 172 (a. 455). He invaded Spain and defeated the Sueves, later capturing and killing Rechiarius (Dec. 455); Hyd. Lem. 173, 174 (a. 455), 175 (a. 456), *Auct. Haun. Prosp.* s.a. 457, *Jord. Get.* 232. Theoderic's allies on this invasion were the Burgundians under Chilperic I and Gundioc; *Jord. Get.* 231. After defeating the Sueves he settled his Burgundian allies in Gaul; *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 457. He made his own nominee, Aioulfus, ruler of the Sueves after Rechiarius' death; *Jord. Get.* 233. In 456 Aioulfus asserted his independence; Theoderic invaded Spain and his army defeated and killed Aioulfus in June 457; Hyd. Lem. 180 (a. 456), 187 (a. 457), *Jord. Get.* 234.

He himself returned to Gaul in 457; Hyd. Lem. 186 (a. 457). Probably in 457 or 458 he made war on the Romans and laid siege to Aegidius in Arles; *Paulin. Petricord. V. S. Mart.* vi 111 ff., *Greg. Tur. de Mir. S. Mart.* 1 2. In 459 Majorian defeated him and he made peace; Hyd. Lem. 197 (a. 459).

He sent troops into Spain under Cyrila and then Sunieric to attack the Sueves in Baetica; Hyd. Lem. 192 (a. 458), 193 (a. 459). During the following years he often sent envoys to the Sueves; Hyd. Lem. 205 (a. 460), 219, 220 (twice in 461). Finally in 465 he allowed the Sueves to choose their own king, and they picked Remismund; Hyd. Lem. 223 (a. 465), *Jord. Get.* 234. He sent envoys to Remismund in 465 and 466; Hyd. Lem. 226 (a. 465), 233 (a. 466).

In 461 he captured Narbo from the Romans without a struggle; Hyd. Lem. 217 (a. 461), *Sid. Ap. Carm.* xxiii 69-73. Possibly in 463 he made war on Aegidius but was defeated by him at the battle of Orléans and his brother Frederic was killed; *Prisc. fr.* 30, Hyd. Lem. 218 (a. 461), *Mar. Avent.* s.a. 463, *Greg. Tur. HF* II 18.

He died in the thirteenth year of his reign and was succeeded by Euric, who was said to have murdered him; *Jord. Get.* 234-5, Hyd. Lem. 237 (a. 467), *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 643, *Mar. Avent.* s.a. 467.

There is a lengthy description of his physical appearance and of a

typical day in his life in a letter of Sidonius Apollinaris; Sid. Ap. Ep. 12.

Theodericus 4 Vandal; son of Geiseric M/L.V

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 232-4.

Son of Geiseric, brother of Huneric; Vict. Vit. 144, II 12. Therefore he was also brother of Genton 1. See also Theodorus 30. See stemma 41.

Owner of estates in Byzacena and near Carthage; Vict. Vit. 144-5.

Under Huneric (477-84) his wife and eldest son were executed and he himself was sent into exile, where he died; he had two grown-up daughters and an infant son, who also suffered persecution from Huneric, who hoped to secure the succession to the throne for his own son; Vict. Vit. II 12-14.

Theodericus Strabo 5 MVM 473-4, 475/476, 478-479

Son of Triarius (the sources usually call him 'Theodericus Triarii filius' to distinguish him from Fl. Theodericus 7, the Amal); Malch. fr. 11, 14, 15, 16, Jord. Get. 270, Rom. 346, Marcell. com. s.a. 481, Joh. Ant. fr. 210, Theoph. AM 5964, 5970. The name 'Strabo' is attested by Jordanes (Rom. 346 Theodoricus autem Triarii filius cognomento Strabo) and Theophanes (AM 5970 Θεοδέρικος ὁ Τριαρίου ὁ καὶ Στραβός). On the name 'Theodericus', see Schönfeld, pp. 232-4.

He was a Goth but did not belong to the distinguished family of the Amals (Theodericum Triarii filium, et hunc genere Gothico, alia tamen stirpe non Amala procreatum); Jord. Get. 270, cf. Evagr. HE III 25 (Σκίθης ὠν γένος). He had two brothers (Anonymi 123) and was the father of Recitach; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.5. He was probably the nephew of the wife of Aspar; Theoph. AM 5970 (nephew), cf. AM 5964 (brother). His wife was called Sigilda; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.5. See stemma 39.

In c. 459 he and his followers were friendly with the Romans and received an annual subsidy from them (omnino florentem cum suis Romanorumque amicitiiis iunctum et annua sollemnia consequentem); Jord. Get. 270. Presumably they were *foederati*; cf. Jones, LRE II 612.

In 471 he was in Thrace and was ruler of his people (τὸν καταρχαυτὰ ἀπ' ὧν); Malch. fr. 2.

After the murder of Aspar in 471, he and Ostrys sought to avenge him but were beaten back from Constantinople by Zeno 7 and Basiliscus 2; Theoph. AM 5964. He now put forward several requests

to Leo; he wanted to receive the inheritance which Aspar had left him, to secure Thrace as a home for his people to settle in, and to obtain for himself the post of *magister militum* held by Aspar (τὴν κληρονομίαν ἀπολαβεῖν, ἣν ἀφῆκεν αὐτῷ Ἄσπαρ, δευτερον νέμεσθαι τὴν Θράκην συγχωρηθῆναι αὐτῷ, τρίτον καὶ στρατηλατὴν γενέσθαι τῶν ταγμάτων, ὡς περ καὶ Ἄσπαρ ἠγγήσατο); the first two points were rejected by Leo who would only agree to the third on condition that Theoderic Strabo became his loyal ally; Theoderic Strabo thereupon sent part of his army against Philippi (?Philippopolis) and himself attacked and occupied Arcadiopolis; later on he began to run short of supplies and resumed negotiations with Leo; they agreed on conditions for peace (in 473); the Goths received the sum of 2,000 pounds of gold per annum while Theoderic Strabo was recognized by Leo as independent ruler of the Goths (αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν Γόθων αὐτοκράτορα εἶναι) and also received the post of *magister militum* (see below) once held by Aspar; Malch. fr. 2. His devastation of Thrace is mentioned in Malch. fr. 11 (see below).

MVM PRAESENTALIS a. 473(-474?): appointed by Leo in 473; Malch. fr. 2 (τὸν δὲ Θεωδέριχον καθίστασθαι στρατηγὸν δύο στρατηγιῶν τῶν ἀμφὶ βασιλέα, αἵπερ εἰσὶ μέγιστα; the Greek is presumably equivalent to 'magister utriusque militiae praesentalis'). He perhaps still held the office when he revolted in 474 (see below); Joh. Ant. fr. 210 (described as τὴν στρατηγίδα τῶν Θρακίων διέπων; however, there may be a textual error here. The MVM per Thracias at this time was Heraclius 4 (see below) whose name immediately follows διέπων in the text. By the emendation of διέπων to διέποντα the sense of the passage would be made consistent with the other evidence about these two men and their offices).

In 474 following Leo's death and the accession of Zeno, Theoderic Strabo revolted and murdered the general Heraclius 4 (who had previously aided Leo against Aspar) in spite of the payment of a ransom; Joh. Ant. fr. 210. He presumably lost his post under Zeno in 474 and was reappointed by Basiliscus in 475/6 (see below).

In 475 he supported the overthrow of Zeno and the accession of Basiliscus 2; Malch. fr. 11, Theoph. AM 5970.

MVM (PRAESENTALIS) a. 475/476: he was made *στρατηγός* by Basiliscus (presumably the same post as before); Theoph. AM 5970. He received other honours from Basiliscus also; Malch. fr. 17 (τὰς ἀξίας, εἰς ἃς ἤδη προήκτο ὑπὸ τοῦ Βασιλίσκου) (they are nowhere specified, but were confirmed by Zeno in 478 – see below).

He turned against Basiliscus after the promotion of Armatus, whom he despised; Malch. fr. 8 = Suid. A 3970. In 476 he supported

his overthrow; Malch. fr. 11 (the phrase used by Malchus, ὡς τῶν Γόθων ἀρκοῦντων, suggests that Theoderic Strabo was suspected of intending to replace rule by Roman emperors with that of Gothic kings, an echo of contemporary events in Italy).

It would seem that the restoration of Zeno did not effect a reconciliation with Theoderic Strabo, perhaps because Zeno had Armatius' help and retained him in office. In 478 however Theoderic Strabo sent envoys to Zeno seeking an agreement; Zeno reviewed his relations with the Romans, criticizing him as a former enemy who had injured Thrace (in 471/473) and as a former supporter of the usurper Basiliscus, and rejected his proposals with the comment that he was not seeking peace but a military command; Malch. fr. 11. Theoderic Strabo, however, was meanwhile associating fresh tribes with himself and augmenting his power (ἔθνη τε συναθροίζει καὶ συστρέφει δυνάμεις), and Zeno soon chose to reopen negotiations; he proposed an alliance and asked Theoderic Strabo to send his son as a hostage and to live quietly content with what he already had; he refused on the grounds that his private resources were insufficient to meet the needs of his followers, and preparations for war followed; Malch. fr. 14. Near Mount Sondis Theoderic Strabo encountered the *magister militum* Fl. Theodericus 7 and persuaded him to desert Zeno and join forces with him; Malch. fr. 15. They sent a joint embassy to the Romans; Malch. frs. 15, 16. Theoderic Strabo's requests were for renewal of the terms formerly agreed with Leo, for payment of the same subsidies as then, and for the release of all relatives of his still surviving in Roman hands; Malch. fr. 16. After negotiations he and Zeno reached agreement; Malch. fr. 17, Joh. Ant. fr. 211.2. Zeno agreed to provide subsidies and supplies to thirteen thousand of Theoderic Strabo's men, to give Theoderic Strabo the command of two *scholae*^(a), to let him have the property which had formerly belonged to him, to confer on him one of the two posts of *magister militum praesentalis*^(b), and to allow him to keep the dignities to which Basiliscus had promoted him^(c); they agreed that surviving relatives of Theoderic Strabo should recover their property but must live where Zeno ordered; Malch. fr. 17.

(a) Presumably two of the *scholae palatinae* (Zeno agreed διοῦν αὐτὸν σχολαῖν προβάλλεσθαι ἄρχοντα).

(b) *MVM PRAESENTALIS* a. 478-479: he succeeded Fl. Theodericus 7; Malch. fr. 17 (he obtained τὴν ἑτέραν τῶν δύο στρατηγιῶν τῶν περιβασιλέα). He held the office until succeeded by Trocundes in 479; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.4. See *Fasti*.

(c) They are not recorded (see above).

In 479 he supported the rebels Procopius Anthemius 9 and Marcianus 17 and afforded them sanctuary after they were defeated by Zeno; Zeno then removed him from office and he joined forces with Fl. Theodericus 7 (*ἡ τῶν Θεοδορίων συζυγία*) in attacking and devastating Thrace; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.3-4, Malch. fr. 19.

In 481 Theoderic Strabo marched on Constantinople together with some Huns but was unable to enter; he next tried to cross the sea to Bithynia but was prevented; he then returned through Thrace to Illyricum and Greece, possibly after receiving a bribe from Zeno; Marcell. com. s.a. 481, Jord. *Rom.* 346, Evagr. *HE* III 25, Theoph. AM 5970, Joh. Ant. fr. 211.5.

He was accidentally killed during an invasion of Greece in 481, falling from his horse onto a spear; Marcell. com. s.a. 481, Jord. *Rom.* 346, Evagr. *HE* III 25, Joh. Ant. fr. 211.5, Theoph. AM 5970. His wife buried him; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.5.

Theodericus 6 = Theoderic I, Frankish king 511-533

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 232-4.

Son of Chlodovechus (Clovis) by a mistress, born before Clovis married Chrotchildis 1; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 28, 37. Fredegar. III 20, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 13. Son of Chlodovechus, (half-)brother of Chlodomer, Childebert and Chlothachar; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 1, Agath. I 3.2, Fredegar. III 29, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19. He married a Burgundian princess, the daughter of Sigismund; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 5. Her name, according to Flodoard, *Hist. Rem.* II 1, was Suavegotho. Father of Theudebert (*PLRE* III); Greg. Tur. *HF* III 1, 3, 7, 20, 23, Agath. I 3.6, Fredegar. III 29, 31, 32, 39, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19. He also had a daughter, Theudechildis (*PLRE* III); Flodoard, *Hist. Rem.* II 1. See stemmata 42 and 43.

After the battle of Vouillé (in 507) he conquered territory in southern Gaul for Clovis; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 37, Fredegar. III 24, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 17.

KING OF THE FRANKS a. 511-533: with his brothers he succeeded his father and divided up the kingdom; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 1, Agath. I 3.2, Fredegar. III 29, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 19. His capital was at Metz; Fredegar. III 29, cf. Greg. Tur. *HF* IV 22 (at Rheims).

He intervened in Thuringian affairs to help Herminifred against Baderic (perhaps c. 525/7, cf. Arcadius 7); Greg. Tur. *HF* III 4, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 22. Later however, in 531, he and Chlothachar invaded Thuringia and defeated Herminifred; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 7. He was suspected of plotting the death of Herminifred which occurred shortly afterwards; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 8.

In 524 after the death of Sigismund in the previous year he joined Chlodomer in invading Burgundia; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 6.

He suppressed a revolt provoked by Arcadius 7 in the Auvergne (perhaps in c. 525, cf. Arcadius 7); Greg. Tur. *HF* III 9, 11-12. He also put down the rebellion of Mundericus; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 14.

He died in the twenty-third year of his reign and was succeeded by his son Theudebert; Greg. Tur. *HF* III 23, Agath. I 3.6, Cass. *Var.* XI 1.12, Fredegar. III 39, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 25.

Fl. Theodericus 7 king of the Ostrogoths 471-526; ruler of
Italy 493-526

Fl. Theodericus; two letters of his, in *MGH (AA)* XII, pp. 420, 424. Φλαούιος Θεοδώριχος; *P. Oxy.* 914, 1969, *PSI* 183. The normal form is 'Theodericus' (e.g. VI 1665, 1794, X 6850-51, 8041.2, XI 10, 280, 310, 317, *AE* 1941, 94, *AE* 1961, 285) or, in Greek authors, Θεωδέριχος; for a list of variants, see *P-W* VA 1745. On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 232-4 (s.n. Theudericus).

He was an Ostrogoth, of the Amal family; Cass. *Var.* VIII 5, IX 25, X 2, Jord. *Get.* 251, 314. His father was the king Theodemer 2; Cass. *Var.* XI 1.19, Jord. *Get.* 80, 269, *Rom.* 347. His mother was a Gothic catholic called Erelieva; Anon. Val. 12.58, Jord. *Get.* 269, Ennod. *Pan.* 42 (= p. 272), *Ep. Theod. Var.* IV-V (in *MGH (AA)* XII, p. 390), Gelas. *Ep. fr.* 36 (Thiel). Valamer, whom most sources give as his father, was in fact his uncle, and Theodemer's predecessor as king of the Ostrogoths; Anon. Val. 9.42, 12.58 (*naturalis eius fuit*), Malch. fr. 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 64 = Phot. *Bibl.* 242, Joh. Mal. 383, Joh. Ant. fr. 211.4, Theoph. AM 5977 (cf. Marcell. com. s.a. 482 Theodoricus cognomento Valamer). Theoderic had a second uncle, Videmer 1; Jord. *Get.* 199, 268, 278. He was brother of Theodimund; Malch. fr. 18. He had two sisters; one was Amalafriada (wife of the Vandal king Thrasamund), Proc. *BV* I 8.11, Cass. *Var.* V 43, Anon. Val. 12.68, Jord. *Get.* 299; the other, whose name is unknown, died in c. 479, Malch. fr. 18 (= *FHG* IV, p. 126). By his first wife whose name is not recorded (she is called his concubine; Jord. *Get.* 297) he had two daughters, Ostrogotho Areagni (wife of the Burgundian Sigismund) and Theodegotha (wife of the Visigoth Alaric II); Anon. Val. 12.63, Jord. *Get.* 297 (they were born in Moesia). His second wife was Audefleda, sister of Chlodovechus (Clovis) the Frank; Anon. Val. 12.63, Jord. *Get.* 295-6, Greg. Tur. *HF* III 31. Their only child was a daughter, Amalasuintha (wife of Fl. Eutharicus Cilliga); Jord. *Get.* 251, 298, 304-6, *Rom.* 367, Cass. *chron.* s.a. 515, Proc. *BG* I 2.1.23, 24.25, III 39.14.

He was the uncle of Amalaberga (wife of the Thuringian Herminifrid), Anon. Val. 12.70, Jord. *Get.* 299; and of Theodahad, Cass. *Var.* v 12, x 3.7, Jord. *Get.* 299. Grandfather of Athalaricus and Matasuintha, Jord. *Get.* 251; and of Sigiricus, Greg. Tur. *HF* III 5. Cousin of Recitach; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.3. See stemmata 37, 38 and 39.

Theoderic was born, probably in 454, in Pannonia near lacus Pelsois (the Plattensee); Jord. *Get.* 269. Jordanes dates his birth by a victory of Valamer over the Huns; there was such an event in 456 or 457, which gives too late a date for Theoderic's birth (see below). Possibly there was an earlier victory of Valamer in 454, when the Ostrogoths first broke away from the Huns and settled in Pannonia (cf. Thompson, *Attila*, 153).

In c. 461/462 when about eight years old Theoderic was sent as a hostage to Constantinople under a treaty ending warfare between Romans and Ostrogoths; Jord. *Get.* 269ff., Theoph. AM 5977. He received his education there; Ennod. *Pan.* 11 (= p. 264 ed. Hartel) (educavit te in gremio civilitatis Graecia), Joh. Mal. 383 (ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει ἀνατραφεῖς), Theoph. AM 5977 (κατὰ γὰρ τὸ Βυζάντιον ὀμηρεύσας ποτὲ τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν διδασκάλων ἐφοίτησεν), John of Nikiu 88.48. He was later described as illiterate and unable to write; Anon. Val. 12.61, 14.79, Proc. *BGI* 2.16 (if the story has any truth in it, it may be that Theoderic never learnt to write Latin; presumably his education at Constantinople was in Greek; cf. also Iustinus 4, p. 650 above).

He remained in Constantinople for ten years and was eighteen years old when the emperor Leo restored him to his father (in c. 471/472); Jord. *Get.* 281. Shortly afterwards (c. 472) he took an army across the Danube without his father's knowledge and defeated the Sarmatian king Babai; he then recaptured Singidunum from the Sarmatians and annexed it to Gothic rule; Jord. *Get.* 281-2. Later, probably in 473, when the Ostrogoths left Pannonia and Theodemir attacked Illyricum, Theoderic was sent ahead with Astat and Invilia and captured Vlpiana and Stobi before pushing southwards to capture Heraclea Lyncestis and Larissa among other towns; Jord. *Get.* 285-6.

Theodemir died in c. 474 having previously named Theoderic to succeed him as king of the Goths; Jord. *Get.* 288. Theoderic probably held the title of king since 471, since he celebrated his *tricennialia* in 500 (Anon. Val. 12.67), but was no doubt at first subordinate to his father.

By 476 he and his people were at Novae in Moesia Inferior; they probably remained there until 478/479, and were again settled there in 483 (see below); it was then their main home until 488; Anon.

Val. 9.42 (at Novae in 476), 11.49 (at Novae in 488), Marcell. com. s.a. 483 (see below), Joh. Ant. fr. 214.8 (at Novae in 488).

In 476 Zeno sought and obtained Theoderic's support in his efforts to regain the throne; Anon. Val. 9.42 (dux Gothorum), Ennod. *Pan.* 12 (= p. 265). For his support he was rewarded with the patriciate^(a) and the post of *magister militum praesentalis*^(b); he was also given the title 'amicus', and was honoured with a form of adoption by Zeno (see below), and with many gifts; Malch. fr. 18 (he is being addressed (p. 125) by Roman envoys in 479: *σὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς φίλον ἐποίησατο, καὶ ἀξίαις, αἱ εἰσὶ λαμπρόταται Ῥωμαίων, σεμνῶς ἐπεκόσμησε καὶ ἄρχειν τῶν μεγίστων ταγμάτων ἐποίησεν*; and later (p. 129) by Adamantius 2: *πατρικίον καὶ στρατηγὸν ποιήσας, ἃ τοῖς πλείοστα κομμοῦσι παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις γέρα ἐστί, καὶ τῶν ἄλλῶν δωρεῶν καὶ πλοῦτου ἐνέπλησεν, ἀνθ' ὧν ἔδει μηδέποτε πρὸς αὐτὸν ἄλλως πως ἢ πρὸς πατέρα φρονεῖν τε καὶ διατίθεσθαι*) (see further below).

(a) PATRICIVS: Malch. fr. 18 (referring to 476/7), Anon. Val. 11.49, Proc. *BGI* 1.9, Theoph. AM 5931.

(b) MVM PRAESENTALIS a. 476/7–478: *στρατηγὸς ὦν καὶ φίλος* (in 478); Malch. fr. 11. *Τῆς στρατηγίας ἠξιώθη Ῥωμαίων*; Malch. fr. 15. He was appointed in 476 or 477; Malch. fr. 18 (cited above).

He was at some time adopted after the Germanic style by Zeno; Jord. *Get.* 289 (post aliquod tempus ad ampliandum honorem eius in arma sibi eum filium adoptavit). It was no later than 478, cf. Malch. fr. 17 (*φίλος αὐτῶν καὶ υἱὸς λεγόμενος*, in 478).

In 478 he and his namesake Theodericus Strabo 5 were involved in complicated diplomatic manoeuvres with Zeno. Strabo sought reconciliation with Zeno and reminded him of the injuries formerly done to Roman cities by Theoderic (i.e. in c. 473), but Zeno preferred to remain allied to Theoderic for the moment; Malch. fr. 11. Soon however Zeno, perceiving that Theoderic's power was waning while Strabo was growing stronger, approached Strabo for an alliance but was rejected; Malch. fr. 14. War broke out between Zeno and Strabo, and Theoderic was called upon to perform his duties as *magister militum* and take the field; he agreed to do so after the Romans accepted his conditions, and he marched from Marcianople over the Haemus to Hadrianople and as far as Mount Sondis; there the promised Roman reinforcements failed to appear, and his own troops forced Theoderic to abandon Zeno and join forces with Strabo against the emperor; the two Goths then sent a joint embassy to the Romans; Malch. fr. 15. Theoderic rebuked Zeno for breaking their agreement and demanded land and food for his people; Zeno retorted that Theoderic had broken his word and was a traitor, but

promised him a large sum of money and the hand of Olybrius 6's daughter (i.e. Anicia Iuliana 3) or some other noble Roman lady if he would break with Strabo and make war on him; Theoderic refused, and after a period of abortive war preparations Zeno resumed negotiations this time with Strabo; Malch. fr. 16. Theoderic meanwhile had attacked Rhodope, killing and plundering, and was stripped of his office by Zeno who now reached agreement with Strabo and conferred the office on him; Malch. fr. 17.

In 479 Theoderic's army suffered losses at Roman hands and in revenge he attacked and destroyed Stobi and then attacked Thessalonica (his attack on Greece in 479 is mentioned in Marcell. com. s.a. 479); envoys from Zeno arrived and he agreed to negotiate, withdrawing to Heraclea (Lyncestis) in Macedonia; he sent envoys to Constantinople, and Zeno sent Adamantius 2 with proposals that Theoderic should settle at Pautalia (in Dacia); meanwhile Theoderic had contacted Sidimundus and with his help took his people into Dyrrhachium (Epidamnus); Malch. fr. 18. The entry into Epirus Nova and the seizure of Dyrrhachium are also mentioned in Joh. Ant. fr. 211.4 and *Pasch. Camp.* s.a. 478. When he met Adamantius, he repeated his accusations of bad faith against the Romans; Adamantius replied that Theoderic had shown ingratitude after the high honours he had received, but proposed that the Goths settle in Dardania; Theoderic agreed to this but said that the people were tired and needed to rest for the winter before moving on again, and promised to send hostages; these peace terms however were rejected by Zeno following the advice of the general Sabinianus 4 and the war continued; Malch. fr. 18. At about this time Theoderic Strabo was deprived of his office, and he and Theoderic joined forces once more and launched a devastating attack on Thrace; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.4. Thereafter Theoderic was apparently deterred from further action by the presence of Sabinianus; Marcell. com. s.a. 479.

In 482 (Sabinianus 4 having died in 481) Theoderic revolted and laid waste Macedonia and Thessaly, sacking Larissa and plundering in the face of the Roman generals Ioannes 34 the Scythian and Moschianus 1; Marcell. com. s.a. 482, Joh. Ant. fr. 213, Mich. Syr. IX b.

In 483 a treaty was negotiated between Zeno and Theoderic; Theoderic was made *magister militum*^(c) and consul^(d) and received gifts, while his people were allowed to settle in Dacia Ripensis and Moesia Inferior; Marcell. com. s.a. 483 (*idem Theodoricus rex Gothorum Zenonis Augusti munificentiss paene pacatus magisterque praesentis militiae factus, consul quoque designatus creditam sibi Ripensis Daciae partem Moesiaque Inferioris cum suis satellitibus*

pro tempore tenuit). He was granted an equestrian statue; Jord. *Get.* 289.

(c) MVM PRAESENTALIS a. 483-487: appointed in 483; Marcell. com. s.a. 483 (cited above). Magister militum praesentis effectus; Jord. *Rom.* 348. Στρατηλάτης ὧν πραισέντου; Joh. Mal. 383 (in 487). Described as *magister militum per Thracias* (Θράκης ἡγούμενος); Theoph. AM 5977 (in 483/4).

(d) CONSVL (East) a. 484 with Decius Marius Venantius Basilus 13 (West): *Fasti, P. Oxy.* 914, 1969, *PSI* 183, Anon. Val. 11.49, Ennod. *Pan.* 15 (= pp. 265-6), Jord. *Rom.* 348 (consulis ordinarii triumphum ex publico dono peregit, cf. *Get.* 289 de suis stipendiis triumphum in urbe donavit – sc. Zeno – factusque consul ordinarius – sc. Theodericus), Proc. *BG* 1 1.9, Joh. Mal. 380, 383, Joh. Ant. fr. 214.4, Theoph. AM 5931, 5977, John of Nikiu 88.47.

In 484 at Zeno's instigation he killed his cousin and enemy Rectach; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.3. In the same year Zeno sent him with an army against the rebels Illus 1 and Leontius 17 in the East. According to one account he was recalled before battle was joined because his loyalty was suspect, and his troops too were recalled following the flight of Illus; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.4.6. According to the other sources, he fought with and defeated Illus and was recalled only after the siege of the Fort of Papius had begun; Evagr. *HE* III 27, Theoph. AM 5977. He then returned to his people in Thrace; Theoph. AM 5977.

In 486 he revolted and ravaged Thrace; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.7, Zach. *HE* VI 6. In the following year he marched from Novae against Constantinople itself, camping at Rhegium and overrunning the neighbourhood; before returning to Novae he burnt many places and cut one of the aqueducts of Constantinople; Zeno offered him a large sum of money and sent his sister (perhaps Amalafida) to induce him to withdraw; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.8-9, Marcell. com. s.a. 487, Proc. *BG* 1 1.9, Joh. Mal. 383, Theoph. AM 5977, Mich. Syr. IX 6. His people seem to have suffered from chronic shortages of food; Jord. *Get.* 290.

In 488 he and Zeno made an agreement that Theoderic should take his people to Italy and attack Odovacer; if he won, he could rule Italy for Zeno; Anon. Val. 11.49 (cui Theodericus pactuatus est ut, si victus fuisset Odoacar, pro merito laborum suorum loco eius, dum adveniret, tantum praeregnaret), Jord. *Get.* 290ff., Proc. *BG* 1 1.10-11, Theoph. AM 5977.

Fredericus 2 the Rugian, defeated by Onoulfus, sought refuge with Theoderic at Novae in 488; Eugipp. *V. Sev.* 44.4.

In 488 Theoderic and his people set off from Novae on the long

journey westwards to Italy; on the way they overcame fierce opposition at Sirmium, which was held by the Gepids, but took the city and passed on; *Jord. Get.* 292, *Rom.* 349, Anon. Val. 11.49 (ergo superveniente Theoderico patricio de civitate Nova cum gente Gothica, missus ab imperatore Zenone de partibus Orientis ad defendendam sibi Italiam), *Ennod. Pan.* 26ff. (= pp. 269ff.), *V. Epiph.* 109 (= p. 359) (ad Italiam Theodericus rex cum immensa roboris sui multitudine commeavit), *Marcell. com. s.a.* 488, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 670, *Paul. Diac. Hist. Rom.* xv 15, *Proc. BG I* 1.12, *Theoph. AM* 5931. Since they only reached Italy in August 489 (see below), they will have wintered and spent the spring somewhere west of Sirmium. It is implied by Procopius (*BG I* 1.13) that they had intended crossing the Adriatic by boat, but as none was available had to march overland.

Theoderic reached Italy in August 489 and defeated the army of Odovacer first near the river Sontius on August 28 (for the date; *Fast. Vind. Prior. s.a.* 490), and then at Verona in late September (for the date; Anon. Val. 11.50); *Fast. Vind. Prior. s.a.* 490, *Cass. chron. s.a.* 489, *Ennod. Pan.* 39ff. (= pp. 271-4), Anon. Val. 11.50. While Odovacer fled to Ravenna, Theoderic entered Milan and there received the surrender of most of Odovacer's army; Anon. Val. 11.50-1. In the following year Odovacer came back and besieged Theoderic in Ticinum but the intervention of the Visigoths raised the siege and on August 11, 490, Theoderic won a decisive victory near the river Addua; Anon. Val. 11.53, *Auct. Prosp. Haun. s.a.* 491, *Cass. chron. s.a.* 490, *Jord. Get.* 292ff., *Ennod. V. Epiph.* 109-11. 127 (= pp. 359ff.), *Pan.* 36-47 (= pp. 267ff.). Soon afterwards he returned to Ticinum; *Auct. Prosp. Haun. s.a.* 491, *Fast. Vind. Prior. s.a.* 491.

For the next three years he besieged Odovacer in Ravenna; *Jord. Get.* 293, Anon. Val. 11.53-6, *Proc. BG I* 1.14-15.24, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 489. In 493 Theoderic and Odovacer came to an agreement to share the rule of Italy, but soon afterwards Theoderic accused Odovacer of plotting against him and killed him; Anon. Val. 11.55 (under 491, wrongly), *Fast. Vind. Prior. s.a.* 493, *Auct. Prosp. Haun. s.a.* 493, *Cass. chron. s.a.* 493, *Proc. BG I* 1.25, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214a. He thus became the ruler of Italy; *Jord. Get.* 294-5 (tertio anno . . . ingressus sui in Italia Zenon(is)que imp. consultu privatum abitum suaeque gentis vestitum seponens insigne regio amictu, quasi iam Gothorum Romanorumque regnator, adsumit), *Rom.* 349, Anon. Val. 12.57, *Proc. BG I* 1.24-6, *Evagr. HE III* 27, iv 19, *Zach. HE VII* 12, *Joh. Mal.* 383, *Theoph. AM* 5977, *John of Nikiu* 88.50.

His constitutional position was ambiguous and he sent several embassies to Constantinople seeking recognition. In 490 he sent Fl. Rufius Postumius Festus 5 to Zeno to obtain the imperial robe from him (*ab eodem sperans vestem se induere regiam*); Anon. Val. 11.53. This embassy was frustrated by the death of Zeno and Anastasius' refusal to recognize him. In 492 Theoderic sent another envoy, Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus iunior Niger 9, to Anastasius (Anon. Val. wrongly gives Zeno); in 493 while Faustus was in Constantinople, Odovacer was killed, whereupon the Goths confirmed Theoderic as their king without waiting for Anastasius' instructions (*Gothi sibi confirmaverunt Theodericum regem, non expectantes iussionem novi principis*); Anon. Val. 12.57 (this passage contains some confusion with the earlier embassy of Festus). This second embassy likewise achieved nothing and Faustus had already returned to Italy by 494; Gelas. *Ep.* 12 (Thiel). Since Theoderic was already king of the Goths and had no need to be confirmed as such by the Roman emperor, the declaration of 493 by the Goths presumably concerned his recognition as ruler over Italy. A third embassy was sent to Constantinople in c. 497, the envoy being once more Fl. Rufius Postumius Festus 5; this time Theoderic obtained imperial recognition as ruler of Italy and received back the palace ornaments which Odovacer had sent to Constantinople (*facta pace cum Anastasio imperatore per Festum de praesumptione regni, et omnia ornamenta palatii, quae Odoacer Constantinopolim transmiserat, remittit*); Anon. Val. 12.64. He did not receive the imperial purple and never used the title 'Augustus', always calling himself 'rex'; Proc. *BG* 1 1.26 (*καὶ βασιλέως μὲν τοῦ Ῥωμαίων οὔτε τοῦ σχήματος οὔτε τοῦ ὀνόματος ἐπιβατεῦσαι ἤξιωσεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ῥῆξ διεβίου καλούμενος*), Evagr. *HE* III 27 (*ῥῆγα προσονομάσας ἑαυτὸν*).

His reign lasted for 33 years (i.e. 493-526), Anon. Val. 12.59; or for 37 years (i.e. 489-526), Proc. *BG* 1 1.31.

He died on August 30, 526; Anon. Val. 16.94-5, Proc. *BG* 1 1.39. He was an old man then and was succeeded by his grandson Athalaric as ruler of Italy; Anon. Val. 16.96, Jord. *Get.* 304-5, Cass. *Var.* VIII 17, 21, 25, 26, IX 10, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 485.

By religion he was an Arian, but he conducted himself with discretion and did not oppress the catholics; Anon. Val. 12.60 (*tamen nihil contra religionem catholicam temptans*), Theoph. AM 5991, 5993 (the statement in Zach. *HE* VII 12 that he was converted from Arianism and became a diphysite – an orthodox Chalcedonian – is presumably erroneous), cf. Ennod. *Pan.* 80 (= p. 283), *Ep.* IX 30.

He is described as brave, prudent and well-educated; Theoph.

THEODERICVS 7

AM 5977, cf. Zach. *HE* ix 18 ('bellicosus et sapiens'). Allegedly unable to write (presumably in Latin, see above), he left a reputation for wisdom and some of his sayings were remembered; Anon. Val. 12.61.

Theodimundus (Θευδιμουνδος) : Ostrogothic leader (in Epirus) 479

Brother of Fl. Theodericus 7 and son of Theodemer 2 (wrongly Valamer); he commanded the rear of Theoderic's army when it entered Epirus Nova in 479; Malch. fr. 18 (= *FHG* iv, p. 127). When the Roman general Sabinianus 4 attacked, he and his mother, in the rear with the baggage-wagons, escaped only by crossing a bridge and destroying it, thus sacrificing the remainder of the Gothic rearguard; Malch. fr. 18 (= *FHG* iv, p. 130). See stemma 37.

Theodora 1 wife of Lucinus L IV

Addressee of Jer. *Ep.* 75 (a. 399).

Wife of Lucinus; Jer. *Ep.* 75, 76.3. They lived in Spain; Jer. *Ep.* 75.3. They had taken vows of chastity; Jer. *Ep.* 71.3, 75.2.

After her husband's death Jerome sent her a letter of consolation; Jer. *Ep.* 75. He commended her to the care of the priest Abigaus; Jer. *Ep.* 76.

THEODORA 2 (?c.f.) (East) c. 404

Addressee of two letters from John Chrysostom who styles her ἡ κοσμιότης σου and alludes to a servant expelled from her household (τῆς οἰκίας τῆς σῆς ἐξέπεσε); Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 117, 120 (John complains of sending her five letters but receiving only one; he is at Caesarea at the start of his exile).

Theodora 3 pious lady (at Rome) c. 405

The wife or daughter of an unnamed tribune (τῆμ τοῦ τριβούνου); having embraced poverty for the sake of religion, she had to beg for alms; Pall. *Hist. Laus.* 41.

Theodora 4 wife of Constantius IV

Wife of Constantius 9, mother of more than one son; she survived her husband and her sons and buried them all together in one tomb which she built herself; later she too was buried there; Rossi I, p. 265 = *ILCV* 66 (preserved in two MSS of Carolingian date).

THEODORA 5

c.f. (East) ?V

Wife of Euethius 2; they were *λαμπρότατοι*; *MAMA* vi 86 Attouda (S. Phrygia).

Theodora 6

L V/E VI

A learned pagan to whom Damascius 2 dedicated his biography of Isidorus 5; daughter of Diogenes, granddaughter of Eusebius, great-granddaughter of Flavianus, said to be descended from Sampsigeramus (an ancient ruler in Syria over Emesa and Arethusa, cf. Cic. *ad Att.* ii 16.2, Strabo xvi 2.10) and Monimus (? = Monicus or Mennaeus, founder of Chalcis in Syria, cf. Jones, *CERP*², p. 254 with n. 37); her mother was Cyrina; Phot. *Bibl.* 181.

Theodoracius 1

?v. glor. (East) V

Ὁ ἐνδοξό(τατος); son of ὁ μακαριώ(τατος) Theodosianus; a landowner in Egypt; *PSI* vii 823 provenance unknown; a private letter of fifth-century date. The style *ἐνδοξό(τατος)* normally indicated very high rank indeed, but here, to judge by his father's style, Theodoracius is given it *honoris causa*.

Theodoraci(u)s 2

?V/VI

Son of Euphrasius 2 *comes*; buried at Salona; *III* 9534 = *ILCV* 117 Salona (Dalmatia).

Theodoretus

doctor ?M/L V

A doctor, of whom the medical writer Aetius 5 of Amida cites several prescriptions; Aetius, *Tetrab.* iv 1.112-14.

Theodorus 1 (*MAMA* iii 22): *PLRE* 1.

Theodorus 2 (*MAMA* viii 605): *PLRE* 1.

Theodorus 3

doctor (?at Alexandria) L IV/E V

Doctor; friend of Synesius 1 and addressee of a letter from him; Syn. *Ep.* 115.

Possibly identical with the Theodorus whose hospitality to citizens of Pentapolis visiting Alexandria won praise from Synesius; when this Theodorus was dead, Synesius sent letters to acquaintances in Pentapolis on behalf of a relative of Theodorus called Ammonius; Syn. *Ep.* 18-21.

THEODORVS 4

Theodorus 4 ?tribunus (East) L IV/E V

Mentioned with Helladius 1 by Synesius 1 as favouring the recruitment of barbarians for the army of Libya; *Syn. Ep.* 95. Possibly an officer (?tribunus); see Helladius 1.

Theodorus 5 ?brother-in-law of Synesius E V

Named as brother-in-law of Synesius 1 in the address of *Syn. Ep.* 7. The name may be an error for 'Theodosius' (cf. Theodosius 2).

Theodorus 6 praefectianus (East) 404

Ὁ ἐπαρχικός; escorted John Chrysostom to his exile at Cucusus in 404; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 115 (a. 404).

Theodorus 7 doctor (East) ?404

Friend of John Chrysostom and addressee of *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 228 (Θεοδώρω ἰατρῶ), inviting him to write.

THEODORVS 8 consularis Syriae 404/407

Friend of John Chrysostom who wrote from exile to him; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 139 (Θεοδώρω κονσουλάριω Συρίας) (from exile a. 404/407).

Theodorus 9 v.inl.; PPO (π) (Italiae) 408-409

Probably son of Flavius Mallius Theodorus (*cos.* 399; *PLRE* 1) (the latter's work *De metris* opens with the words: *Dubitare neminem arbitror, Theodore fili, quin . . .*). Possibly identical with Theodorus 42 and brother of Manlia Daedalia.

IN OFFICE a. 390: he held some (unknown) office in 390, when Symmachus wrote to invite him to come and assist in the preparations for his consulship; *Symm. Ep.* v 15 (*sed rursus occurrit voto et studiis meis, ne honoris tui tempora contrahantur. Quapropter tuae permitto sententiae, ut si votivo officio domus nostrae interesse desideras, administrationis labore solvaris*).

PROCONSVL AFRICAE a. 396 Dec. 22; *Aug. c. Cresc.* III 62 (*producitur autem iste conflictus* (which began on Dec. 25, a. 394; see *c. Cresc.* III 60) . . . *usque ad Theodorum proconsulem, hoc est usque ad anni alterius diem undecimam Kalendas Ianuarias*).

PPO GALLIARVM a. 396 Dec. 28/397 Dec. 18: predecessor of Vincentius 6; *Symm. Ep.* IX 25 (*Symmachus asks Vincentius 'ut equorum tractoriis, quas vir inlustris Theodorus emisit, confirmationem*

per epistolam praestes, ne mutato iudice beneficii lentescat auctoritas'). Vincentius was already in office on Dec. 18, 397. The predecessor of Theodorus, Hilarius 1, was still in office on Dec. 28, 396.

PPO (II, ITALIAE ET ILLYRICI) a. 408 Sept. 13–409 Jan. 15. 408 Sept. 13, *CTh* xi 28.4^a (concerns Italy); 408 Oct. 16, *CJ* iv 2.16^a (? + *CJ* iv 63.3^a); 408 Oct. 25, *CTh* ix 42.21^a; 408 Nov. 22, *CTh* vii 21.4^a + ix 40.20^a + ix 42.22^a; 408 Nov. 25, *CTh* i 16.14^a; 408 Nov. 27, *Sirm.* 9 (iterum praef. praetorii) = *CTh* xvi 2.39 (ppo II); 408 Nov. 27, *CTh* xvi 5.45 (ppo II); 408^S (MSS 409) Dec. 3, *Sirm.* 16 (II praef. praetor(io)) = *CTh* v 7.2^a; 408 Dec. 10, *CTh* vii 16.1^a + x 10.25^a (refers to Illyricum); 408 Dec. 13, *CTh* i 27.2^a; 409 Jan. 14/20, *CTh* iii 10.1^a + *CJ* v 4.20^a; 409 Jan. 15, *CTh* xvi 2.31^a (MSS 398 April 25) + *CTh* xvi 5.46 (ppo II) = *Sirm.* 14^a (MSS 412 Jan. 15).

He was dismissed by Olympius 2 and succeeded by Caecilianus 1; *Zos.* v 44.2.

For an alternative view of the careers of this man and his father (attributing the prefecture of 408-9 to the father), cf. *P-W* v A 1897ff. (Wessner and Ensslin).

Theodorus 10 special commissioner in Egypt 415

Three commissioners, Valerius 2, Theodorus and Tharsacius, held an enquiry into *patrocinium* in Egypt; their work was terminated by a law dated Dec. 3, 415; *CTh* xi 24.6.

Theodorus 11 melloproximus scrinii (East) 416

Named third of the three (current) *melloproximi* of the *scrinia* exempted from the provisions of *CTh* vi 26.17, issued at Constantinople on Feb. 6, 416. He was probably *melloproximus* of the *scrinium libellorum*, which is named third of the *scrinia* in this law.

THEODORVS 12

Gallic nobleman E V

A Gallic noble, he was given as a hostage to the Visigothic king Theoderic I, possibly in 425/426, and was visited by his kinsman, the future emperor Avitus 5; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* vii 215–220 (*varius incussa procellis bellorum regi Getico tua Gallia pacis pignora iussa dare est, inter quae nobilis obses tu, Theodore, venis; quem pro pietate propinqui expetis in media pelliti principis aula tutus, Avite, fide*) (the date was probably soon after the fighting in 425, *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 425; but for a different view, that it was in 418, see Loyen, *Recherches historiques sur les Panegyriques de Sidoine Apollinaire*, 39–43).

Theodorus 13 defensor (civitatis sc. Magonae, in Minorca) E V

A leading member of the Jewish community at Magona in Minorca and a prominent leading citizen; Severus Maioricensis, *Epistula de Iudaeis* (in *PL* 20.733) (Iudaeorum populus maxime cuiusdam Theodori auctoritate et potentia nitebatur, qui non solum inter Iudaeos, verum etiam inter Christianos eiusdem oppidi et sensu et honore saeculi praecipuus erat; siquidem apud illos legis doctor et (ut ipsorum utar verbo) pater patrum fuit; in civitate autem cunctis curiae muniis exsolutus, et defensor iam exstiterat, et iam nunc patronus municipium habebat). There appears to be no parallel for the title 'pater patrum' in Jewish communities of this period.

Theodorus 14 agens in rebus (East) c. 409-431; deacon 431-451

After approximately twenty-two years of unblemished service as an *agens in rebus*, he accompanied Cyril of Alexandria to the Council of Ephesus in 431 as a *deputatus* (δηπούτατος), and although due to enjoy the *privilegia* of his long service he shortly afterwards gave up his post and allowed Cyril to enrol him among the clergy at Alexandria (ἐπὶ δύο καὶ εἴκοσι ἔτη πλέον ἢ ἔλαττον ἐστρατευσάμην ἐν τῇ τῶν καθωσιωμένων μαγιστριανῶν σχολῇ οὐδεμίαν κατ' ἐμαυτοῦ βλάβην ἢ μέμψιν δεδωκώς, προσδοκήσας τῶν πριμιγιλίων τῆς μεγάλης ἐκείνης σχολῆς ἀξιούσθαι – the odd word πριμιγιλίων is perhaps to be understood as 'privilegiorum'); he served at Alexandria for fifteen years (to c. 446), but was expelled from the clergy by Cyril's successor Dioscorus; at the second session of the Council of Chalcedon (Oct. 13, 451), he presented in person a petition to regain his place; *ACOec.* II i, pp. 211-12.

THEODORVS 15 praefectus augustalis c. 420/430

Ὁ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας τότε ἄρχων, ἀνηρ ἀστείος καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῆς καὶ φιλοσοφίας ἐραστής; a friend of Leonas, he held office when Proclus 4 was a student at Alexandria with Leonas; Marin. V. *Procli* 9.

Theodorus 16 domesticus (East) 431

'Domesticus' of Scholasticus I; one of the influential persons at the eastern court bribed by Cyril of Alexandria to support his interest at Ephesus in 431; *ACOec.* I iv, p. 224.

THEODORVS 17 v.c., consularis Cypri 431

V.c., consul(aris) provinciae Cypri; addressee of a letter from Dionysius 13 about the bishopric of Constantia (dated a. 431 May

21); *ACOec.* i i.vii, p. 119 (Greek, but the letter is preserved in Latin) = i v, p. 358 (Latin, where he is styled 'illustrissimus Cypriorum regionis praeses').

Theodorus 18 tribunus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* ii 286 (addressed Θεοδώρω τριβούνω). Possibly a *tribunus et notarius*.

Theodorus 19 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Σχολαστικός; addressee of numerous letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* i 396, 470, 488, ii 103, iii 40-2, 102, 164, 379, iv 11, 33, v 97, 115, 119, 140, 232, 238, 343, 483, 484. His character was forbidding; iii 40-2. A brother (not named) is mentioned in iii 40. Possibly he was an advocate; cf. *Ep.* ii 103, iii 40-2, v 97, 119, 232.

THEODORVS 20 v.c. (East) E/M V

Λαμπρότατος; addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* iii 289.

Theodorus 21 PPO Illyrici 444 Nov. 29

In office a. 444 Nov. 29: *Nov. Theod.* 26 (subscript - a copy was sent 'Theodoro v(iro) inl(ustri) ppo Inlyrici').

In 451 he attended four sessions of the Council of Chalcedon; *ACOec.* ii i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), ii i.ii, pp. 70 (Oct. 10), 84 (Oct. 17), 139 (Oct. 25); he is always styled ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων Ἰλλυρικῶν

Theodorus 22 loci servator (East) ?448

Called τοποτηρητής and addressed as τὸ ὑμέτερον μέγεθος; addressee of a letter from Theodoret; *Theod. Ep.* 40 (written at Easter, probably in 448). The *loci servator* was a person appointed by any administrator from a PPO or MVM down to a provincial governor to act in his stead in a province or city (cf. Jones, *LRE* i 295 with n. 61, ii 759 with n. 105).

Theodorus 23 agens in rebus (East) 449

'Magistrianus'; present at Edessa in April 449; *AGWG, NF* xv 1, pp. 37, 47.

Theodorus 24

ex QSP (East) 451

COMES ET MAGISTER MEMORIAE a. 429 March 26: v(ir) s(pectabilis), com(es) et magister memoriae; member of the first commission on the Theodosian Code; *CTh* I 1.5 (a. 429 March 26).

V.sp., comes consistorians; appointed in 435 as a member of the second commission on the Theodosian Code; *CTh* I 1.6 (a. 435 Dec. 20). Vir spectabilis, comes sacri nostri consistorii; named in 438 among the compilers of the Theodosian Code; *Nov. Theod.* I (a. 438 Feb. 15).

Probably identical with Theodorus, ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ κνεστόρων, present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 139 (Latin version II iii.ii, p. 149). He is listed with the ex QSPs Apollodorus 5 and Menas 2 among the former administrators; his office was presumably genuine rather than titular (*vacans*), although he and Apollodorus may have received titular appointments for their work on the compilation of the Theodosian Code and subsequently earned a place among the administrators by performing some of the functions of the QSP.

Theodorus 25

PVC before 451 (?before 442)

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν πόλεως; present at four sessions of the Council of Chalcedon in 451; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), II i.ii, p. 69 (Oct. 10), p. 84 (Oct. 17), p. 138 (Oct. 25) (Latin version II iii.i, p. 28). He is named among the former administrators and his office was probably therefore genuine, not titular (*vacans*); his name occurs between those of Zoilus 2 (PPO 444) and Apollonius 2 (PPO 442-3), but the list of former prefects does not appear to be in strict chronological order.

Theodorus 26

officialis of the PPO Orientis, before 451

Ὁ αἰδέσιμος Θεόδωρος ὁ ἐκ τῆς μεγίστης τάξεως; sent to Alexandria before 451 to judge the case of a certain Sophronius and mentioned at the third session of the Council of Chalcedon on Oct. 10, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 23 (Greek) = II iii.ii, p. 39 (Latin).

THEODORVS 27

praefectus Augustalis 451

In office during the Council of Chalcedon; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 24 (mentioned at the third session on Oct. 10, 451, as τὰ τῆς Αἰγυπτιακῆς διοικήσεως ἰθύνων πράγματα and ὁ γενναῖος τῶν νόμων προστάτης) = II iii.ii, p. 40 (Latin version). Augustalis; immediately after the Council

of Chalcedon he received instructions on electing a successor to bishop Dioscorus; *Liberat. Brev.* 14. He may be identical with the addressee of three letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* III 50 (addressed Θεοδώρῳ ἀγγουσταλίῳ), v 372 (Θεοδώρῳ ἐπάρχῳ) (containing advice on the qualities of a good provincial governor), v 462 (Θεοδώρῳ ἀγγουσταλίῳ) (containing similar advice).

Theodorus 28 scholasticus (East) M/L V

Scholasticus; he became a monk in Palestine; *V. Petr. Iber.*, pp. 75, 79, 123, 131. He was acquainted with Calandion at Berytus before the latter became bishop of Antioch; *V. Petr. Iber.*, p. 79. He succeeded Peter the Iberian as head of the latter's monastery (jointly with a certain monk Ioannes); *V. Petr. Iber.*, pp. 75, 131. Styled ἀπὸ δικανικῶν, he was head of the monastery at Gaza when Severus (later bishop of Antioch) was there; *Zach. HE* VII 10.

Theodorus 29 engineer and philosopher M V

Contemporary and friend of the Neo-Platonist Proclus 4 who addressed to him a philosophical work on Providence and Fate (*Περὶ Προνοίας καὶ τοῦ ἐφ' ἡμῖν*) (extant only in a Latin translation made in the thirteenth century by Wilhelm von Mörbeck, archbishop of Corinth 1277-1286). Theodorus had composed a work on the same theme; he was an engineer (optimus in mechanicis) whose views on the creation were influenced by his profession (et forte tuimet artem honorans et haec aestimasti, ut et universi factor mechanicus quidam sit, et tu imitator optimi (optimae?) causarum). See further *P-W* v 4 1860-3.

Theodorus 30 son of Geiseric M V

Described as the youngest son of Geiseric, he is said to have died young and without issue before Geiseric distributed estates confiscated from Africans; *Proc. BV* 1 5.11. This story is probably fiction: Theodorus should probably be identified with Geiseric's son Theoderic 4, who owned African estates, outlived his father, and had four children. The existence of Theoderic is well-attested, and the fact that Procopius makes no mention of him in this passage, but introduces an otherwise unrecorded 'Theodorus' casts suspicion on his account.

THEODORVS 31 v.c. (in Gaul) ?461/467

Vir clarissimus Theodorus, domi quidem nobilis, sed modestissimae conversationis opinione generosior; described as a 'iuuenis'

and introduced to Tetradius as in need of advice on a matter of business concerning his estate; Sid. Ap. Ep. III 10 (?a. 461/467).

THEODORVS 32 praefectus Augustalis 487

Ὁ Αὐγουστάλιος; entered Alexandria on March 23, 487 (era of Diocletian 202, Φαμενώθ κζ'); 'Palchus', *Apotelesmata* 7 (= *Catal. cod. astrol.* I 100). He joined Cosmas 3 in the abortive enquiry into Nephalius' complaints against Peter Mongus and was subsequently, though innocent, dismissed and fined; Zach. HE VI 1 ff., V. *Isaiae*, p. 9 ff., cf. 'Palchus' (a worthy governor, wrongly dismissed for theft). Probably succeeded by Arsenius 2.

Perhaps identical with Theodorus 33.

THEODORVS 33 comes Orientis ?c. 489/490

Ὁ κόμης τῆς Ἀνατολῆς; removed from office by Zeno after factional disorders broke out at Antioch between the Greens and Jews; his removal restored peace; Joh. Mal. 389, Joh. Mal. fr. 35 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 167), Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 111. John Malalas places the event shortly before the murder of Pelagius 2 (in 490). He is styled 'στρατηλάτης' by Michael the Syrian (IX 6), but the incident was not understood by Michael.

He may be identical with Theodorus 32.

Theodorus 34 Isaurian rebel c. 497

The heads of Theodorus and of Zeno's brother Longinus 6 were sent to Anastasius after the Isaurian revolt and publicly exhibited at Constantinople; Eustath. fr. 6 = Evagr. HE III 35. He is probably identical with Athenodorus 2.

Theodorus 35 ?PPO (East) 497 Feb. 15

Addressee, without title, of CJ V 17.9, which cites a law on divorce addressed to a PPO in 449 (CJ V 17.8). Possibly therefore he held the same office.

THEODORVS 36 v.c. (West) ?V

V.c.; named with Theodosius 13 *v.d.* and Palis *cl.f.* on a water pipe found in the ninth region of Rome; xv 7583.

THEODORVS 37 v.c. (East) V/VI

Λαμπρότατος; SB 9453, 16 Egypt (provenance unknown).

Theodorus 38 scholarius (East) V/VI

Σχολάρι(ο)ς; buried at Cana in Lycaonia; *MAMA* viii, p. 40 n. 225 Cana.

THEODORVS 39 v.c. (East) V/VI

Θεόδωρος τῆς λαμπρᾶς μνήμης; a Christian; buried at Diocletianopolis in the same tomb as his son Ioannes 90 who had predeceased him; *AE* 1938, 11 = Beshevliev, *Spätgr. u. spätlat. Inschr. Bulg.*, no. 224 Diocletianopolis (Thracia).

THEODORVS 40 v.c. (East) V/VI

+ Ἐτελεύτησε Θεόδωρος ὁ λαμ(πρότατος) προτεύ(ων) ταύτης Βαγημιῶν λαμ(προτάτης) πόλ(εως); *IGC* 340² Bagis (Lydia). He was a wealthy local notable at Bagis, possibly an *honoratus*; on *πρωτεύουτες*, see Fl. Strategius 9 and Silvanus 5.

Theodorus 41 legal notary (at Corasium) V/VI

+ Σωματοθή[κη] Θεωδόρου νομικοῦ; *MAMA* iii 136 Corasium (Cilicia).

THEODORVS 42 (?v.c.) IV/VI

Brother and heir of Manlia Daedalia (she was 'clara genus'); *V* 6240 + p. 1086 = *ILCV* 1700 Milan. Perhaps identical with Theodorus 9. Identified by P. Courcelle, in *REA* 46 (1944), 66-7, with Fl. Mallius Theodorus 64.

Theodorus 43 ?monk or priest V/VI

Son of Anastasius 7 comes; styled ὁ μακαριώτατος; *JHS* 19 (1899), 68 n. 17 Sarilar (Galatia). The epithet is used of bishops and of other holy men, e.g. martyrs; cf. Lampe, *Patristic Greek Lexicon*, 822.

THEODORVS 44 comes (East) V/VI

Θεοδώρου (κό)μιτος; *Inscription* from Asia Minor (= *IGC* 761, never published), cf. Hanton, in *Byz.* iv, p. 96.

THEODORVS 45 comes (East) V/VI

Θεοδώρου/ . . . [κ]όμιτος; *CIG* 8831 Prusa (Bithynia). The number of letters missing is uncertain.

THEODORVS 46 comes (East) V/VI

Θεοδώρου κόμιτος; Beshevliev, *Spätgr. und spätlat. Inschr. Bulg.*, no. 204 near Augusta Traiana (Thracia).

Theodorus 47 pater civitatis (of Smyrna) V/VI

Honoured for cleansing and purifying public baths at Smyrna and praised for his honest management of the city; *Anth. Gr.* ix 615 (lemma in Palatinus, εἰς λουτρόν ἐν Σμύρνῃ; cf. *uv.* 7-8 ὅς γὰρ ἐὼν πόλιος κτεάνων ταμίης τε πατήρ τε κέρδεσιν ἐξ αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐμίγη χέρας – this indicates the role of the *pater civitatis* as alluded to in e.g. *CJ* viii 12.1). The inscription is Christian in character, ending with a prayer to Christ to save Theodorus (*uv.* 9-10).

THEODORVS 48 ?provincial governor (East) ?V/VI

Praised by *ῥητῆρες* for his incorruptibility; *Anth. Gr.* xvi 45 (ῥητῆρες Θεόδωρον ἐμέλλομεν εἰς εἶν ἰόντες χρυσεῖαις γραφίδεσσιν ἀεμνήστοισι γεραίρειν, εἰ μὴ χρυσὸν ἔφευγε καὶ ἐν γραφίδεσσιν ἐόντα) (the lemma in Planudes reads: εἰς εἰκόνα Θεοδώρου ἀρχοντος). The *ῥητῆρες* were presumably the advocates enrolled in the court over which Theodorus presided; he may have been a provincial governor but could have occupied one of the higher posts in the administration (e.g. PPO). The date of the poem can not be determined; it occurs in a group mostly from the sixth century and later. For other pointers to a late date, see A. Cameron, *Porphyrius the charioteer*, 219 with n. 1.

Theodorus 49 sophist (East) L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Aeneas of Gaza; a native of Smyrna, he was a former pupil of Aeneas who now taught in Syria; *Aen. Gaz. Ep.* 18 (addressed Θεοδώρῳ σοφιστῇ).

Theodorus 50 law-teacher (?at Berytus) L V/E VI

Addressee with Hieronymus 3 of a letter from Procopius of Gaza; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 113. They were brothers and were legal experts, probably teachers of law at Berytus (cf. Hieronymus 3).

Theodorus 51 scholasticus (Egypt) ?VI

Σχ(ολαστικός); *PSI* 1428, 16 Egypt (provenance unknown).

Theodorus 52 satrap of Sophanene 502

Σοφανηνῆς σατραπεύων καὶ τῆς σατραπείας ἐνδιδυσκόμενος τὸ σχῆμα; in Martyropolis in 502 he and the people voluntarily surrendered the city to the Persian king Cavades as the latter's army approached; as a reward Theodorus was reinstalled as satrap by Cavades; Proc. *Aed.* III 2.6-7.9. Sophanene was one of the satrapies of Roman Armenia before the surrender.

Theodorus 53 army officer (East) 503-504

Roman officer in the army under Patricius 14 and Hypatius 6 which laid siege to Amida in summer 503; he and Pharasmanes 3 ambushed and caught a body of 400 Persians during the siege; Josh. Styl. 56. In 504/505 as hostilities ended he went to Damascus; Josh. Styl. 87. He may have been a *comes rei militaris* or perhaps only a *tribunus*.

THEODORVS 54 tribunus et notarius (East) 508/511

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* x 3 (a. 508/511) ('to Theodore the tribune and notary'). He was wealthy, having inherited property from his father Asclepius 5; Severus advised him not to take up a religious life unless his wife was also agreeable to the idea.

Possibly identical with 'Theodore the Byzantine monk, brother-in-law of prefects', to whom Severus wrote in 513/518; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* x 5. This man had left his wife and children to become a monk after much discussion with Severus, but then changed his mind and wished to return to the world; Severus wrote urging him to remain firm to his original intention.

THEODORVS 55 ?sacellarius (East) 513

In 513 he took part in negotiations between Anastasius and Vitalianus 2 which led to the latter's withdrawing his troops from the neighbourhood of Constantinople; Marcell. com. s.a. 514. For the date, cf. Vitalianus 2.

Ὁ τῶν βασιλικῶν θησαυρῶν ταμίας (= *sacellarius*, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II, p. 512 n. 2); he accompanied the Roman army under Fl. Hypatius 6 and Alathar against Vitalianus in late 513; Joh. Ant. fr. 214c.

THEODORVS 56 provincial governor; vindex 513/518

Severus of Antioch, in a letter to Stephen bishop of Tripolis (in Phoenice), refers to 'the house of Theodore the illustrious governor

and *vindex* at Tripolis; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 19 (a. 513/518). Theodorus could hardly have been simultaneously governor of Phoenice and *vindex* of Tripolis, and was presumably a former provincial governor, native of Tripolis, who became *vindex* of his native city as a profitable investment, cf. e.g. Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 49.

Theodorus qui et Teganistes 57 PVC (II) 518/519; (III) 520;
(IV) 524-526

Full name; Joh. Mal. 416. Theodorus; *elsewhere*. The nickname Τηγαμιστής ('the frier') presumably alludes to his original occupation.

Brother of Tryphon (*PLRE* III); *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 532.

He was PVC twice before 520 (see below).

PVC (I): date unknown, perhaps late in the reign of Anastasius.

PVC (II) a. 518/519: apparently in the first year of the reign of Justin, he was present as ἑπαρχος at a theatre show in Constantinople when the circus parties united to demand the restoration of their dancers; Joh. Mal. fr. 43 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 170).

EX CONSVL before 521: Joh. Mal. 416 (cited below), *Anth. Gr.* I 97-8, IX 697 (cited below). His name does not occur in the consular Fasti and his consulship was therefore honorary.

PVC (III) a. 520: he was PVC for a third time in 520; *Anth. Gr.* I 97-8 (the date is inferred from the titles of Justinian in these verses; Justinian was already MVM but not yet consul; cf. A. Cameron, in *Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies* 1976, 269ff.). During this prefecture he built a Church of Justin and Justinian at Constantinople; *Anth. Gr.* I 97 (καὶ μὲν ὑπάτος Θεόδωρος, ὁ καρτερός, ὁ τρίς ὑπαρχος, ἄνθετο), 98 (τοῦτο κάμεν Θεόδωρος ἀοιδμος, ὃς πόλιν ἄρας τὸ τρίτον ἀμφιβέβηκεν ἔχων ὑπατιίδα τιμήν). Also during this prefecture he built a fourfold arch at Constantinople; *Anth. Gr.* IX 696 (Τετραπόροις ἀψίσι πόλιν (sic MSS; perhaps read πύλην, so Cameron) Θεόδωρος ἐγείρας ἀξιώσ ἐστι πόλιν καὶ τέτρατον ἠνιοχεῦσαι), 697 (ἔπρεπε σοι Θεόδωρε, Τύχης εὐκίονα νηὸν ἔργου κοσμήσαι θαύματι τοσσατίου δῶρά τε κυδήεντα πορεῖν χρυσάσπιδι Ῥώμη, ἢ σὶ ὑπατον τεύξεν καὶ τρισέπαρχον ὄρᾳ).

PVC (IV) a. 524 Feb. 13-526 Dec. 1: appointed to succeed Theodotus 11; Joh. Mal. 416 (ἀντ' αὐτοῦ προσήχθη ἑπαρχος πόλεως Θεόδωρος ὁ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων ὁ ἐπικλην Τηγαμιστής). In office a. 524 Feb. 13, *CJ* II 7.26^a; 526 Dec. 1, *CJ* IX 19.6^a; undated, *CJ* IV 30.13^a (a law of Justin). This prefecture was presumably his fourth.

In one of his prefectures (he was ὑπαρχος) he erected a statue of the emperor Justin by the shore at Constantinople; *Anth. Gr.* XVI 64.

THEODORVS 58

notarius (East) E/M VI

Ὁ ἐνδοξότατος ἀντιγραφεὺς; nephew of John the Hesychast (= Ioannes 26); Theodorus was greatly influenced by his uncle's teaching and made a strong impression at Constantinople on the emperor Justinian and the senate by his honesty, faith and charitable works; Cyr. Scyth., *V. Ioann. Hesych.* 3.

The epithet ἐνδοξότατος, equivalent to *gloriosissimus*, was properly used of persons of very high rank such as praetorian prefects and *magistri militum*. It could also be used, however, more loosely in a non-technical context as a purely honorific epithet not necessarily denoting rank, and such is probably the case here with Theodorus.

Possibly identical with Theodorus, ὁ περίβλεπτος τριβούνος νοτάριος καὶ ραιφερενδάριος, present in Constantinople in 536 when he presented documents to the episcopal synod there; *ACOec.* III, pp. 29-30, 38, 128, 130, 134 (and cf. *PLRE* III).

Aur. Theodorus 59 (VI 31953 = *ILCV* 224): *PLRE* I.

Aurelius Theodorus 60 scholasticus and grammaticus (Egypt) 398

Σχολαστικός καὶ γραμματικός, native of Hermopolis in the Thebaid; son of Periodus; he guaranteed his brother Aurelius Taurinus to the *nyctostrategus*; *P. Lips.* I 56.6, 23 Hermopolis (dated a. 398).

Aurelius Theodorus 61 legal notary (at Oxyrhynchus) 498

Νομικάριος (i.e. *tabellio*) at Oxyrhynchus; son of Megas *qui et* Didymus; *P. Oxy.* 2237 (a. 498).

Fl. Theodorus 62

PPO 500; cos. 505; patricius

Full name; *P. Oxy.* 1994, *P. Cairo Masp.* I 67100.

Son of Basilius (= Fl. Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius 12 junior); Anon. Val. 12.68. He was therefore brother of Fl. Inportunus (*cos.* 509), Albinus 9 (*cos.* 493) and Fl. Avienus 3 (*cos.* 501). See stemma 26.

He owned property near Sabinum (in Valeria) on which was a church of St Laurentius; when a vacancy for a priest arose there, in 492/496, he recommended that a monk Rufinus be ordained; *Gelas. Ep.* 41 (Thiel) (*basilica sancti Laurentii, quae in possessione filii et consiliarii nostri viri magnifici Theodori fundata est*). The word 'consiliarius' indicates that he was one of Pope Gelasius' close advisers.

PPO (ITALIAE) a. 500: appointed by Theoderic in 500 to succeed Liberius 3; Anon. Val. 12.68 (dedit ei successorem. Successit itaque in administratione praefecturae Theodorus, filius Basili).

CONSVL (West) a. 505 with Sabinianus 5 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi 1 930, *P. Oxy.* 1994, *P. Cairo Masp.* 1 67100, *Lib. Pont.* 55.2, 5, Fulgent. *Ep.* 6 ii 2 (cited below).

PATRICIVS: he had become *patricius* by 509; Cass. *Var.* 1 27 (cited below).

In 509 he and Inportunus were accused of fomenting trouble for the Green party at Rome; Cass. *Var.* 1 27 (the Greens complained 'se truculentas insidias a patricio Theodoro et Inportuno viro illustri consule pertulisse').

In 525 he was one of the senators and ex consuls sent by Theoderic with Pope John on an embassy to Constantinople; on their return to Italy they were arrested and imprisoned; Anon. Val. 15.90-1, *Lib. Pont.* 55.2.5.

Addressee of a letter from Fulgentius of Ruspe; Fulgent. *Ep.* 6 (= *PL* 65, 349) (?c. 520) (ad Theodorum senatorem; he is styled 'dominus illustris et merito insignis ac praestantissimus filius Theodorus'). He appears to have ended his secular career and devoted himself to religion; Fulgent. *Ep.* 6 ii 2 (nunc vero consulatu proveheris, nunc felici triumpho certissime sublimaris).

Fl. Theodorus 63 memorialis of the *scrinium epistularum* and adiutor of the QSP (East) 526-527

Pupil of Priscianus 2 whose *Ars Grammatica* he edited at Constantinople in 526 and 527; in the subscriptions to various books he wrote: Fl. Theodorus Dionysii v(ir) d(evotus) memorialis sacri scrinii epistularum et adiutor v(iri) m(agnifici) quaestoris sacri palatii scripsi artem Prisciani eloquentissimi grammatici doctoris (or praeceptoris) mei manu mea in urbe Roma Constantinopoli (or similar). He completed Book v of the *Ars* in 526, Book viii on Jan. 11, 527, Book xii on Feb. 5, 527 and Book xvii on May 30, 527; cf. *Gramm. Lat.* II, pp. 191, 451, 597, III 105, 208.

Perhaps identical with Theodorus 'antiquarius qui nunc palatinus est' who corrected a copy of Boethius' translation of the *Categories* of Aristotle; see Marcius Novatus Renatus 1 and cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 152, 230. There were at least four *antiquarii* in the *scrinium memoriae* in the time of Leo; *CJ* XII 19.10.

Fl. Mallius Theodorus 64: advocate ?376, governor in Africa ?377, consularis Macedoniae ?378, Magister memoriae ?379, CSL

THEODOSIUS 3

(? *AGENS VICES CRP*) 380, PPO Galliarum 382, PPO Italiae Illyrici et Africae 397-399, cos. 399; *PLRE* 1.

Flavius Theodorus Petrus Demosthenes

Flavius Theodorus Philoxenus Soterichus Philoxenus

Flavius Theodorus Georgius Procopius

THEODOSIA cubicularia (East) V/VI

[Θεο]δοσίας τῆς ἐνδοξοτάτης κουβικουλαρίας; buried at Jerusalem; *Quart. Dep. Ant. Pal.* II (1932), 167 n. 116 = *SEG* VIII 175 Jerusalem.

Theodosiolus relative of Honorius 409

Brother of Didymus 1, Lagodius and Verenianus, and relative, probably cousin, of the emperor Honorius; after Didymus and Verenianus were captured and killed by Constantine III, Theodosiolus fled for safety to Honorius in Italy; *Zos.* VI 4.4, *Soz.* IX 12.1.

Theodosius 1: grammaticus (at Panopolis) IV/VI; *PLRE* 1.

Theodosius 2 ?protector (East) E V

Ὁ βασιλέως ὑπασπιστής, at Constantinople; husband of Synesius' sister Stratonice; Synesius, remarking that Theodosius had not had the promotion due to his years of service, asked Nicander to help him; *Syn. Ep.* 75. See stemma 34.

Possibly identical with the 'Theodorus', husband of a sister of Synesius, to whom Synesius wrote asking for news (cf. Theodorus 5); *Syn. Ep.* 7. It is clear however from *Ep.* 75 that Synesius had more than one sister, and Theodorus may therefore have been the husband of another sister.

Theodosius 3 grammaticus (at Alexandria) E V

Friend of Synesius 1 and γραμματικός at Alexandria; *Syn. Ep.* 4 (written in 402/404).

Perhaps identical with the grammarian Theodosius of Alexandria who wrote an (extant) work on nouns and verbs, *Εἰσαγωγικαὶ καινότητες περὶ κλίσεως ὀνομάτων καὶ ῥημάτων*; ed. Hilgard, *Grammatici Graeci* IV 1, pp. 3-99. He also wrote an Epitome of Herodian's work on prosody; cf. Herodian, ed. Lentz, Vol. I. Wrongly attributed to him

THEODOSIUS 3

in the manuscripts is a collection of commentaries on Dionysius Thrax; cf. Dion. Thrax, ed. G. Uhlig, p. xxxvi.

See further Christ-Schmid-Stählin⁷ II 2, 1078-9.

THEODOSIUS 4 dux (East) before 407

Addressee of a letter from his friend John Chrysostom in exile; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 58 (addressed Θεοδοσίῳ ἀπὸ δουκῶν). John was in exile from 404 to 407.

Theodosius 5 son of Athaulfus and Placidia 414/415

Son of Athaulfus and Placidia 4; he died in infancy, before his father, and was buried in a silver coffin near Barcelona; Olymp. fr. 26. His parents were married in Jan. 414 and Athaulfus was murdered in summer 415. See stemmata 1 and 40.

Possibly identical with 'Theodosius nep.' on xi 276 = D 818 = *ILCV* 20 Ravenna (in or after 439) who may be 'n(obilissimus) p(uer)' and a relative of Galla Placidia (see Gratianus 1).

Theodosius 6 = Theodosius II, Augustus 402-450

Son of the emperor Arcadius and Aelia Eudoxia 1, brother of Pulcheria, Arcadia 1, Marina 1 and Flaccilla 1; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 396, 401, Oros. vii 36.1, Soc. vi 6.40, 23, vii 1, Soz. ix 1, Philost. 6, xii 7, Zos. v 31.3, Theoph. AM 5892, 5893. He was born a. 401 April 10; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 401, Soc. vi 6.40, Soz. viii 4 ad fin., Joh. Ant. fr. 190, Marcell. com. s.a. 401.

AVGVSTVS a. 402-450: he was proclaimed 'Augustus' a. 402 Jan. 10; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 402, Marcell. com. s.a. 402. He became ruler over the eastern portion of the empire on his father's death in 408; Oros. vii 36.1, Soc. vii 1, Soz. ix 1, Philost. xii 7, Zos. v 31.1-3.

He married Aelia Eudocia 2 on June 7, 421; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421, Soc. vii 21.8, 44, 47, Marcell. com. s.a. 421, 439, Joh. Mal. 355, Evagr. *HE* i 20, Theoph. AM 5911. They had three children; Flaccilla 2, Marcell. com. s.a. 431; Licinia Eudoxia 2 (born 422), Marcell. com. s.a. 422, 424, 437, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421, Soc. vii 44, Prisc. fr. 29, Jord. *Rom.* 329, Evagr. *HE* i 20, Joh. Mal. 355, Joh. Ant. fr. 200, Theoph. AM 5947; and Arcadius 1, Agnellus 42 (= *CIL* xi 276 = D 818), cf. Bury, *LRE*² i 220 n. 3. See stemmata 1 and 2.

He died a. 450 July 28 following a fall from his horse; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 353, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 450, Evagr. *HE* i 22, Joh. Mal. 366-7, Theoph. AM 5942. For the date, see Theod. Lect. ii 64 (in *PG* 86, 213).

THEODOSIUS 14

THEODOSIUS 7 primicerius notariorum (West) 426 April 26

CTh vi 2.25 (recitata in senatu per Theodosium primicerium notariorum) (the law was issued at Rome).

Theodosius 8 PPO (Italiae et Africae) 430 Feb. 15

CTh xii 6.33^a (the law concerns the province of Byzacena). The name either of Theodosius or of Flavianus (= Flavianus 14, in *PLRE* I) should be restored in Haenel, *Corpus Legum*, p. 241 addressed 'ad Virum ppo', dated December 18 from Ravenna in an unknown year (in 430^S).

Possibly to be identified with the author Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius 20.

Theodosius 9 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of several letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* i 306, ii 93, 229, 280-281, 288, 299, iii 185, 283, iv 192, v 149, 283 (all addressed Θεοδοσίῳ σχολαστικῷ).

THEODOSIUS 10 comes et dux (Thebaidis) E/M V

Known from two letters of Senuthis of Athribis; *Ep.* 10-11 (= *CSCO, Scr. Copt.*, ii 4, pp. 25-6). Called 'Theodōsios the doux', *Ep.* 10, 11; 'Theodōsios the comes', *Ep.* 10. Present at Panopolis (in the Thebaid); *Ep.* 11. He received *Ep.* 10 and is the subject of *Ep.* 11.

THEODOSIUS 11 comes (East) 449

Named as 'comes' in acclamations at Edessa in 449, April 12 and 14; he was present among the prominent citizens there; *AGWG, NF xv* 1, pp. 15, 17, 25, 35, 37, 39, 47, 49, 55.

Theodosius 12 PVC 459

Προήχθη ἑπαρχος πόλεως Θεοδοσίος (at Constantinople); *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 459.

THEODOSIUS 13 v.d., (palatinus) ?V

V(ir) d(evotus); named with Theodorus 36 *v.c.* and Pallas *cl.f.* on a water pipe found in the ninth region at Rome; xv 7583. To obtain the style 'v.d.', he will have held a palatine post.

Theodosius 14 scholasticus (?in Lower Thebais) V/VI

Σχολ(αστικός); named in a list of taxpayers; *P. Flor.* iii 297, line 57 Antaeopolis (Thebais Inferior).

Theodosius 15 scriniarius (in Phrygia) V/VI
 Θεοδοσίου ἔργον σκρινιαρίου; *MAMA* IV 34 = VI 400 Afyon Karahisar
 (Phrygia).

THEODOSIUS 16 proconsul Asiae V/VI
 Τὸν μέγαν ἐν βουλαῖς Θεοδοσίον, Ἄσιδος ἀρχόν, εἰκόνη μαρμαρῆ στήσαμεν
 ἀθύπατον; honoured for his services to Smyrna; Robert, *Hell.* IV, p.
 62 = *Anth. Gr.* XVI 42. The lemma reads: *εἰς εἰκόνα Θεοδοσίου ἀρχοντος*
ἐν Σμύρνῃ (probably however inferred from the poem itself and so
 not independent evidence).

THEODOSIUS 17 v.c., tribunus (at Syene) V/VI
 Ὁ λαμπροτάτος τρίβουνος; engaged with Damianus 3 and Isaacius 3
 in building work at Syene; *SB* 7425 = *SEG* VIII 781 Syene (Thebais).

THEODOSIUS 18 praefectus augustalis 516
 Native of Antioch; *Joh. Mal.* 401, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 41 (= *Exc. de ins.*,
 p. 169). Son of the *patricius* Calliopius 6; *Liberat. Brev.* 18, *Theod.*
Lect. Epit. 522, *Joh. Mal.* 401, *Joh. Mal. fr.* 41, *Theoph. AM* 6009.
 PRAEFECTVS AVGVSTALIS a. 516: 'augustalius' at Alexandria; he
 was killed by the people when Dioscorus was consecrated bishop in
 516; *Liberat. Brev.* 18, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 522, *Joh. Mal.* 401
 (allegedly because of a scarcity of oil), *Joh. Mal. fr.* 41 (a confused
 version), *Theoph. AM* 6009 (where his father is wrongly said to be
 the *augustalis*), *John of Nikiu* 89.35.

Theodosius *qui et Zticcas* 19 v.inl. (East) c. 523
 Called ἰλλαύστριος; *Joh. Mal.* 416. A rich man, arrested and execu-
 ted at Constantinople in c. 523 by the PVC Theodotus 11 following
 faction violence; *Joh. Mal.* 416, *John of Nikiu* 90.18.

Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius 20 v.c. et inlustris; author
E/MV

Author of the *Saturnalia*, of a commentary on the *Somnium Scipionis* of Cicero, and of a *Liber de differentiis et societatibus verborum Graecorum et Latinorum*. For the date, cf. A. Cameron, *JRS* 56 (1966), 24-38.

Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius v.c. et inl.; Subscript to Bk I of the *Comm. in Somn. Scip.* The names are in the order: Ambrosius Macrobius Theodosius, in some MSS at the start of the first book of the *Saturnalia*. Usually styled 'Macrobius Theodosius v.c. et inl.' (or

THEODOTVS 4

similar); e.g. *Macr. Sat.* 1, 2, 3, 7 (subscripts) and *Lib. de diff.* (in Keil, *Gramm. Lat.* v, p. 655). He used the name 'Theodosius' in the dedication of the *Lib. de diff.* (*Gramm. Lat.*, v, p. 631: Theodosius Symmacho suo salutem dicit) and is addressed as 'Theodosi optime' in the dedication to him of the *Fabulae* of Avienus. Possibly therefore identical with Theodosius 8 (PPO in 430). Cf. Cameron, *JRS* 56 (1966), 26-7.

Father of Eustathius 7; *Macr. Sat.* 1.1.1. Evidently an ancestor (perhaps grandfather) of Macrobius Plotinus Eudoxius 7.

He was a pagan; *Macr. Sat.* passim. He was learned in both Greek and Latin literature; Avienus, *Fabulae, praef.* (quis tecum de oratione, quis de poemate loqueretur, cum in utroque litterarum genere et Atticos Graeca eruditione superes et latinitate Romanos?).

See also Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 189-96.

Apio Theodosius Ioannes

Theodote mother of the philosopher Isidorus M/L V

Sister of Aegyptus, mother of Isidorus 5 (philosopher of Alexandria); *Dam. fr.* 119 = *Suid. E* 3035. See stemma 33.

Theodotus 1: Mag. Off. (East) 393-394, PVC 395; *PLRE* 1.

THEODOTVS 2 ex consularibus (East) 406

Ἀπὸ κονσουλαρίων; addressee of a letter written from exile by John Chrysostom thanking him for sending gifts by his son Theodotus 3 but returning them by the same bearer; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 61 (a. 406).

Ἀπὸ κονσουλαρίων; addressee of a second and later letter from John Chrysostom encouraging him to forward his son's education; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 141 (a. 406).

Theodotus 3 lector (East) 406

Son of Theodotus 2; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 61. He became *lector* and was acquainted with John Chrysostom, whom he visited at Arabissus; *Joh. Chrys. Ep.* 61, 102, 135, 136. All the letters were written by John in exile in 406.

THEODOTVS 4 comes Aegypti 435 Jan. 29

435 Jan. 29, *CTh* vi 28.8 (subscript) (a copy was sent 'Theodoto com(iti) Aegypti'). Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἀνδριώτατος κόμης τοῦ Αἰγυπτιακοῦ λίμνιου; *SB* 9598 (undated) provenance unknown. Κόμης τοῦ Αἰγυπτιακοῦ λίμνη[ος]; *Stud. Pal.* xx 143 (undated) Hermopolite

THEODOTVS 4

nome. Probably to be identified with Theodotus 'comēs' who met Senuthis of Athribis; J. Leipoldt, *Schenute*, 165 n. 6.

THEODOTVS 5 comes (East) E/MV

Κόμης; styled ἡ σὴ μεγαλοπρέπεια; he was the addressee of a letter from Theodoret and was a man of wealth; Theod. *Ep.* III (date unknown).

THEODOTVS 6 comes (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* I 326 (addressed Θεοδότῳ κόμητι).

THEODOTVS 7 (?v.c.) (East) E/MV

Of noble family at Cyrrhus; he was one of the students sent from there to study under Isocasius (at Antioch); Theod. *Ep.* xxviii (date unknown; alluded to as ὁ εὐγενέστατος υἱὸς ἡμῶν Θεόδοτος καὶ τῆ πατρῶα σεμνυνόμενος εὐγενεία). Possibly of senatorial family.

THEODOTVS 8 governor (praeses) of Euphratensis E/MV

Ἄρχων; invited by Theodoret to the ceremonial inauguration of the Church of the Apostles at Cyrrhus; Theod. *Ep.* xxxvi (date unknown but perhaps before 431). He was governor (*praeses*) of Euphratensis.

THEODOTVS 9 (v.c.) (East) 449

Mentioned in the Syriac acts of the second (Robber) council of Ephesus (in 449) as an eminent senator ('hervorragender Senator') with whom bishop Ibas had conversations at Edessa; *AGWG, NF* xv 1, p. 45.

Theodotus 10 philosopher ?V/VI

Tribonianus the younger (*PLRE* III), among other works, composed the Life of a philosopher (φιλόσοφος) called Theodotus, in three books; Suid. T 957.

Theodotus *qui et* Colocynthus 11 PVC 522/523

Full name; Proc. *Anecd.* 9.37. Theodotus; Joh. Mal., John of Nikiu. His nickname means 'the pumpkin-man'.

COMES ORIENTIS before a. 522: ὁ ἀπὸ κομήτων τῆς Ἀνατολῆς; Joh. Mal. 416, John of Nikiu 90.17. The date was before his urban prefecture.

PVC a. 522/523: ὑπαρχος πόλεως; appointed during (or perhaps for)

the first indiction (a. 522 Sept.-523 Aug.) – ὅστις προεβλήθη ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης ἰνδικτιῶνος; Joh. Mal. 416. Ὁ τῆς πόλεως ἑπαρχος; Proc. *Anecd.* 9.37. On orders from the emperor Justin he vigorously checked the excesses of the Blue party and restored order, but in doing so incurred the displeasure of Justinian who tried to ruin him by malicious accusations; for his own safety Justin sent him away to Jerusalem, but assassins followed him there and he was forced to seek sanctuary in a church where he had to remain until his death; Proc. *Anecd.* 9.37-42 (Procopius' account is here strongly biassed against Justinian). According to John Malalas and John of Nikiu, he was dismissed, stripped of his rank and exiled to the East after over-zealously ordering the execution of Theodosius 19, an *inlustrius*, in his repression of the Blues, and he later sought refuge in Jerusalem during the third indiction (a. 524 Sept./525 Aug.); Joh. Mal. 416, John of Nikiu 90. 17-19. His successor was Theodorus 57 *qui et* Teganistes; Joh. Mal. 416, John of Nikiu 90.23. The latter was already in office by Feb. 524, so the dismissal of Theodotus was probably in summer or autumn 523 and his refuge in Jerusalem will not have been until at least a year later. The events at Constantinople are dated to 523 by Theophanes, AM 6012 (the sixth year of Justin), and by Marcellinus, Marcell. com. s.a. 523.

Fl. (.) *qui et* Theodotus 12 tribunus (vexillationis) (in
Egypt) 505

Tribunus; commander of a vexillation at Hermopolis, where he received a letter from the *comes limitis Thebaici* Theophanes 3 concerning enlistment; *P. Ryl.* iv 609 (a. 505) probably from the Thebaid.

Flavius Valila *qui et* Theodovius

Theodulus 1 ?cornicularius of the PVR IV/V

He served in the urban *officium* (*v.* 6 Urbanae praefecturae officium eius integritatem . . .), apparently as *cornicularius* (*v.* 3 eius enim fides ostendit cornicularum . . .), and died after completing his service (*v.* 2 honoremque militiae perfunctus . . .); *ILCV* 452 cemetery of Callistus.

Theodulus 2 MVM per Thracias 443

MVM PER THRACIAS a. 443: ὁ τῶν στρατιωτικῶν κατὰ τὸ Θράκιον ταγμάτων ἡγούμενος; assisted Anatolius 10 in 443 to negotiate with

THEODVLVS 2

Attila an agreement regarding the people of Asemus; Prisc. fr. 5. Mentioned as *στρατηγός* at Odessus when Fl. Senator 4 sailed there on an embassy to Attila (perhaps in 442/443); Prisc. fr. 4. Both Asemus and Odessus were in the province of Moesia Secunda and so in the district of the *dux Moesiae Secundae*. Theodulus however will have been *MVM per Thracias* since Priscus describes him as holding a command in Thrace.

T(h)eodulus 3 patricius (West) V/VI

Patricius; probably brother or husband of Marina 2; *ILCV* 227 Syracuse.

THEODVLVS 4 v.sp. (Italy) 507/511

With Ampelius 4 and Despotius, 'vvv. sss.'. Theodulus received royal authority from Theoderic to run a pottery business; *Cass. Var.* II 23 (a. 507/511).

THEODVLVS 5 comes scholae (East) V/VI

'Ευθάδε κατακίται Θεοδοῦλος κόμ(η)ς σχολῆς γεντιλίων ἰωνιόρων; *Inscription from the museum at Eskişehir (Dorylaeum)*, published by Th. Drew-Bear and Werner Eck, in *Chiron* 6 (1976), pp. 305-7, no. 12, and dated by them not before the fifth century and possibly in the sixth.

FL. NICIVS THEODVLVS 6 v.c., vicarius urbis Romae
408/423

Inscr. 1) X 6425 Circei (Campania); 2) XIV 4720 = *AE* 1924, 114 Ostia.

Full name; *Inscr.* 1. To be restored; *Inscr.* 2.

VICARIVS VRBIS ROMAE a. 408/423: v.c., vicarius urbis aeternae (or similar); *Inscr.* 1-2. Both inscriptions are dated a. 408/423 (under Honorius and Theodosius).

!THEOGNOSTVS! 1 v.c. (East) L IV/E V

Συγκλητικός; exiled with confiscation of his property; after his death in exile his wife sought the help of John Chrysostom when the empress (Eudoxia) seized an estate bequeathed to her by him; *Phot. Bibl.* 96 (= George's *Life of John Chrysostom*). This document contains much fictional material, and the lack of confirmation of the story of Theognostus elsewhere renders it suspect. The story is not in itself, however, improbable.

THEOGNOSTVS 2

praefectus augustalis 482

'Urbis ὑπαρχος' ('hwprk'), at Alexandria; privy to Illus 1's plans for revolt (in 482); Zach. *HE* v 6. Ὑπαρχος at Alexandria; accepted a bribe to let John Talaias be elected bishop of Alexandria (early 482); succeeded by Pergamius 2; Zach. *HE* v 7.

Theologius

scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. *Pel. Ep.* i 54 (addressed Θεολογίῳ σχολαστικῷ).

Theon 1: doctor (at Alexandria) (*Phot. Bibl.* 220); *PLRE* 1. The date in *PLRE* 1 requires correcting to ?IV/M V; cf. Aetius 5.

Theon 2

rhetor ?L IV/E V

Teacher of Zosimus 1; *RhM* 62 (1907), 586, 64 (1909), 548 (cited under Zosimus).

Perhaps identical with Theon, author of a commentary on the *Περὶ Ἰδεῶν* of Hermogenes; Walz, *Rhet. Gr.* vi 456 (cited with Sopater 2), vii 1127 (allusion to his ὑπομνήματα).

Theon 3

scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of several letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. *Pel. Ep.* iv 23, v 314 (both addressed Θεῶνι σχολαστικῷ), v 315 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Theon 4

rhetor (at Alexandria) L V

Described as a descendant of Marcella (ἡ ἱερὰ Μαρκέλλη= the wife of Porphyrius, cf. *PLRE* 1) (apparently on his mother's side); his father was Ecdicius 2; a rhetor (σοφιστῆς λόγων ῥητορικῶν), he taught Damasius 2 for three years (at Alexandria); he was very hard-working and very learned, but was not quick-witted or acute; *Dam. fr.* 115 (= *Suid.* E 1868 + Θ 209), *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 62 (= *Phot. Bibl.* 181).

Theon 5

?rhetor L V/E VI

Styled ὁ λόγιος; commended by Procopius of Gaza to his brother Philippus 7; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 25. Philippus was probably at Constantinople at the time, so Theon may have gone there to further his career.

THEON 6

v.sp., comes (in Italy) 507/511

Responsible for delays in connection with the *sacra vestis*; *Cass. Var.* i 2 (a. 507/511) (addressed 'Theoni v.s.'; he is described as 'comitiva subvectus'). Cf. Stephanus 20.

THEONILLA

THEONILLA (?c.f.) (East) E/M V

A widow, whose husband was *ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ὁμόζυξ*; Theod. *Ep.* 7. If her husband was a man of rank, as suggested by the epithet (but not proved by it since usage was sometimes loose in private documents), Theonilla will have been at least a *clarissima femina*.

Theopemptus protector (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* 1233 (addressed *Θεοπέμπτω προτήκτορι*).

Theophanes 1 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* III 188 (addressed *Θεοφάνη σχολαστικῶ*).

Theophanes 2 scholasticus (East) 516/517

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch in 516/517; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 42 'from the letter to Theophanes the scholastic' (*σχολαστικός*) (this letter is cited in *Doc. Mon.*, pp. 260 = 181). Also mentioned in Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 43 (a reference to *Ep.* 42).

(Fl. Cons)tantinius Theophanes 3 comes domesticorum et Thebaici limitis 505

Fl. Constantinius Theofanes come(s) et vir inl(ustris) com(es) dev(otissimorum) dom(esticorum) et rei mil(itaris) Ἡ(ε)β(α)ικί lim(itis); he gave orders for the enlistment of a new recruit into a unit stationed at Hermopolis; *P. Ryl.* IV 609 (?Thebaid; dated a. 505). Since he held office in the Thebaid, he was not an actual *comes domesticorum*; the title will have been an honorary one conferred to elevate him to the status of *vir inlustris* (and membership of the senate at Constantinople); cf. Cass. *Var.* VI 11 and Jones, *LRE* II 529-30. See also Strategius 8 and Varius 2.

THEOPHILVS 1 vicarius Asiae 398 Jan. 28

CTh VII 1.16^a.

THEOPHILVS 2 comes (?et archiater) (East) E V

Ὁ κόμης; asked in a letter to Olympias (*PLRE* I) to make up and send to John Chrysostom a remedy of his own invention; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 4.

He may therefore have been *comes et archiater*.

Theophilus 3 PVC 425-426

PVC a. 425 March 15-426 July 1: 425 March 15, *CTh* vi 21.1^a dat. Cpli (concerns professors at Constantinople); 426 July 1, *CTh* viii 7.22^a dat. Cpli (concerns citizens of Constantinople).

THEOPHILVS 4 Latin grammarian (East); comes ordinis primi 425

Grammaticus Latinus; he taught at Constantinople in 425 when he was given the codicils of the *comitiva ordinis primi* in order that he might rank among the *ex vicariis*; *CTh* vi 21.1 (a. 425 March 15). Similarly honoured at the same time were Helladius 2, Syrianus 2, Martinus 1, Maximus 8 and Leontius 7.

Theophilus 5 cancellarius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* 1 226 (addressed Θεοφίλω καγκελλαρίω). He could have been either a palatine official or an official on the staff of any iudex from a PPO to a provincial governor.

THEOPHILVS 6 consularis Bithyniae 467

Ὁ ἀρχὼν Βιθυνίας; at Chalcedon he examined Isocasius on charges of being a pagan; *Joh. Mal.* 370, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 467.

FL. ANTHEMIVS ISIDORVS THEOPHILVS 7 v.c., praeses Arcadiae 434

Full name, office lost; *Stud. Pal.* xiv 12(a). . . . s Isidorus Theophilus v.c., praes. prov. Arcadiae; *P. Oxy.* 1879 (dated a. 434). Oxyrhynchus was in Arcadia at this date; see e.g. *P. Oxy.* 1881.

He was possibly son of Fl. Anthemius Isidorus 9. See stemma 5.

THEOPOMPVS 1 (v.c.) (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* 1 330 (addressed Θεοπόμπω συγκλητικῶ).

Theopompus 2 tribunus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* 1 51 (addressed Θεοπόμπω τριβούνω).

Theopompus 3 comes domesticorum (East) 516

V.INL., COMES DOMESTICORVM, AGENS SACRI PALATII SCHOLAM (East) a. 516: Theopompum virum illustrem comitem domesticorum, agentem sacri nostri palatii scolam . . . ad vestram direximus sanctitatem;

Coll. Avell. 111 (a. 516; see below). Presumably he was the commander of one of the palatine *scholae* with the honorary title of *comes domesticorum* granted to give him the status of a *vir inlustris*; cf. *Cass. Var.* vi 11, and see Theophanes 3.

In 516 he and Severianus 5 took letters of the emperor Anastasius to Rome; *Coll. Avell.* 111 (dated July 16, 516; to Hormisdas 'per Theopompum et Severianum vv.cc.'), 113 (dated July 28, 516; to the Senate of Rome 'per Theopompum et Severianum vv.cc.'). They returned with answering letters from the Pope and the Senate; *Coll. Avell.* 112 and 114 (both undated).

He is described as 'fidelis nobis vel pro suis moribus vel pro ipsa affectione genitalis nostrae provinciae'; *Coll. Avell.* 111. He seems therefore to have had some connection with Epirus Nova; he was perhaps a native of the province like the emperor Anastasius.

Theosebia 1

?E/MV

Wife of Fl. Alexander 22; buried in the same tomb with him; *Anatolian Studies* v (1955), 36-7 n. 6 = *SEG* xv 818 near Laodicea Combusta (Lycaonia).

Theosebeia 2

poetess ?V/VI

Author of verses lamenting the death of the doctor Ablabius 5; *Anth. Gr.* vii 559. The date was after Galen, whom the poem mentions; from the names a late empire date is indicated.

Theosebius 1

philosopher M/LV

Student of philosophy at Alexandria under Hierocles 1, about whom he gave information to Damascius 2; *Dam. fr.* 106 = *Suid.* i 178, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 54.

A philosopher (ὁ φιλόσοφος), he followed the moral teachings of Epictetus with additions of his own, and published his views in various writings; Damascius alluded to him as 'the modern Epictetus' (ὁ τοῦ καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνου Ἐπικτητος); in other philosophical matters Theosebius followed Plato, not the Stoics, and wrote a small work on divinely inspired teachings in the Republic; his main interest however was in moral philosophy; he believed it more important to develop a good character than to pursue knowledge for its own sake; *Dam. fr.* 109 = *Epit. Phot.* 58. Although not professing sorcery or theurgy, he once freed a woman from an evil spirit; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 56. He and his wife, after failing to produce children, agreed to live together henceforth in continence; *Dam. fr.* 110 = *Epit. Phot.* 311, *Epit. Phot.* 59.

THERMANTIA

Theosebius 2

L V

He claimed to be Procopius 5, son of Fl. Marcianus 17, whom he resembled, and went about the East in Zeno's reign persuading many of the truth of his claim; Joh. Ant. fr. 212.

Theotecnus 1

doctor and priest (in Tarsus) 518-519

Addressee of two letters from Severus of Antioch; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* i 24 (a. 514/518; 'to Theotecnus the archiaterus or chief physician'; at Tarsus), v 4 (a. 515/518; 'to Theotecnus the presbyter and archiaterus'; at Tarsus). Mentioned in Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* ix 3 (a. 519/538) as a priest acquainted with Thecla 3.

Fl. Theotecnus 2

former praepositus (in Egypt) 517-547

Son of Psaeus; styled ἀπό πραιποσίτου on papyri dated from 517 to 547; *P. Flor.* iii 281 (a. 517 Sept. 14), *P. Cairo Masp.* iii 67128 iv 28, v 26, vi 25, vii 26 (a. 521 July 5-14), 67296, 19 (535 July 23), *P. Ross.-Georg.* iii 36, 23 (a. 537), *P. Cairo Masp.* iii 67127, 22-3 (544 March 11), 67128, 35 (547 Aug. 27), 67283 iii 9 (before 548). All the documents are from the Antacopolite nome, many from Aphrodite.

Theotimus

poet E V

A friend and intimate of the PPO Anthemius 1, he was also a friend of Synesius 1 who addressed two letters to him; Syn. *Ep.* 47, 49. Asked by Synesius to intervene with Anthemius, and to obtain the intervention of Troilus 1 also, for a victim of injustice from Pentapolis; Syn. *Ep.* 47. A poet, for whose verses in praise of Anthemius Synesius predicted immortality; Syn. *Ep.* 49. Commended to Olympius 1 as an outstanding poet; Syn. *Ep.* 99.

Therasia: wife of Paulinus of Nola; *PLRE* i.

THERASIVS

governor (corrector) of Augustamnica E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; he was an Arian and hostile to the (catholic) church; governor of Augustamnica, to whose sense of humour Isidore took exception (σε . . . τὸν φιλοσεκωμονα καὶ πικρὸν ἡμῶν δικαστήν); Isid. Pel. *Ep.* i 389 (addressed Θηρασίω)

Aemilia Materna Thermantia

wife of Honorius 408

Full name; vi 36965 = xv 7152 = D 8952 (d.n. Emilie Materne Termantie \overline{NR} (sic)). Thermantia; *elsewhere*.

Daughter of Stilicho and Serena (both in *PLRE* I), she was the second wife of the emperor Honorius; Zos. v 28.1, Olymp. fr. 2, Claud. *Epith. de nupt. Hon. Aug.* 339, *de cons. Stil.* II 359, Marcell. com. s.a. 408, Jord. *Get.* 154, *Rom.* 322. Sister of Maria I and Eucherius I; her name appears on a *bullā* with those of Honorius, Stilicho, Serena, Maria and Eucherius; D 800 (Rome). See *PLRE* I 1131, stemma 5, and (below) stemma 1.

NOBILISSIMA PVELLA: the letters 'NR' on the inscription cited above are perhaps an error for 'NP', i.e. 'nobilissima puella'.

The marriage with Honorius followed the death of her sister Maria, Honorius' first wife, and took place in 408; Zos. v 28.1. After the death of Stilicho (Aug. 22, 408) she was sent back to her mother in Rome by Honorius; Zos. v 35.3, 37.5.

She died in 415; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 415 (her death was announced in Constantinople on July 30, 415), Zos. v 28.3.

Q. Thersius Crispinus Megethius

Theudis king of the Visigoths 531-548

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 234-5.

An Ostrogoth; Proc. *BG* I 12.50. Uncle of Ildibad (*PLRE* III; king of the Ostrogoths in 540-41); Proc. *BG* II 30.15.

He is called an 'armiger' of Theoderic (ruler of Italy 493-526); Jord. *Get.* 302 (cited below). The word is perhaps equivalent to *δορύφορος* and if so indicates that Theudis was an officer in Theoderic's royal bodyguard.

Theoderic sent him to Spain to command the army there (not before 511); Proc. *BG* I 12.50 (*ὄνπερ Θεουδέριχος τῷ στρατῷ ἀρχοντα ἔπεμψε*). There he acted as guardian over Theoderic's grandson Amalaric; Jord. *Get.* 302 (*Thiudem suum armigerum post mortem Alarici generi tutorem in Spaniae regno Amalarici nepotis constituit sc. Theodericus*; Alaric died in 507, but Amalaric's reign began only in 511; Jordanes implies that Theudis was in Spain from then on).

In Spain Theudis married a wealthy wife (= Anonyma 27) of noble Hispano-Roman family; she brought him large estates and great riches, and he was able to provide himself with a bodyguard 2,000 strong; his power was such that he was *de facto* ruler of Spain, a reality which Theoderic is said to have tacitly recognized; Proc. *BG* I 12.51-4.

KING OF THE VISIGOTHS a. 531-548: on Amalaric's death in 531, Theudis succeeded him as king; Jord. *Get.* 302, Proc. *BV* I 24.7-14, *BG* I 13.13, II 30.15, Isid. *Hist. Goth.* 41, Greg. Tur. *HF* III 30. He

THOMAS 6

reigned for 17 years (or 16 years and five months, according to one MS); *Isid. Hist. Goth.* 41. He was assassinated in June 548, and was succeeded by Theudigisel (*PLRE* III); *Isid. Hist. Goth.* 43, *Greg. Tur. HF* III 30, *Chron. Caesaraug.* ad a. 544, *Jord. Get.* 302. For the date of his death, cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II 361 n. 1.

Theudobald Frankish prince 524

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 228-9 (s.n. Theudebaldus).

Eldest son of Chlodomer and Guntheuca, brother of Gunthar and Chlodovald; still children, they were cared for after Chlodomer's death in 524 by their grandmother Chrotchildis I at Paris, but soon afterwards Theudobald and Gunthar were murdered by their uncles Childebert and Chlothachar; Theudobald was ten years old at his death; *Greg. Tur. HF* III 6, 18, *Fredegar.* III 36, 38, *Lib. Hist. Franc.* 24. See stemma 43.

Thomas 1: tribunus (at Pola) IV/VI; *PLRE* I.

THOMAS 2 comes (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* I 161 (addressed *Θωμά κόμετι*).

Thomas 3 PPO (? Orientis) 442 Feb. 25

CJ I 3.21^a+ x 32.60^a dat. Cpli (+ ?*CJ* XII 57.13^a dated 436/450, on the same subject as the other two, viz. liability for curial burdens).

Thomas 4 sophist (at Alexandria) I. V

Native of Gaza; sophist ('swpyst') at Alexandria; a Christian; *Zach. V. Sev.*, pp. 23-4.

Thomas 5 notarius (West) V/VI

Notarius; son of Probina; v 1604= *ILCV* 1883 Aquileia. He was perhaps an ecclesiastical *notarius* rather than imperial.

THOMAS 6 referendarius (?East) V/VI

A *referendarius*, he is named as a character in a dialogue, *Περί Πολιτικῆς*, with the *patricius* Menas 6; *Phot. Bibl.* 37. The two men may be fictional characters, but protagonists in dialogues were frequently real persons in a fictional setting; cf. e.g. the *Saturnalia* of Macrobius and the *Theophrastus* of Aeneas of Gaza.

Thomas 7 PPO Illyrici 500 Nov. 17

CJ II 4.43^a + 7.21^a (MSS Nov. 20) + VII 39.5^a (undated) (all style him 'pp. per Illyricum' or similar).

THOMAS 8 governor (consularis) of Palaestina Prima L V/E VI

Addressee of two letters from Procopius of Gaza; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 42, 68 (both addressed *Θωμά*). He is described as loving justice and literature, and had returned to Caesarea (in Palaestina Prima) as governor, where Procopius sent him good wishes (*πολλά δὲ κἀγαθὰ γένοιτο τῷ τὰς πόλεις ἡμῶν ἐπιτροπεύειν λαχόντι*); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 42.

Thomas 9 lessee of royal estates (in Italy) 523/526

Lessee of estates belonging to the *patrimonium* in Apulia, on which he had defaulted paying taxes to the sum of 10,000 *solidi*; his son-in-law Ioannes 71 offered to pay the arrears on condition that the lease be transferred to himself; *Cass. Var.* v 6-7 (a. 523/526). Styled 'honestus vir'; *Cass. Var.* v 7.

THOMAS 10 v.c. (in Italy) 523/526

Vir clarissimus; responsible for collecting the *siliquaticum* in the provinces of Apulia and Calabria; he reported on certain persons who owed considerable arrears; *Cass. Var.* v 31 (a. 523/526)

Thomas 11 silentiarius (East) 526

Σιλεντιάριος; he robbed survivors of the earthquake at Antioch in 526 until his sudden death; *Joh. Mal.* 420. In *Joh. Mal.* (slav.), p. 129 he is called 'surnamed of Evreos' (possibly = *Ἑβραῖος*; cf. p. 129 n. 84).

Perhaps identical with Thomas 'silentiarius' whom Justin had sent to build a city at Apadna in the desert as a place of refuge; *Zach. HE* IX 2. Apadna was in fact a fort in the vicinity of Amida; see *Proc. Aed.* II 4.19-20.

FL. THOMAS 12 v. magn., comes et consularis (Pamphyliae) V/VI

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος κόμη(ς) κὲ ὑπατικός; *BCH* 1883, 261 n. 3 = *IGC* 309 (= *CIG* 8662) Attalia (Pamphylia). The inscription records work on a gate at Attalia under Thomas and Hierodoxus dated to a fourteenth indiction year. Possibly Thomas combined the offices of *consularis Pamphyliae* and *comes rei militaris Pamphyliae*. On the latter post, cf. *CJ* XII 59.10 and Jones, *LRE* I 224, II 609.

Fl. Ioannes Thomas 13

PPO (Illyrici) 480/486

Named with Fl. Illus Pusaeus D. . . and Fl. Boethius † as a member of the college of PPOs who issued a prefectorial edict in the East; *IGC* 240 Mylasa (Caria), 281² Aphrodisias (Caria) (for the correct reading of the name, see L. Robert, *Etudes Anatoliennes* (1937), 543 n. 3). His colleagues were respectively prefects of the East and of Italy, and Thomas was therefore PPO Illyrici. For the date, see Pusaeus D. . . Thomas may be identical with Ioannes 29, who was PPO Illyrici in 479.

Flavius Thomas Iulianus Chaereas

THORISARIVS

dux (in Gaul) 471

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 236 (probably an East Germanic name form).

One of the commanders (duces) of the Roman army sent to Arles against the Visigoths in 471 (the others were Anthemiolus, Everdingus and Hermianus); the army was crushed by Euric and all the *duces* killed somewhere east of the Rhône; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 649 (s.a. 471).

Thorismodus

king of the Visigoths 451-453

Thorismodus (or similar); *Prosp. Tiro, Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.*, *Sid. Ap.*, *Jord.*, *Greg. Tur.* Thurismo; *Hyd. Lem.* Thorismundus (or similar); *Chron. Gall.* 511, *Chron. Caesaraug.* On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 236-7.

Eldest son of the Visigothic king Theoderic I; *Hyd. Lem.* 152. *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 453, *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 451, *Jord. Get.* 190, 211, 215, 218. His grandfather was probably Alaric I; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* VII 505. Brother of Theoderic II, Frederic I, Eunic, Retemer, and Himnerith; *Jord. Get.* 190, *Hyd. Lem.* 156. See stemma 40.

In 451 he fought against Attila in the battle of the Catalaunian Plains; he was wounded in the head and narrowly escaped capture; *Jord. Get.* 190, 201, 211, *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 450, *Greg. Tur. HF* II 7.

KING OF THE VISIGOTHS a. 451-453: successor of Theoderic I, who was killed in the battle; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 451, *Hyd. Lem.* 152 (a. 451), *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 453, *Jord. Get.* 216, 218. After the battle he hurried back to Toulouse to secure his succession against his brothers; *Jord. Get.* 216, 218, *Greg. Tur. HF* II 7. His rule is described as mild; *Jord. Get.* 218. He campaigned against the Alans

north of the Loire and defeated them; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 453, *Greg. Tur. HF* II 7, cf. *Jord. Get.* 227 (where the story is twisted into a victory for Thorismod over Attila in defence of the Alani). He tried to seize Arles and apparently besieged it (in 452 or 453), but withdrew following the diplomacy of Tonantius Ferreolus (PPO) who entertained him at a banquet in the city; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* VII 12.3, cf. *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 621 (Thurismundus rex Gothorum Arelatē circumspēctat). His policy was presumably to extend Visigothic territory and this, involving more war, perhaps contributed to his downfall; cf. *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 453 (cum rex ea moliretur, quae et Romanae paci et Gothicae adversarentur quieti . . . occisus est), *Hyd. Lem.* 156 (spirans hostilia a Theoderico et Frederico fratribus iugulatur).

He was murdered by his brothers in 453, in the third year of his reign; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 453 (cited above), *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 453, *Hyd. Lem.* 156 (a. 452; cited above), *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 621, *Jord. Get.* 228, *Greg. Tur. HF* II 7.

Succeeded by his brother Theoderic II; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 453, *Jord. Get.* 229.

Thorismud king of the Ostrogoths E V

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 236-7.

A member of the family of the Amali; son of Hunimund I, whom he succeeded as king, dying in the second year of his reign after a fall from his horse; father of Beremud, grandfather of Veteric, great-grandfather of Eutharic (= Fl. Eutharicus Cilliga); *Jord. Get.* 81, 174, 250-251, 298. Renowned in later tradition for his chastity; *Cass. Var.* XI 1.19. See stemma 37.

Thrasamundus I king of the Vandals 496-523

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 237-8.

Son of Genton; *Laterculus regum Vandalorum* 12. Brother of Gunthamund; *Proc. BV* I 8.8. He was therefore brother also of Godagis and Geilaris. His first wife died childless; *Proc. BV* I 8.11. He then married Amalatrīda, sister of Theoderic the ruler of Italy; *Proc. BV* I 8.11-13, *Anon. Val.* 12.68 (in 500), *Jord. Get.* 299, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 523, *Theoph. AM* 6026. See stemmata 37 and 41.

KING OF THE VANDALS AND ALANS a. 496-523: successor of Gunthamund (died Sept. 3, 496); *Lat. reg. Vand.* 12, *Proc. BV* I 8.8, *Jord. Get.* 170, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 497, *Theoph. AM* 6026. He was an Arian; he relaxed the violent persecution of catholics, trying instead to convert them by gifts, honours and offices; however he closed

churches and exiled many bishops to Sardinia; Proc. *BVI* 8.9-10, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 497, Ferrand. *V. Fulg.* 21. His relations with the emperor Anastasius were friendly; Proc. *BVI* 8.14. However, Anastasius' successor Justin sent envoys to him in 519 to express concern over the treatment of catholic bishops; *Coll. Avell.* 212 (a. 519 Nov. 17). He gave financial support to the Visigoth Gesalic, enabling him to return to Gaul; Theoderic protested and Thrasamund wrote to explain his conduct; Cass. *Var.* v 43, 44 (a. 511) (both addressed from Theoderic to Thrasamund).

During his reign the Vandals suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Moors of Tripolitana under Cabaon; Proc. *BVI* 8.14-28, Evagr. *HE* iv 15.

He died on May 6, 523; *Laterculus regum Vandalorum* 12 (he reigned for 26 years, eight months, four days), Proc. *BVI* 8.29, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 497, 523, Evagr. *HE* iv 15.

Described as handsome, intelligent and endowed with a noble character; Proc. *BVI* 8.8.

In Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 2 he is confused with Geiseric.

T(h)rasimundus 2

v.inl. (in Italy) 505

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 237-8.

Addressee of a letter from Magnus Felix Ennodius; he was of the (Ostrogothic) royal family (*regiae stirpis germen*; i.e. an Amal) and perhaps held a high post at Ravenna (*est enim haec claritas dominorum inserta natalibus, ut culmina sua dignatione subliment*); Ennod. *Ep.* iv 10 (a. 505; addressed 'Trasimundo v.i.') (cf. Sundwall, *Abhandlungen*, 27). Alluded to as 'domnus Trasemundus' in 504; Ennod. *Ep.* iii 20 (a. 504).

Thrasamundus: the poem of Dracontius *de mensibus* (*Anth. Lat.* i 874a) is addressed in the MS 'ad Trasimundum comitem Capuae'. The copy was derived from an original manuscript written in Langobardic characters, and an early editor identified Trasimundus with the 'comes Capuanus' who lived c. 660 (cf. Paul. Diacon. *Hist. Lang.* iv 51). This is certainly an error, and the person to whom Dracontius addressed the poem should be identified with the Vandal king Thrasamund. See further *Rh.M* 32, 319-20 (A. Riese), 33, 313-315 (E. Baehrens).

Thraustila 1

?protector (of Valentinian III) 455

Θραυστήλας; Joh. Ant. Thraustila; Marcell. com. Thraufistila; Jord.

Trasila; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 237 (s.n. Thraustila).

He and Optila avenged the death of Aetius 7 by killing Valentinian III (March 16, 455); *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 455 (he is said to be Aetius' son-in-law, but this is not confirmed elsewhere), Marcell. com. s.a. 455, Jord. *Rom.* 334 (Aetii satellites), Joh. Ant. fr. 201, Suid. T 635. They were Huns or Goths, and were famous soldiers who served first with Aetius and then in Valentinian's bodyguard (ἄνδρας Σκύθας καὶ κατὰ πόλεμον ἀρίστους, σὺν Ἀετίῳ δὲ στρατευσαμένους καὶ Βαλεντινιανῷ προσοικειωθέντας; they were probably *protectores*:- Valentinian rode to the *campus Martius* ὀλίγοις ἅμα δορυφόροις καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ὀπτήλαν καὶ Θραυστήλαν, and cf. also Anonymus 196 in *PLRE* 1); they were allegedly induced to murder Valentinian by Petronius Maximus 22; Optila struck down Valentinian while Thraustila killed Heraclius 3, and they then took the diadem to Maximus; Joh. Ant. fr. 201.4-5.

Thraustila 2

MVM (?vacans) (East) 480

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 237.

Θραυστήλας στρατηγικὴν ἀξίωσιν ἔχων; he conspired with Epinicus and Dionysius 10 against Zeno in 480, was caught and executed; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.4. The unusual formula may indicate that his office was not an actual one but titular (vacans) or perhaps honorary (honorarius). For the date, see Dionysius.

Thyrsus 1

scriniarius (East); (later) monk E/M V

Addressee of letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* 1 208 (addressed Θύρσω σκρηναρίῳ), 209-10 (τῷ αὐτῷ). He showed the same qualities of uprightness and self-discipline in office as he did later on becoming a monk; Nil. *Ep.* 11 30 (ὑπερ θαυμαστὸν βλέπειν ἐν σχήματι κοσμικῷ καὶ δημοσίᾳ στρατεία). Nilus wrote two letters to him as a monk; *Ep.* 11 29 (Θύρσω μοναχῷ), 30 (τῷ αὐτῷ).

Possibly identical with Thyrsus 2; if so, he presumably became *primicerius* of his *scrinium* before retiring and becoming a monk.

Thyrsus 2

primicerius (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* 11 238 (addressed Θύρσω πριμικηρίῳ). See Thyrsus 1.

Tibatto

leader of the Bacaudae (in Gaul) M V

In 435 Tibatto led a revolt against Roman rule in Gallia Ulterior (perhaps in Armorica) which was joined by supporters from other

TIMOSTRATVS

parts of Gaul; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 117 (s.a. 435) (he was 'princeps rebellionis'). In 437 he was captured and the revolt suppressed; *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 119 (s.a. 437). In 448 after a fresh revolt, while Germanus of Auxerre was in Ravenna negotiating peace, Tibatto led another outbreak and frustrated the bishop's efforts; shortly afterwards he was killed (pro calliditate multiplici brevi poenas perfidae temeritatis exsolvit); Constantius, *V. Germani* 40 (for the date, 448, cf. *Britannia* VIII, 311 with n. 35).

There seems no reason to believe that the *Vita Germani* is wrong in associating Tibatto with the later rising; it is clear from *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 119 (s.a. 437) that not all leaders of the revolt of 435 who were captured were in fact killed, and Tibatto seems to have been one of the survivors.

TIBERIANVS

c.i. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32119. For his date, see Aggerius.

Tiberius

?illustrius ?V/VI

Author of two poems in the *Anthologia Graeca*; ix 2, 370. Another poem, *Anth. Gr.* ix 371, is ascribed to him by Planudes. The poems are attributed to Τιβερίου ἰλλουστρίου, though ἰλλουστρίου is a modern emendation (by Reiske), for ἴλου (in Palatinus), ἱλλου (in Planudes). Neither poem occurs in a late empire context, both appearing amid poems partly from the fourth century but mostly of early empire date. Nevertheless the title *illustrius*, if correct, points to a fifth or sixth century date.

TIMAGENES

(?v.c.) (East) I. V/E VI

Landowner at Oxyrhynchus, dead by c. 530 (ὁ τῆς λαμπρῆς μνημῆς Τιμαγένῃς); *P. Warren* 3 Oxyrhynchus (c. 530).

Fl. Timasius: Mag. Equ. 386, Mag. Equ. et Ped. 388-395, cos. 389;

PLRE I.

TIMOSTRATVS

dux Osrhoenae 503-506.

dux Mesopotamiae 527

Brother of Rufinus 13 (and so son of Silvanus 7); Proc. *BP* 17.44, Evagr. *HE* iv 12. Father of Ioannes (MVM at Dara in 572, see *PLRE* III); Joh. Eph. *HE* III 6.5 ('Iohannes magister militum filius Timostrati'), Evagr. *HE* v 10. Father also of Rufinus (*PLRE* III); Theoph. Sim. v 8.4. See stemma 36.

TIMOSTRATVS

DVX OSRHOENAE a. 503-506: 'dux ('δοῦξ') of Callinicum'; Josh. Styl. 57, 69, 88. 'Dux'; Josh. Styl. 64, 97. One of the Roman commanders in the war against Persia in 503 to 506; Theoph. AM 5998. In summer 503 he defeated a force of Arabs allied to Persia near the river Khabur; Josh. Styl. 57. In late 503 he was in Callinicum when a Persian force approached; he defeated them and captured their commander but had to release him when threatened by Cavades with attack from the whole Persian army unless he did so; Josh. Styl. 64. In spring 504 he was sent by Celer 2 from Resaina with 6,000 cavalry to the mountains above Singara where he captured the Persian army's horses and sheep, sent there to pasture; he returned to the main army at Resaina and presumably then went with them to Amida; Josh. Styl. 69. In 505 on orders from Celer he executed some Arab allies of Rome who had invaded Persia without orders; Josh. Styl. 88. He was present at negotiations with the Persians near Dara in autumn 506, and gave the agreed signal with Pharesmanes 3 to the main Roman force when treachery was discovered on the part of the Persian negotiators; Josh. Styl. 97.

DVX (on the Eastern frontier) a. 513/518, a. 523-4 (?a. 506-527): he is attested as 'δοῦξ' in the East in 513/518, when Severus of Antioch addressed to him a letter (on the responsibility of ordinands to take the priestly office seriously); Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* 18. He was a Roman commander in the East when he and Ioannes 70 were captured in 523 by the Saracen Alamundarus 2; they were released after payment of a ransom in 524; Proc. *BP* 117.44, Evagr. *HE* iv 12, Nonnosus (= Phot. *Bibl.* 3 = *FHG* iv, p. 179) (they were στρατηγοὶ Ῥωμαίων) (for the date, Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II, p. 266 with n. 1). He may well have served continuously as *dux* in the East from 503 to his death in 527, in Osrhoene and later in Mesopotamia.

DVX MESOPOTAMIAE a. 527: he was a *dux* on the Persian frontier in summer 527 and made unsuccessful attacks on Nisibis and on Teb-heth (near Dara); Zach. *HE* ix 1. He died in this year and was succeeded by Belisarius (*PLRE* III); Zach. *HE* ix 2. In Zach. *HE* ix 1 and 2 he is called 'στρατηλάτης *dux*' ('strltlys dwks'); his office was certainly *dux* on the frontier (cf. ix 1), not *magister militum*, but he could have held the honorary title of MVM, which might explain the curious title in Zach. *HE*.

Timotheus 1

scholasticus (East) E/MV

Addressee of two letters from Isidore of Pelusium; Isid. Pel. *Ep.* III 380, v 254 (addressed Τιμοθέω σχολαστ. - ῶ). In *Ep.* III 380 he is called ὦ σοφώτατε καὶ ῥητορικώτατε.

TIMOTHEVS 2

v.c., governor (?corrector)
(?of Augustamnica) E/M V

Addressee of several letters from Isidore of Pelusium; *Isid. Pel. Ep.* II 136, III 353, 384 (all addressed Τιμοθέω λαμπροτάτω), V 168, 170 (Τιμοθέω). Urged to administer his province for the benefit of his subjects (εὐθύνειν πειρῶ τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς σκάφος, ὅπως ἀχειμάσται, τὸ γε σὸν μέρος, οἱ ἀρχόμενοι διαμείναιεν); *Ep.* II 136. Informed of the qualities of an ἀρχων; *Ep.* V 168. He complained about the behaviour of a subordinate of Eusebius bishop of Pelusium; *Ep.* III 353. He was evidently a provincial governor, possibly at Pelusium (and was therefore *corrector* of Augustamnica, although he is not described in *Ep.* III 353 as the governor).

Timotheus 3

grammaticus and author I. V/E VI

Native of Gaza; a *grammaticus*; he lived in the reign of Anastasius; author of an oration (called a τραγωδία) περὶ τοῦ δημοσίου τοῦ καλουμένου χρυσαργύρου and of works (ἐπικῶς, which implies poems; wrongly, see below) on exotic birds and snakes and on the animals of India, Arabia and Egypt; *Suid.* T 621. He was a pupil of Horiapollon 2; *scholia on the Cyrillus glossary* (in tenth- and fourteenth-century MSS), cited by R. Reitzenstein, *Geschichte der griechischen Etymologika*, 296 (ὁ τούτου μαθητής). Part of the book on animals is extant (in prose) in a late Byzantine revision; ed. M. Haupt, *Hermes* 3 (1868), 5-30. A work on grammar, called Κανόνες καθολικαὶ περὶ συντάξεως, is also extant; J. A. Cramer, *Anecdota Oxoniensia* IV, 239ff. Timotheus is also mentioned by Cedrenus, I 627 (author of the *Τραγωδία*), by Tzetzes, *Chil.* IV 166 (γραμματικός Γαζαῖος, under Anastasius), and by the Scholiast on John of Gaza's Ἐκφρασις τοῦ κοσμικοῦ πίνακος; cf. Christ-Schmid-Stahlin⁷ II 2, 974-5 with n. 9, and *P-W* VIA 1339-41.

TIMOTHEVS 4 v.sp., comes (under the Visigoths) 506 Feb. 2

Addressee of a copy of the *Breviarium Alaricianum*; *Commonitorium Timotheo v(iro) spectabili comiti* (= *CTh.* ed. Mommsen, I i, pp. xxxiii-xxxiv) (dated 506 Feb. 2). He was probably not one of the *comites civitatum* in the Visigothic kingdom; cf. Jones, *LRE* I 258 and Thompson, *The Goths in Spain*, 144.

One MS apparently names the addressee of the *commonitorium* as 'Nepotianus' (cf. ed. Mommsen, p. xxxiii).

TIMOTHEUS 5

Timotheus 5 ?excubitor (East) 513
Τις τῶν ἐν τοῖς σωματοφύλαξι τεταγμένωι τοῦ βασιλέως; killed by barbarians during Hypatius 6's campaign against Vitalian 2 (in 513); Joh. Ant. fr. 214e.

Timotheus 6 doctor (at Rome) V/VI
 Locus Timothei arciatri et Paulinae; VI 9562 = *ILCV* 605. Paulina was presumably his wife.

TIRANES comes (East) V/VI

+ ἐνθάδε κατάκιτε ὁ τῆς μακαρίας μνήμης Τιράνης κόμης ἀπὸ πριμικιρίων; *AE* 1954, 232 near Prusias ad Hypium (Bithynia). Possibly an Armenian, to judge by his name; he was perhaps a soldier who retired after reaching the rank of *primicerius* and was honoured with the title of *comes*.

Prosper Tiro

Tisamene (*Zos.* v 39.4); *PLRE* 1.

Titianus 1: advocate 395; *PLRE* 1.

TITIANVS 2 ?consularis Siciliae 398

In office in Sicily, whence Symmachus' agent Euscus reported favourably on his conduct (*cognitio actuum tuorum*; (later) *ut bene coepta non deseras et praemium laudis honestate secteris*); *Symm. Ep.* viii 68 (a. 398). He was presumably governor (*consularis*) of the province.

Titianus 3 ?advocate (West) 400

In 400 Titianus and Helpidius 3, having completed their legal training, were commended by Symmachus to the CSL Limenius as suitable for judicial work; *Symm. Ep.* v 74 (a. 400; cited under Helpidius). Perhaps they became advocates at the court of the CSL.

Tito Haditanus Secundus

TITVS 1 comes (military) (East) c. 466/470

He lived in Gaul and had his own band of *bucellarii*; the emperor Leo heard well of him and summoned him with his men to Constantinople to enter his service, conferring on him the dignity of *comes*

TONANTIVS

(τιμήσας τῇ τοῦ κόμητος ἀξίᾳ); in Constantinople he came under the influence of Daniel the Stylite and decided to disband his followers and renounce the world, much to the emperor's annoyance; *V. Dan. Styl.* 60-1. He inflicted such hardships on himself for the sake of religion that he died before long; *V. Dan. Styl.* 62-4. The date of these events is to be fixed to c. 466/470 from their place in the narrative.

Fl. Titus 2 comes domesticorum, acting MVM (East)
434 April 15

Fl. Titus; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 200. Titus; *elsewhere*.

Gloriosissimus comes devotissimorum domesticorum implens locum magistri militiae potestatis; he sent instructions to Fl. Libianus (*praeses Euphratensis*) to see that Alexander (bishop of Hierapolis) communicated with John (bishop of Antioch) or left his see; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 200 (probably written early in 434, see Hefele-Leclercq, 2 i, p. 416; Titus was himself in the east – *nostra praesentia*). Libianus' reply, which calls him 'vicarius', mentions that Titus' letter was delivered by an official of the MVM on April 15; *ACOec.* i iv, pp. 200-201. In two other documents on this affair Titus is styled 'comes'; *ACOec.* i iv, pp. 201-202. Titus also urged Theodoret of Cyrrihus to communicate with John of Antioch; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 170 (a letter of Theodoret extant in Latin only, written while Alexander was still at Hierapolis; Titus is styled 'comes'). He was acting for the *magister militum* Fl. Dionysius 13; *ACOec.* i iv, p. 196. He was the addressee of two (friendly) letters from Theodoret, presumably in c. 434; *Theod. Ep.* vi (addressed *Τίτῳ κόμητι δομestikῶ*) and *Ep.* xi (*Τίτῳ κόμητι*). He is mentioned as *ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος στρατηγος* in *Theod. Ep.* xii (contemporary with *Ep.* xi).

TOLOSANVS (*AE* 1939, 53): *PLRE* 1.

TONANTIVS

(v.c.) M/L.V

Son of Tonantius Ferreolus (and therefore of noble Gallic family); *Sid. Ap. Carm.* xxiv 34, *Ep.* ii 9.7. See stemma 17. He and his brothers lived on their father's estate at Prusianum (near Nîmes); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* ii 9.7. Styled 'doctus'; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* xxiv 34. Addressee of a letter from Sidonius written c. 479 in reply to a request for some verses of Sidonius; he was still young at that date (*ut qui adhuc iuuenis*); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* ix 13 (this letter is referred to in *Ep.* ix 15).

Tonantius Ferreolus

TORQUATUS

GENNADIUS TORQUATUS proconsul Achaiae 396/404

Torquatus Gennadius: *colophon* of MSS of Martial (O. Jahn, *Ber. Sachs. Ges. Wiss.* 1851, p. 330, 2; Martial, ed. Lindsay, praefatio, p. 7; Teuffel, p. 322, 8). Gennadius; Claudian, *CTh*.

He was a native of N.E. Italy (possibly Caesena); Claud. *Carm. Min.* 19 (Rubiconis amoeni incola). His father was perhaps Fl. Gennadius (*PLRE* I).

ADVOCATE: he was a leading advocate at Rome; Claud. *Carm. Min.* 19 (Romani fama secunda fori).

PRAEFECTVS AVGVSTALIS a. 396: in office a. 396 Feb. 5, *CTh* XIV 27.1^a; cf. Claud. *Carm. Min.* 19 (cited below).

PROCONSVL ACHAEAE a. 396/404: the Egyptian and Achaean posts are mentioned in Claud. *Carm. Min.* 19 (Graiorum populis et nostro cognite Nilo, utraque gens fasces horret amatque tuos) and the poem is addressed 'ad Gennadium ex proconsule'. If the address is correct, it presumably gives his most recent title, and so he will have governed Achaea after Egypt. The argument of E. Groag (*Die Reichsbeamten von Achaia in spätrömischer Zeit*, pp. 64-5) for a date before 396 based on the list of posts in *CTh* VI 28.8 (a. 435) is unsound; the seniority given there is contradicted for the late fourth century by a law of 381, *CTh* VI 10.3.

He was in Rome in 401, when he was engaged in literary activities and copied a text of Martial; cf. Martial, ed. Lindsay (Oxford Classical Texts), praefatio, p. 7; Schanz-Hosius II⁴, § 415. See Constantinus 3 and Quirinus 2.

On the spurious colophon of Virgil (where he is called 'Fl. Gennadius Felix Torquatus'), see Jahn (above), pp. 330-31.

TRANQVILLINVS

(?v.c.) 512

Vir sublimis; bearer of a letter from Ennodius to Liberius 3 in Gaul in 512; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 29 (autumn 512).

Trapstila

Gepid king (at Sirmium) I. V

Trapstila; Jord., Paul. Diac. *Θραυστιλα*; Joh. Mal. In Theophanes the name is corruptly transmitted ('*Ῥῆγαν, Γῆγαν*). For the name, cf. also Thraustila 1 and 2, and Schonfeld, p. 237.

Father of Trasericus; Jord. *Get.* 300. Maternal uncle of Mundus (*PLRE* III); Joh. Mal. 450, Theoph. AM 6032.

King of the Gepids at Sirmium c. a. 488; Joh. Mal. 450, Theoph. AM 6032. He tried to resist the westward advance of Theoderic in

TRIBIGILDVS

488 but was defeated and killed; Paul. Diac. *Hist. Rom.* xv 15 (and cf. Fl. Theodericus 7).

Trasericus ruler of the Gepids L V/E VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 241 (s.n. Trasaricus).

Son of Trapstila; Jord. *Get.* 300.

Ruler of the Gepids around Sirmium and ally of Gunderith; in 504 Theoderic (ruler of Italy) sent his general Pitzias against them and they fled; Traseric's mother was captured; Ennod. *Pan. Theod.* 12 (= pp. 277-8), Jord. *Get.* 300 (rex), Cass. *chron.* s.a. 505.

Triarius father of Theoderic Strabo M V

Father of Theodericus 5 Strabo; Malch. fr. 11, 14, 15, 16, Jord. *Get.* 270, *Rom.* 347, Marcell. com. s.a. 481, Joh. Ant. fr. 210, Theoph. AM 5964, 5970. See stemma 39.

TRIBIGILDVS comes (rei militaris) (East) 399

Tribigildus; Zos., Joh. Ant., Philost., Soc. Argibolus; Eun. Tarbigilus; Claud. Tirbigillus; Soz. On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 220-21 (s.n. Tarbigildus).

A Goth; Philost. xi 8 (ἄνθρωπος Σκύθης μὲν γένος τῶν νῦν ἐπικαλουμένων Γότθων). Perhaps one of the Gruthungi; Claud. in *Eutr.* ii 153-4, 158-9, 196-7. Relative of Gainas (*PLRE* 1); Soc. vi 6.5, Soz. viii 4.2. A barbarian leader; Eun. fr. 75.

COMES (?REI MILITARIS) (East) a. 399: κόμητος ἔχων τιμὴν; Philost. xi 8. Subordinate of Gainas (εἰς τῶν ὑποστρατήγων αὐτῶ); Joh. Ant. fr. 190. In command of barbarian troops stationed at Nacoleia in Phrygia; Zos. v 13.2 (ἦρχε δὲ οὐ Ρωμαϊκῶν ἰλῶν ἀλλὰ βαρβάρων ἐν δρυμένῳ τῇ Φρυγίᾳ), Philost. xi 8 (δύναμιν βαρβαρικὴν ἔχων καὶ τῆς Φρυγίας ἐν τῇ Νακωλείᾳ καθεζόμενος), Claud. in *Eutr.* ii 176 (Geticus dux improbus alae), Soc. vi 6.5 (χιλιαρχῶν τῶν ἰδρυμένων ἐν τῇ Φρυγίᾳ στρατιωτῶν), Soz. viii 4.2, Joh. Ant. fr. 190.

In summer 399 he left Constantinople and then having rejoined his troops in Phrygia he revolted and with his troops plundered and ravaged in Phrygia, Lydia, Pamphylia and Pisidia; Zos. v 13.3-4, 14.5, 25.2, Claud. in *Eutr.* ii 236-7, 274ff., 462ff., Philost. xi 8, Soc. vi 6, Soz. viii 4, Joh. Ant. fr. 190, Eun. fr. 75. He acted in collusion with Gainas; Zos. v 13.2, 15.3, 17.2, 18.4, Eun. fr. 75, Soc. vi 6.5ff., Soz. viii 4.2, Philost. xi 8, Joh. Ant. fr. 190. He defeated the commander sent against him, Leo 2; Eun. fr. 76, Claud. in *Eutr.* ii 432ff. He was supposedly hostile to Eutropius I who had once rejected a petition from him, and refused his bribe of high

TRIBIGILDVS

office if he would end his rebellion; Claud. *in Eutr.* II 176ff., 320-1. A defeat near Selge (see Valentinus 1) in Pamphylia made him withdraw to Phrygia; Zos. V 15.5, 16.1-5, 17.2. He joined forces with Gainas, and they advanced towards Constantinople; Tribigildus took his forces to Lampsacus and crossed into Thrace after Gainas had forced the emperor to accept terms; Zos. V 18.4-9, Philost. XI 8. He died shortly afterwards; Philost. XI 8.

He is described as daring and reckless (*φιλοκίνδυνος καὶ πρὸς πᾶσαν ἀπόνοιαν ἐτοιμώτατος*); Zos. V 13.2. Perhaps alluded to for his cunning in Suid. K 539.

TRIBVNVS

v.c. 445

V(ir) c(larissimus); envoy from Numidia and Mauretania Sitifensis to Valentinian III in 445 with Palladius 7 and Maximinus 8; *Nov. Gal.* 13 (a. 445 June 21). In the text 'v.c.' occurs after the word 'Tribunus', which is therefore a proper name, not a title.

Triphiodorus: grammaticus and poet (author of the extant poem *Ἰλίου ἄλωσις*); long regarded as a post-Nonnan writer, Triphiodorus is now to be assigned to the third or fourth century (see J. R. Rea on *P. Oxy.* 2946 and A. Cameron, *Claudian*, pp. 18 and 478-82). His entry will therefore appear among the Addenda to *PLRE* I.

Triphiodorus

epic poet ?III/VI

Epic poet, author of *Παραφράσις τῶν Ὀμήρου παραβολῶν*; Suid. T 1112.

Triwila

praepositus cubiculi (at Ravenna) c. 520/523

Triwila; Cass. Trigguilla; Boeth. Triggua; Ennod. Triwa; Anon. Val. On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 241-2 (s.n. Triggva).

He was certainly a Goth.

SAIO a. 507/511: saio; he and the 'apparitor' Ferrocinctus were instructed to see that the PPO Faustus 9 restored to its proper owner some property he had wrongly seized; Cass. *Var.* III 20.

In late 511 he was involved with Helpidius 6 in negotiations for the purchase of a villa for Ennodius; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 21 (filius vester domnus Triggua).

PRAEPOSITVS CVBICVLI (at Ravenna) c. a. 520/523: soon after 519 he supported demands by Jews at Ravenna for action to be taken by Theoderic against (catholic) Christians; he was himself a heretic (i.e. an Arian); Anon. Val. 14.82 (agente Triwane praeposito cubiculi).

TROCUNDES

Boethius 5 claims to have often stopped Triwila from doing wrong to people (in c. 522/523); *Boeth. Cons. Phil.* 1.4.10 (quotiens Triguilam regiae praepositum domus ab incepta, perpetrata iam prorsus iniuria deieci).

Possibly identical with 'Traguila' in *Greg. Tur. HF* III 31; he is described as a slave (*servus*) of Theoderic's daughter whom he helped rebel against her mother until killed by a Gothic army. The story in Gregory is very confused; 'Theoderic's daughter' should be his grandson Athalaric, 'her mother' was Athalaric's mother, Theoderic's daughter Amalasuintha, and the events in question occurred in the 530s. If there is any factual basis behind Gregory's story, it may be that Triwila supported the 'Gothic' party at Ravenna against the Romanizing tendencies of Amalasuintha; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II, pp. 262ff., 331ff.

Fl. Appalius Illus Trocundes MVM (East) 479-482; patricius and consul 482

Inscr.) *Syria* XL (1963), p. 316 = *AE* 1969/70, 609 (inscription on a bronze tube, perhaps a candlestick, found at el-Bara in North Syria).

Full name; *Inscr.* Fl. Trocondes; *P. Oxy.* 1130. Trocundes; elsewhere.

Brother of Illus 1; *Theoph. AM* 5967, 5969, 5976. Also brother of Aspalius; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 211.2. They were Isaurians; see Illus for references. See stemma 32.

In 475 Trocundes and Illus supported Basiliscus 2 and besieged Zeno in Isauria; *Theoph. AM* 5967, *Zon.* XIV 2.12. In 476 after the usurper failed to fulfil his promises, they supported the restoration of Zeno; *Theoph. AM* 5969, *Zon.* XIV 2.12-13.

MVM ?PER ORIENTEM a. 476/477-479: in 476/477 Trocundes ὁ στρατηλάτης was sent with an Isaurian force by Zeno to take Antioch; *Joh. Mal.* 378-9. In 479 he saved Ancyra in Galatia from the rebel Marcianus 17 and drove him away; later he captured him and his family and imprisoned them in Isauria; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 211.4.

His titles at the height of his career are given in the inscription: V(IR) INL(VSTRIS); COM(ES) ET MAG(ISTER) VTR(IVS)Q(VE) MIL(ITIAE)^(a); PATR(ICIVS)^(b) ET CONS(VL) ORD(INARIVS)^(c).

(a) MVM PRAESENTALIS a. 479-482: Zeno appointed him in place of Theoderic Strabo 5 in 479; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 211.4. He was therefore *magister militum praesentalis*; cf. *Fasti*. He still held the post in 482 (*inscription*) but must have been dismissed when his brother rebelled in 484 (see below).

TROCUNDES

(b) Not otherwise recorded.

(c) CONSVL (East) a. 482 with Severinus iunior 3 (West): *Fasti*, Rossi 1877, *P. Oxy.* 1130.

In 484 his brother Illus and Leontius 17 rebelled, were defeated, and with Trocundes sought refuge in Isauria in the Fort of Papyrius; Trocundes sallied out to seek assistance for the besieged, but was captured and put to death by Ioannes 34 the Scythian; Theoph. AM 5976, cf. Joh. Ant. fr. 214.5.12.

It was the brother of Trocundes' wife who eventually betrayed Illus and Leontius after four years of siege; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 438, Theoph. AM 5980.

He had his own bodyguard of *bucellarii*; Joh. Ant. fr. 214.5.12, and cf. Artemidorus 2.

Troilus 1 sophist (at Constantinople) L IV/E V

Native of Side in Pamphylia; he was related to Philippus, a priest; Soc. vii 27.1.

A sophist teaching at Constantinople; Suid. T 1080. *Σοφιστής*; Suid. T 1080, Soc. vi 6.36, vii 1.3, 12.10, 27.1, 37.1. His students included Ablabius (later bishop of Nicaea) (in *PLRE* 1), Soc. vii 12.10; Eusebius 8 (a poet), Soc. vi 6.36; and Silvanus 2 (bishop of Philippopolis), Soc. vii 37.1. Styled *ὁ ῥήτωρ*; *Patr. Const.* 1 58.

Friend and adviser of the PPO Anthemius 1; Soc. vii 1.3 (his knowledge and skill in politics – *πολιτικὴ φρόνησις* – rivalled Anthemius' own), Syn. *Ep.* 73, 79, 118.

One late source states that he held many offices with distinction (*ὁ πολλὰς ἀρχὰς μετὰ δόξης ἀνύσας*); *Patr. Const.* 1 58. This document is often unreliable and in the absence of supporting testimony is here to be treated with caution; there is no other evidence that he held office.

Troilus exchanged correspondence with Synesius 1; Syn. *Ep.* 26, 73, 91, 111, 112, 118, 123. They had known one another in Constantinople; Syn. *Ep.* 123. Mentioned by Synesius in *Ep.* 47, 79, 129.

Author of a commentary on the *Στάσεις* of Hermogenes; *Rhet. Gr.* vi, pp. 42–55. He also wrote *πολιτικοὶ λόγοι* and 7 books of letters (not extant); Suid. T 1080.

Troilus 2 grammaticus IV/VI

Author of a poem in the *Anthologia Graeca*; *Anth. Gr.* xvi 55 (Τρωίλου γραμματικοῦ). Since he was a grammarian, he will not be identical with the sophist Troilus 1.

Trophimus

M V

Native of Augustopolis in Phrygia, father of Eugenius 2; Suid. I: 3394.

Trophonius

sophist ?V/V1

Sophist; author of an extant introduction to rhetoric; H. Rabe, *Rhet. Gr.* XIV, pp. 1-14 (Τροφωνίου σοφιστοῦ Προλεγόμενα εἰς τὴν ῥητορικὴν). Since he cites the name Petrus (on p. 9, lines 4-5) he probably wrote in the Christian period, perhaps the fifth or sixth century.

See further H. Rabe, *Rhet. Gr.* XIV, preface, pp. xxiv-v, *RhM* 64 (1909), 546.

Trygetius 1

ex PPO or PVR (?honorary) 452

Probably father of Memmius Aemilius Trygetius 3 and Memmius Aemilius Probus 6; if so, he may well have been himself called 'Memmius Aemilius'.

CRP (West) a. 423 May 19, *CTh* xi 20.4^a (p(ro)p(osita) in Foro Traiani).

In 435 he was the Roman envoy who negotiated terms with the Vandals at Hippo on Feb. 11; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 435 (pax facta cum Vandalis data eis ad habitandum Africae portione per Trigetium in loco Hippone III idus Febr.).

VIR PRAEFECTORIVS in 452, when he accompanied Avienus 4 and Pope Leo on the Roman embassy to Attila; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 452. He might have held the urban or the praetorian prefecture, but his rank could also have been titular or honorary.

TRYGETIVS 2

(?v.c.) (in Gaul) M/L V

Friend of Sidonius Apollinaris; he was invited to leave Bazas and visit Sidonius at Bordeaux; he had recently travelled in Spain as far as Cadiz; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 12 (date uncertain; perhaps 461/467).

Memmius Aemilius Trygetius 3

PVR before 483

Probably son of Trygetius 1 and brother of Memmius Aemilius Probus 6.

Named with Memmius Aemilius Probus on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32187 (*Memmi Aemilii Trygeti v.l. ex p.v.*). For the date, see Aggerius.

Possibly identical with Trigetius who built a basilica of SS. Michael the archangel and Mark the confessor 'pro sua devotione' on

his estate near Potentia called Sextilianus in 495; *Gelas. Ep.* 35 (Thiel) (a. 495/496).

(?Tr)yph(a)ena: see (?R)ufina 1.

TRYPHON 1 governor (praeses) of Libya Superior L IV/E V

GOVERNOR (PRAESES) of Libya Superior: mentioned by Synesius as a former governor of Pentapolis (Τρύφων ὁ παρ' ἡμῶν ἄρξας); *Syn. Ep.* 134 (date uncertain, perhaps c. 402/413).

Addressee of a letter from Synesius; he was at Constantinople and a former benefactor of Cyrene (an allusion to him as a former governor of the province); *Syn. Ep.* 119 (date as for *Ep.* 134; the two letters 119 and 134 formed part of a batch sent to Constantinople). Mentioned in *Ep.* 129 as a friend of Synesius in Constantinople.

Tryphon 2 architect E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* 1 197 (addressed Τρύφωνι ἀρχιτέκτονι).

Tryphon 3 titular or honorary PPO (East) 451 Oct. 25

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων; present at the sixth session of the Council of Chalcedon, on Oct. 25, 451; *ACOec.* II i.ii, p. 139, II iii.ii, p. 150. The position of his name in the list of secular dignitaries, after former QSPs, CRPs and CSLs, must mean that his office was either titular (*vacans*) or honorary (*honorarius*) and that he never was in fact PPO nor did he exercise any of the prefect's functions (see *CJ* XII 8.2, a law of 441 on rules of precedence).

Flavius Iulius Tryphonianus Sabinus

Tuccianus poet ?V/VI

Two poems by Tuccianus were included in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* I 277-8. He may therefore have been an African poet but certainly lived no later than the mid sixth century, when the collection of poems in the *Codex Salmasianus* was made; cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 71-4.

TVENTIVS (v.c.) 398

Senator; exempted by Felix 2 (PVR a. 398) from senatorial obligations on grounds of poverty; inspectors (*quaesitores glebae senatoriae*) were sent to assess his estates in Spain and confirm his poverty; *Symm. Ep.* IV 61 (a. 398/402).

Tufa MVM (of Odovacer) 489–493

On the name (probably Latin, not Germanic), see Schönfeld, pp. 242–3.

MVM of Odovacer a. 489–93: appointed by Odovacer on April 1, 489 (Tufa magister militum, quem ordinaverat Odoacar cum optimatibus suis kal. April.); he deserted to Theoderic 7 at Milan after Odovacer's defeat at Verona in late Sept., 489; Anon. Val. 11.51. Still *magister militum* under Theoderic, he was sent against Odovacer in Ravenna in late 489 (eo anno) and laid siege to Faventia; there he returned to his former loyalty and surrendered to Odovacer the officers of Theoderic whom he had with him; Anon. Val. 11.51–2, Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 111 (= p. 359). During the siege of Ravenna (490–493), Tufa apparently remained at large in North Italy in association with Fredericus 2, but in 493 he and Frederic quarrelled and in a battle fought between Tridentum and Verona Tufa was killed; *Fast. Vind. Prior.* s.a. 493, *Auct. Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 493 (both call him 'magister militum'), Ennod. *Pan. Theod.* 55 (= p. 276).

Some property of his, deposited with Ioannes 54, was subsequently claimed by Theoderic after the proscription of Tufa; Cass. *Var.* iv 32.

Tuldila ?leader of Huns 458

Leader of a band of barbarians near the Danube; he was attacked and killed by Majorian in 458 after refusing to recognize the emperor's authority; Sid. *Ap. Carm.* v 485–9, 499–503. The barbarians are described as having lost their rulers in war (v 487 *dominis per bella caret*), and were therefore possibly Huns. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 405, 422, and Schönfeld, p. 280.

Tullius Marcellus

Tuluin patricius praesentalis (in Italy) 526

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 240.

Of noble Gothic family (Gothorum nobilissima stirpe gloriatur); Cass. *Var.* viii 10.3. He married a lady of the Amal family and thus was related to Athalaric; Cass. *Var.* viii 9.7 (*iunctus Amalo generi, nobilissima tibi facta consocia*), 10.1 (*nostra affinitate fulgens*). He had a son, with whom he narrowly escaped death in a shipwreck in stormy weather near Aquileia on an unknown occasion when all else were drowned; Cass. *Var.* viii 10.9 (*cum caro pignore solus evasit*).

He served in the royal palace while still a boy and showed maturity beyond his years (*qui mox inter parentes infantiam reliquit, statim rudes annos ad sacri cubiculi secreta portavit, agens non ut aetas, sed ut locus potius expetebat*); Cass. *Var.* VIII 10.3.

When of age he served with distinction on two military expeditions, against Sirmium (in 504) and against the Bulgars (i.e. the Roman army of Sabinianus 5, which was largely composed of Bulgars and was defeated at Horreum Margi in 505); Cass. *Var.* VIII 10.4 (*ad expeditionem directus est Sirmensem, . . . egit de Hunnis inter alios triumphum et emeritam laudem primis congressibus auspiciatus, neci dedit Bulgares toto orbe terribiles*).

On his return (*rediit subito ad principem veteranus egressus primaeuus*; Cass. *Var.* VIII 10.5), he was given a position of confidence by Theoderic and became one of his closest advisers; Cass. *Var.* VIII 10.5 (*vigorem illi regiae domus virtutis contemplatione commisit; ut quem ingeniosum bella probaverant, fortissimi regis consiliis misceretur*), 11.3 (*saepe consules, saepe patricos, saepe praefectos habita intercessione promovi*).

DUX (in Gaul) a. 508: he went on an expedition to Gaul (in 508 under Ibba) and was present at the relief of Arles, where he received a wound; on this occasion he held a command (*iam inter duces*); Cass. *Var.* VIII 10.6.

When fighting broke out between the Franks and Burgundians (in 523 and 524), he was sent to protect Ostrogothic interests in Gaul (*ad Gallias tuendas*) and succeeded in obtaining without actual warfare an addition to Ostrogothic territory there (the Burgundian-held part of Provence); as a reward, Theoderic granted him estates and their revenues in the newly-acquired districts (*quem et ille arbiter rerum largitione reddituum iudicavit esse prosequendum, ut ibi fieret dominus possessionum ubi utilitati publicae procuravit augmentum*); Cass. *Var.* VIII 10.8.

Athalaric praised him in 526 for his long and loyal service to Theoderic; Cass. *Var.* VIII 9.1, 10.1.

PATRICIVS PRAESENTALIS a. 526: this title was conferred on Tuluin by Athalaric in 526 soon after his accession; Cass. *Var.* VIII 9.3 (*te cum favore divino suggestu praesentalis patriciatus evehimus*), 10.1 (*praesens patricius*), 11 (*hunc virum . . . ad patriciatus praesentalis culmen evehimus*). V(ir) i(n)lustris patricius; Cass. *Var.* VIII 9 (address), 11 (address) (cf. *MGH(.L.A)* XII, p. 229). Patricius; Cass. *Var.* VIII 25 (c. a. 527).

At the same time he became a member of the senate of Rome; Cass. *Var.* VIII 10.1 (to the senate: *praeaelso viro Toluin . . . vestri*

ordinis contulimus dignitatem), 11 (favete nunc auspiciis candidati et viris nostris libertatis atria reserate. Convenit gentem Romuleam Martios viros habere collegas), VIII 11 (vestrum videor intrare collegium).

He himself wrote to the senate on this occasion; Cass. *Var.* VIII 11 (a. 526) (cf. *MGH(AA)* XII, pp. 229, 501).

In c. a. 527 he gave to Ioannes 72 a *domus* 'in castro Lucullano' formerly owned by Agnellus, which Athalaric had made over to him contrary to Theoderic's known desire that Ioannes should have it; Cass. *Var.* VIII 25.

Flavius Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius

Turgun

Hun E VI

A Hun, he betrayed Vitalian's ally Tarrach to Anastasius (in 515); Joh. Ant. fr. 214e. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 421.

Turnus

M/L V

Son of Turpio; acquainted with Sidonius Apollinaris; after his father's death Turnus was co-heir with his brother and sister, who were both still in their minority; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* IV 24.

Turpilio Mag. Equ. (West) 408; Mag. Ped. (or MVM) (West) 409

MAG. EQV. (West) a. 408: after the death of Stilicho (*PLRE* I), Honorius appointed two nominees of Olympius 2, viz. Turpilio and Varanes I, as *στρατηγοί*; the former was *magister equitum* (Τουρπιλίωνα τοῖς ἰππεύουσιν ἐπιστήσας); Zos. V 36.3. Probably succeeded by Vigilantius; Zos. V 48.1.

?MAG. PED. (OR MVM) (West) a. 409: he succeeded Varanes as *magister peditum* and was in his turn succeeded by Valens I; Zos. V 47.2, 48.1 (with Mendelssohn's note). In 409, after the fall of Olympius, Turpilio and Vigilantius were dismissed and sentenced to exile but were murdered immediately by their escort, allegedly on orders from the new PPO Iovius 3; Zos. V 47.2-3.

TVRPIO

?tribunus et notarius (West) M V

Vir tribunicius; friend of Sidonius Apollinaris; father of Turnus, another son and a daughter; on his deathbed he persuaded Sidonius to beg his creditor Maximus 12 to acquit Turnus of the accumulated interest on his long-standing debt; Sid. *Ap. Ep.* IV 24. He was probably a *tribunus et notarius*.

Turranius Decentius Benignus

Turranius Gratianus

TYRTYRA c.f. 472-509

C(larissima) f(emina); wife of Petronius 7, mother of his sons; she died aged 37 in March 509; vi 32049 = Rossi I 943 = *ILCV* 168a.

Tutizar saio 508/511

On the name (probably Asiatic), see Schönfeld, p. 244.

Instructed to enforce repayment of double the amount taken in a case of extortion; Cass. *Var.* IV 27 (a. 508/511; addressed 'Tutizar saioni').

Tyrannus sophist ?L IV/E V

Ὁ σοφιστής: cited in several anonymous commentaries on the *Στάσεις* of Hermogenes; Walz, *Rhet. Gr.* IV 31, 617, V 592, VI 39, VII 357. For discussion, see *P-W* VIIA 1843-7 n. 2. Α σοφιστής and author of *Περὶ στάσεων* and *Περὶ διαιρέσεως λόγου βιβλία ι'*; Suid. T 1189.

Constantinus *qui et* Tzourouccas

RUFIVS V... senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32204. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Va. . . 1 (vi 1794): see Valerius Florianus 4.

V.A. . . 2 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32121. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Vadamerca Ostrogothic princess E V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 249.

Granddaughter of Vinitharius (*PLRE* 1), after whose death she married the Hun king Balamber (*PLRE* 1); Jord. *Get.* 249. Cf. stemma 37.

Vadila: see Adila 1.

Fl. Val.

I. IV/E V

This name occurs, like that of Fl. Intall., on representations of *codicilli* in the *insignia* pictured at the start of several entries in the *Notitia Dignitatum*; *Not. Dig. Or.* XLIV (the *praeses Thebaidis*; Fl. Val. p.n. iussu AV), XLV (Fl. Val. Costr. iussi d. – and other similar forms), *Occ.* XVII (*magistri scriniorum*; – three forms occur: Fl. Val. (or Valet.) mag. (or mag. ep. or mag. epis.) iuss. dd.), XLIV (*corrector Apuliae et Calabriae*; Fl. Vele corr iuss. d.), XLV (*praeses Dalmatiae*; IFLG VM PRR iussu dd). Some of the variants are doubtless attributable to errors by a copyist, but it is clear that these are not the names of one man or of actual persons holding these posts, but represent a form of words to be used on *codicilli* when issued to actual appointees; the different titles in *Occ.* XLIV and XLV are evidence for this.

The only irregularity is in the entry for the Western *magistri scriniorum* (the Eastern entry is blank), where the three *codicilli* for the three *magistri* each have the names of both Fl. Intall. and Fl. Val. The reason for this is not apparent. Perhaps the status of the *magistri* was subject to change during the time when the *Notitia* was written and revised, or maybe there were two appointments made under each post, e.g. a *spectabilis magister memoriae* and a lower-ranking official under him with the same title, though there is no other evidence that this latter was the case. The dual entry remains a mystery.

Valamer

king of the Ostrogoths c. 447-c. 465

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 250-1, 284.

Son of Vandalarius; *Jord. Get.* 80, 251. He was an Amal, the elder brother of Theodemir 2 and Videmer 1; *Jord. Get.* 80, 199. A number of sources call him the father of Fl. Theodericus 7 the Amal (he was in fact his uncle); *Malch. fr.* 11, 14, *Anon. Val.* 9.42, *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 64 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 211.4, *Theoph.* AM 5977. See stemmata 37 and 39.

He became king of the Ostrogoths while they were still a subject people of the Huns; *Jord. Get.* 252-3. He was leader of the Goths who helped Attila ravage the Danube provinces in 447 (presumably already king); *Jord. Rom.* 331. In 451 he and his brothers were in command of the Ostrogothic troops in Attila's army at the battle of the Catalaunian Plains; *Jord. Get.* 199. Attila held him in high regard; *Jord. Get.* 200 (*erat namque Valamir secreti tenax, blandus*

VALAMER

alloquio, dolis gnarus). His service under Attila is noticed in *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 64 = *Phot. Bibl.* 242.

After the death of Attila in 453, the Ostrogoths broke away from the Huns and were settled by Marcian in Pannonia (in c. 454); Valamer was ruler of the Goths settled between the rivers Scarniunga and Aqua Nigra; *Jord. Get.* 268, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 206.2. He was overlord of the remaining Goths who were under his two brothers; *Jord. Get.* 252-3. He fought and defeated the Huns, probably in 454 when the Goths broke away; *Jord. Get.* 269 (and cf. also *Fl. Theodericus* 7). Probably in 456/457 he was attacked by Huns under the sons of Attila but defeated and routed them; *Jord. Get.* 268-9.

In 459 the Ostrogoths did not receive their annual subsidy from the Romans and felt that Theoderic Strabo 5 was receiving more honour than they were; Valamer and his brothers therefore attacked Illyricum and fighting lasted until 461/462 when Theoderic 7 son of Theodemir was sent as a hostage to Constantinople and the emperor Leo agreed to pay the Goths 300 pounds of gold per annum; *Jord. Get.* 270-1, *Prisc. fr.* 28, *Sid. Ap. Carm.* II 223-6.

Some time in the mid 460s, when the Ostrogoths were attacked by the Sciri, Valamer was thrown from his horse during a Scirian raid and killed by the enemy; *Jord. Get.* 276, *Rom.* 347.

His successor was Theodemir; *Jord. Get.* 278, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 206.2.

Valas king of Persia 484-488

Ὀυάλας; *Agath. Βλάσης*; *Proc.* Blassus; *Theod. Lect.* Βλάσης, ὁ καὶ Ουάλας; *Theoph. AM* 5968. On his name, see *Justi.* p. 345 n. 10 (s.n. Walagaš).

Brother of Perozes, whom he succeeded as king of Persia; he reigned from 484 to 488, when he was overthrown and replaced by Cavades, his nephew; *Lazarus of Pharbi* 74, *Noeldeke, Tabari.* 133-4 (wrongly called son of Perozes), 427, *Josh. Styl.* 18-19, *Agath.* IV 27.5, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 551, *Theoph. AM* 5968. In *Proc. BP* I 5.2 and 6.17 he is confused with Zamasphes. In *Joh. Mal.* 364 he is confused with Vararanes V Gororanes. See stemma 48.

Valens 1 com. dom. ped. (West) 408; MVM (West) 409

COMES DOMESTICORVM (PEDITVM) (West) a. 408(-409): 408 Nov. 14, *CTh* XVI 5.42 (addressed 'Valenti com(iti) domesticorum'). The *domestici equites* were under Allobichus at this time; Valens therefore commanded the *domestici pedites*; presumably he continued in this post until promoted in 409.

VALENTINIANVS 3

MVM (West) a. 409: after the overthrow of Olympius 2 and his supporters (in 409), he succeeded Turpilio; Zos. v 48.1. Στρατηγός ἐκατέρας δυνάμεως; sent by Honorius with Iovius 3, Potamius and Iulianus 8 as envoy to Attalus 2 at Rome in late 409; Olymp. fr. 13.

Valens 2 Mag. Equ. (under Attalus) 409-410

?COMES REI MILITARIS (West) a. 409: in early 409 Valens was in command of five legions in Dalmatia (five τάγματα consisting of 6,000 men), whence Honorius summoned him to Italy to guard Rome; he was ambushed and defeated by Alaric and fled for refuge to Rome in company with Attalus 2; Zos. v 45.1-2 (ἡγήετο δε αὐτῶν Οὐάλης πρὸς πάντα κίνδυνον ἐτοιμότητος), vi 7.2 (οὗτος δὲ ἦν ὁ πρότερον τῶν κατὰ Δελματιαν ταγμάτων ἡγούμενος).

MAG. EQV. (under Attalus) a. 409-410: when Attalus became emperor (late 409) he made Alaric and Valens his two *magistri militum*; Zos. vi 7.2 (τὰς τῶν δυνάμεων στρατηγίας αὐτῷ τε Ἀλλαρίῳ καὶ Οὐάλεντι παραδέδωκεν). Valens was *magister equitum* (ὁ τῆς ἵππου στρατηγός) and was executed in 410 on suspicion of treachery; Zos. vi 10.1.

Valens 3 scribo (East) ?E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. Ep. ii 204 (addressed Οὐάλεντι σκριβῶνι). *Scribones* were probably officers of the palace guards, but, since the earliest record of them in other sources is in 545 (*Lib. Pont.* 61.4), it is possible that Valens' title, or possibly the letter itself, is here an interpolation; cf. Jones, *LRE* iii 203 n. 118, and see e.g. Dracontius 1 and Nero 2.

Valentinianus 1 PPO Illyrici 452

PPO ILLYRICI a. 452 March 13-July 18: ἑπαρχος τῶν κατὰ τὸ Ἰλλυρικὸν πραιτωρίων (or similar); received decrees of Marcian in 452 confirming the acts of the Council of Chalcedon; *ACOec.* ii i.iii, p. 120 (March 13), and also its decisions on bishop Flavianus, p. 121 (July 6), and on Eutyches, p. 124 (July 18).

VALENTINIANVS 2 v.c. V/VI

Clarissimus; husband of Vetranissa, father of Leontia 2, father-in-law of Simplicius 11; v 1678 + p. 1026 = *ILCV* 2168 Aquileia.

Iulius Felix Valentinianus 3 comes domesticorum (West) 519

+ Iulius Felix Valentinianus v.c. et *inl(ustris)*, ex silentiario sacri palatii, ex com(ite) consistorii, com(es) dom(esticorum), qui vix(it)

ann(os) LXVII mens(es) III d(ies) XXV, dep(ositus) in pac(e) Fl. Eutharico Cilliga v.c. cons.; VI 32003 = Rossi 1968 = *ILCV* 112.

Valentinianus, dying aged 67 in 519, was born in 452. He served at court as one of the thirty *silentiarii* and later became a member of the *consistorium*. As he would have been only 24 when Odovacer deposed Romulus and ended the line of Western emperors in Italy, he presumably served under Odovacer or his successor Theoderic. His last title, the *comitiva domesticorum*, he held at his death; it was probably the titular post conferred in order to elevate the recipient into the ranks of the *virii illustres* (cf. Cass. *Var.* VI 11 for this use of the *comitiva domesticorum*).

Placidus Valentinianus 4 = Valentinian III, Augustus 425-455

Placidus Valentinianus; Coins (Cohen² VIII, pp. 209-17), *CIL* III 2657, *AE* 1950, 30, Agnellus 42 = *CIL* XI 276 = D 818.

He was born a. 419 July 2; Marcell. com. s.a. 419; for the date, cf. Seeck, *Regesten*, 342, *Untergang* VI, 64. Son of Constantius 17 and Galla Placidia 4; Olymp. fr. 34, 46, Soc. VII 24, Soz. IX 16, Philost. XII 12, 13, Joh. Mal. 350, 356, Joh. Ant. fr. 197, 201, Theoph. AM 5911, 5912, 5915, 5926. Brother of Iusta Grata Honoria; Agnellus 42, Olymp. fr. 34, Soz. IX 16.2, Joh. Ant. fr. 199.2, Marcell. com. s.a. 434, Jord. *Get.* 223, Theoph. AM 5943, Suid. O 404. His wife was Licinia Eudoxia 2 (daughter of Theodosius II and Aelia Eudocia 2) (and see below); *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 437, Soc. VII 44, Joh. Ant. fr. 201.6, Marcell. com. s.a. 437, 438, Jord. *Rom.* 329, Joh. Mal. 356, Evagr. I 20, II 7, IV 17, Theoph. AM 5926, Cedr. I 598, 605. They had two daughters, Eudocia 1 and Placidia 1; Prisc. fr. 29, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 437, Proc. *BI* I 5.3, Joh. Mal. 356.

NOBILISSIMVS: he was proclaimed 'nobilissimus' by Honorius (probably in 421/423); Olymp. fr. 34, Philost. XII 12. The title was apparently not recognized at first in the East, but was reaffirmed in 423 or 424; Olymp. fr. 46.

He was taken to Constantinople by his mother Galla Placidia after her quarrel with Honorius; Olymp. fr. 40, Philost. XII 13, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 423, *Chron. Gall.* 452 no. 90 (s.a. 422). After the death of Honorius, his claim to the throne was supported by Theodosius II; a strong army escorted him and his mother back to the West, to overthrow the usurper Ioannes 6 and install him on the throne; Olymp. fr. 46, Philost. XII 13, Soc. VII 23, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 424, Hyd. Lem. 84 (s.a. 425), Marcell. com. s.a. 424, Joh. Ant. fr. 195. He was at this time betrothed to the daughter of Theodosius II, Licinia Eudoxia; Marcell. com. s.a. 424.

CAESAR: proclaimed 'Caesar' by Helion 1 at Thessalonica *en route* to the West on Oct. 23, 424; *CIL* 1, 275 (natis Valentini purpurae), Olymp. fr. 46, Philost. xii 13.

AVGVSTVS a. 425-455: proclaimed 'Augustus' by Helion at Rome on Oct. 23, 425, following the defeat of the usurper Iohannes; Hyd. Lem. 85 (s.a. 425), Olymp. fr. 34, 46, Soc. vii 24, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 425, Philost. xii 13, Theoph. AM 5915, 5916, Joh. Mal. 356.

He married Licinia Eudoxia in Constantinople on Oct. 29, 437; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 437, Soc. vii 44 (in 436), Marcell. com. s.a. 437.

He was killed on March 16, 455, in the Campus Martius at Rome by Optila and Thraustila 1; *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 455, Marcell. com. s.a. 455, Jord. Rom. 334, Joh. Ant. fr. 201.5, Evagr. ii 7, Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 8, Cedr. i 605, Joh. Mal. 360.

Valentinus 1 local commander in Pamphylia 399

Native of Selge in Pamphylia, a man of some education and military experience (*παιδείας μετρίως ἡμμένος καὶ πείρας οὐκ ἔξω τυγχάνων πολεμικῆς*); he organized local farmers and slaves in Pamphylia to resist Tribigild in 399; Zos. v 15.5. He set an ambush and trapped Tribigild, who only escaped by bribing a certain Florentius (cf. Florentius 2); Zos. v 15.5, 16.1-3. Valentinus continued to harass him effectively; Zos. v 16.4-5. He held no official post in 399, and his earlier military experience may have been gained in local skirmishes of a police nature with brigands; he was in all likelihood a local notable. There is no reason to identify him with Valentinus 9.

VALENTINVS 2 (v.c.) (West) I. IV/E V

Brother of Proserius and relative (*propinquus meus*) of Symmachus (*PLRE* 1); Proserius' dying wish was for his daughter to marry Valentinus' son, and in 401 Valentinus sent a petition to court for a rescript to allow the marriage, together with a letter from Symmachus; *Symm. Ep.* ix 133 (a. 401). Also mentioned as a 'propinquus' and styled 'filius meus', in *Symm. Ep.* vi 44 (a. 394/402). Perhaps a nephew of Symmachus; cf. *PLRE* 1, stemma 27 (Symmachus probably had a brother called Valentinus after whom this man may have been named).

Valentinus 3 ?MVM per Orientem 404

He was acquainted with John Chrysostom, three of whose extant letters are addressed to him; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 41, 116, 217.

?COMES ET MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 404: ὁ κόμης; he helped Porphyrius, bishop of Antioch, to persecute orthodox catholics who refused to

accept the dismissal of John Chrysostom; he is also to be identified with the unnamed *στρατοπεδάρχης* whom Porphyrius bribed to assist him when he should have been suppressing Isaurian brigands; Pall. *Dial.*, pp. 96–7. Since he apparently had authority in both Isauria and Syria, he was presumably the *comes et MI M per Orientem*; however he may instead have been *comes et dux Syriae et Euphratensis*, since the Isaurians extended their raiding into Syria and even further, cf. Theod. *Hist. Rel.* x, Jer. *Ep.* 114, Philost. xi 8, Soz. viii 25. His appointment to this post was in 404 and John Chrysostom wrote to reproach him for not writing to inform him of the fact; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 116 (a. 404) (τῆς τιμῆς τὸ μέγεθος εἰς ὃ νῦν ἀνέβης). Addressed as ἡ σὴ μεγαλοπρέπεια; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 41 (a. 404).

Noted for his charitable works in aid of the poor; Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 217 (a. 404/5). Praised as a good man by John Chrysostom in words recalling his high office (τὸ ἀξιωμα σου τὸ ἀληθές καὶ ἡ μεγίστη σου ἀρχὴ τῆς ψυχῆς σου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετῆ); Joh. Chrys. *Ep.* 116.

Valentinus 4

ex tribunis (West) V/VI

Ex tribunis; father of Megetia; x 3300 = *ILCV* 438 adn. Puteoli. He was perhaps a former *tribunus et notarius*.

. . . ius Iunius Valentinus 5

PVR ?455/476

He is recorded on three inscriptions, a bronze tablet, and some weights, Salvis dd nn us Iunius Valentinus *praef.* urb.; vi 32005. . . . ius Iunius Valentinus urbi praefectus hostili impetu sublata . . . ; vi 37106 (= 31890). Valentinus urbi *praefectus* hostili . . . ; vi 1788 = 31891. V.i. Valentinus *praef.* urb.; vi 32005 note = *Bull. Comm.* v (1877), 254 pondera. Salvis dd. nn. Valentinus p.u. fecit; xv 7112 bronze tablet. These all seem to concern the same man and probably belong to the mid fifth century (when the formula 'salvis dd. nn.' as in xv 7112 was most common). The allusion to 'hostili impetu' suggests a date after the Vandal sack in 455. The formula 'salvis dd. nn.' would further suggest a date not after the accession of Odovacer in 476 (though not necessarily so, cf. Paulinus 13).

Terentius Valentinus 6

IV/VI

Son of Pompeia Fulcinia Candida c.f.; died aged 23; a Christian; vi 37072 = *ILCV* 172.

Flavius Georgius Valentinus Hippasias

Valeria wife of Fl. Longinus I. V

Wife of Fl. Longinus 6 (brother of the emperor Zeno) and mother of Longina; on her husband's banishment (in c. 492), she, her daughter and her mother-in-law retired to a convent at Brochthi in Bithynia, where she remained until her death; Joh. Ant. fr. 214*b*. See stemma 7.

Valeriana 1 I. V

Mother of Ioannes 60 (MVM in 514); Joh. Ant. fr. 214*e* = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 146, fr. 103, Joh. Mal. 404.

VALERIANA 2 (c.f.) (East) F. VI

Granddaughter of Nomus 3; in 522 she married Ztathius, king of the Lazi; Joh. Mal. 413, Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 122, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 522, Theoph. AM 6015, John of Nikiu 90.38.

VALERIANA 3 (MSS Valieriana) deaconess and
archimandritess E. VI

Addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch in 513/518 congratulating her on receiving the headship of her monastery and offering advice on the guidance of her nuns; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* VII 1 (a. 513/518; 'to Valieriana (sic) the deaconess and archimandritess'). The title of deaconess was often conferred on devout ladies of noble birth; cf. Anastasia 2.

VALERIANVS 1 (VIII 24659): PLRE 1.

Valerianus 2 tribunus of a *numerus* (East) 406

Native of Cappadocia; Pall. *Dial.*, p. 23.

TRIBVNVS of a *numerus* (East) a. 406: ἀφηγούμενος ἐνός ἀριθμοῦ; Pall. *Dial.*, p. 23. Ὁ χιλίαρχος; Pall. *Dial.*, p. 24. In 406 he visited the Western envoys imprisoned at Athyra in Thrace and forcibly took away the letters they were carrying to the Eastern court; Pall. *Dial.*, p. 23. Later he put the envoys on board ship and sent them away, allegedly intending them to perish at sea; Pall. *Dial.*, p. 24.

Valerianus 3 curialis of Emesa; v.inl. 444

Valerianus Emisenae civitatis curialis, iuris publici legumque grasator, ob hoc sibi illustris cingulum honoris inmerito per subreptionem adsumpsit, ut illius subnixus infulis dignitatis contumeliosum sui posset amplificare propositum; he terrorized the law-court of

the provincial governor (i.e. the *praeses* of Phoenice Libanensis) with a numerous following of barbarians, and prevented the *exactores* from collecting taxes from his fellow *curiales*; he was 'non magis opibus dives quam sceleribus plenus'; he was ordered to be stripped of his rank (et cingulo et dignitate simul inlustri privari) and to be restored to the *curia* to undertake his curial obligations either himself or through a substitute; *Nov. Theod.* 15.2 (a. 444 July 20).

Valerianus 4

v.inl. L V/E VI

Vir illustrissimus; addressee of a letter from Avitus (bishop of Vienne); *Avit. Ep.* 82 (a. 494/518).

VALERIANVS 5

v.sp. E/M VI

Spectabilis; he lived in Syracuse; he took his sons to Rome to study in 507/511 and then obtained Theoderic's permission to return home leaving them there; *Cass. Var.* iv 6 (a. 507/511).

Perhaps identical with Valerianus v.s., who probably owned estates in Lucania and Bruttium and complained about having to supply the Gothic army there in 535/536; *Cass. Var.* xii 5 (a. 535/536; addressed 'Valeriano v.s.').

Valerianus 6

IV/VI

Husband of Solida; v 1710 = *ILCV* 176 Aquileia.

Curtius Valerianus 7

writer on orthography ?IV/VI

One of the 'orthographi antiqui' whose writings Cassiodorus commended to copyists; *Cass. Inst. Div. Litt.* xxx 2. The list of *orthographi* includes fourth, fifth and sixth century writers (Papirianus, in *PLRE* 1; Adamantius 3; Martyrius 6; Eutyches). Cf. Schanz-Hosius iv 2, p. 218.

Perhaps identical with Valerianus, a correspondent of Symmachus in 401, to whom Symmachus promised a copy of Livy (munus totius Liviani operis, quod sponendi, etiam nunc diligentia emendationis moratur); *Symm. Ep.* ix 13 (a. 401). The identification however is very uncertain. The correspondent of Symmachus in 401 is probably not identical with the addressee of *Symm. Ep.* viii 69 (dated c. 388/9 by Seeck, *Symm.*, vi), since the latter was already elderly then.

Priscus Valerianus 8

PPO (Galliarum) before 456

Full name; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* viii title, *Ep.* v 10.2.

His family was patrician (i.e. an ancestor had held the patriciate); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* v 10.2 (cited below). His father and father-in-law (=

Prosp. *Contra Collatorem* 21.3. Augustine described him as a conspicuous example of conjugal chastity; Aug. *Ep.* 200.3, *de Nupt.* I 1-2, II 1. A zealous catholic; Aug. *Ep.* 200, 206-7.

COMES (West) a. 421: *inlustris vir, comes*; Aug. *Retr.* II 79. *Inlustris et religiosus vir, comes*; Aug. *Ep.* 207 (a. 421). *Comes*; Aug. *Retr.* II 88, Prosp. *Contra Collatorem* 21.3. *Inlustrissimus comes*; *Coll. Avell.* 49. *Vir sublimis*; Aug. *Ep.* 206-7. Addressed as 'sublimitas tua'; Aug. *Ep.* 200. In the headings of Aug. *Ep.* 200 and 206 he is styled 'dominus *inlustris et merito praestantissimus atque in Christi dilectione carissimus filius Valerius*'. In office in 419/421 (date of the *de Nupt.*); Aug. *Ep.* 200.3 (inter tuas multas magnasque curas), *de Nupt.* II 1.1 (inter militiae tuae curas et *inlustris personae quam pro meritis gestas actusque rei publicae necessarios*). It is not clear whether he held office in Italy or in Africa, nor what office he held.

Owner of an estate near Rimini; *Coll. Avell.* 49.

Possibly identical with the *comes* Balerius (= Valerius 6, in *PLRE* I), husband of Adelpia 1.

VALERIUS 4 governor (*consularis*) of Thracia E V (?421)

Governor of Thrace in the reign of Constantius (*ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις Κωνσταντίου τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐν τῇ Θράκῃ Οὐαλερίου ἀρχοντος*); he told the historian Olympiodorus about the discovery while he was in office of three cult statues whose removal was followed by invasions by three tribes, the Goths, then the Huns and the Sarmatians, who overran Thrace and Illyricum (the statues were found *ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῆς τε Θράκης καὶ τοῦ Ἰλλυρικοῦ*); Olymp. fr. 27. The site of the statues suggests that Valerius was governor (*consularis*) of the province of Thrace. The emperor Constantius was presumably Constantius III (a. 421) and not one of the earlier Constantii; however, the text of this fragment, as preserved in Photius, may be garbled, since the invasions alluded to took place long before the reign of Constantius III. Possibly Valerius, governor of Thrace contemporaneously with Olympiodorus, told him of a discovery made in the reign of one of the earlier Constantii; see Cameron (forthcoming).

Valerius 5 cubicularius (East) 428/429

Fidelissimus Valerius cubicularius; bearer of a letter from Nestorius to Pope Celestine in 428/429; Celestine, *Ep.* VII = *ACOec.* I II, p. 15 (Nestorius' letter).

Perhaps identical with Valerius *κουβικουλάριος* to whom Nilus the monk wrote four letters; Nil. *Ep.* II 180-3.

Valerius 6 cos. 432; Mag. Off. (East) 435

Valerianus; *Chron. Pasch.*, John of Nikiu. Valerius; *elsewhere*.

Son of Leontius 6 (or Heraclitus, *Chron. Pasch.*), brother of the empress Eudocia and of Gessius 2; native of Athens; Joh. Mal. 353, 355, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, John of Nikiu 84.29, Zon. XIII 22.7. After Eudocia married Theodosius (in 421) she gave honours to her brothers (ἐποίησεν αὐτοὺς ἀξιωματικούς); *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421, cf. Joh. Mal. 355, John of Nikiu 84.35. See stemma 2.

CRP (East) a. 425: 425 May 13, *CTh* x 10.32^a dat. Cpli; 425 Dec. 13, *CTh* v 16.34^a (the law refers to the Thebaid).

CSL (East) a. 427: a. 427 March 23, *CTh* x 20.17^a dat. Cpli.

CONSVL (East) a. 432 with Fl. Aetius 7 (West): *Fasti*, v 7530 = *ILCV* 343, *ACOec.* i ii, 90ff.

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 435: appointed through Eudocia's influence; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 421, Joh. Mal. 355, Zon. XIII 22.17-19. In office 435 Jan. 29, *CTh* vi 28.8^a dat. Cpli; 435 March 12, *CTh* vii 8.16 (addressed 'Valerio magistro officiorum et ex cons(ule) ordinario') dat. Cpli.

He was still alive in c. 455, when he wrote to Eudocia at Jerusalem urging her to abandon the heresy of Eutyches and return to the catholic faith; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Euth.* 30. He was evidently an orthodox catholic.

Valerius 7 cos. 521

CONSVL (West) a. 521 with Fl. Justinianus 7 (East): *Fasti*, Rossi 1 975-6, *CIL* v 6464 = D 2952 = *ILCV* 1046, xii 4083, xiii 300 = *ILCV* 3040 adn., *Coll. Avell.* 236-41.

FL. ANTIOCHVS AMMIANVS VALERIVS 8 / ?governor of
Cyprus V/VI

Named on two unpublished inscriptions from Salamis in Cyprus as a benefactor of the province who administered the laws with justice. See below, p. 0000.

... *CHO VALERIVS* 9 senator (at Rome) 2476/483

... cho Valerius v.c.; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le Sénat romain sous le règne d'Odoacre*, 73 n. 35. For the date, see Aggerius.

Fl. Valila *qui et Theodovius* MVM (West) 471(-?476)

Full name; *Carta Cornutiana*. Fl. Theodobius; vi 32169. Valila; *ILCV* 1785. The name 'Valila' is Germanic; see Schönfeld, p. 252. Perhaps identical with Alla.

MVM (West) a. 471 April 17, *Carta Cornutiana* (= *Lib. Pont.* (ed. Duchesne) I, p. cxlvii) (vir clarissimus et inlustris, comes et magister utriusque militiae).

His name appears on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32169 + 32221 (v.c. et inl. comes et mag. utriusq. milit.). For the date (c. 476/83), see Aggerius. These dates suggest that he retained his title from 471 to at least 476; if so, however, he does not appear anywhere in the historical record of those years.

He owned property near Tibur on which he founded a church in 471; *Carta Cornutiana* (a copy of the original charter recording the estates and gifts donated by Valila to the church, dictated to his secretary (notarius) Felicianus, and signed by himself on April 17, 471).

He died before 483 and bequeathed to the Church the basilica of Iunius Bassus, which was then consecrated by Pope Simplicius as the Church of St Andrew; *ILCV* 1785 Rome (Esquiline).

Valips Rugian chieftain (in Scythia Minor) c. 435/441

Called Ουάλιψ; leader of some Ρούβοι (presumably Rugians), he rebelled and seized Noviodunum in Scythia Minor, withstood a siege by the Romans and planned raids on Thrace and Illyricum; Prisc. fr. 1 (in *FHG* v, p. 24). On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 252. For his date and circumstances, cf. Thompson, *Attila*, appendix c, pp. 217-18 (the leader of Rugians settled inside the Empire; perhaps he commanded Rugian federates) and Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 91-4. See also Vllibos.

Vallia king of the Visigoths 415-418

Valia; *Chron. Gall.*, Jord., Marcell. com. Vallia; Oros., Sid. Ap., Hyd. Lem., Prosp. Tiro. Vallias; Jord. Ουαλίας; Olymp. On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 252.

His daughter was the mother of Fl. Ricimer 2; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 363, 368-9, v 266-8. See stemma 6.

KING OF THE VISIGOTHS a. 415-418: he was elected king to succeed Segericus in summer 415; Oros. VII 43.10 (in regnum . . . electus a Gothis), Olymp. fr. 26 (ηγεμῶν τῶν Γότθων), Jord. *Get.* 164, Hyd. Lem. 60 (a. 416), cf. Olymp. fr. 31 (τῶν Γότθων ἐχοσημάτιζε φύλαρχος).

VALLIA

fr. 35 (ὁ φύλαρχος), Prosp. Tiro s.a. 415, *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 562, Marcell. com. s.a. 414, Jord. *Get.* 165-6, 173, *Rom.* 326. This was probably at Barcelona; Olymp. fr. 26, Oros. vii 43.8-10, *Chron. Gall.* 511, no. 562. The Visigoths at this date occupied North-east Spain; cf. Athaulfus.

In 416 he tried to transport his people from Spain to Africa but was deterred when a violent storm wrecked many of his boats; Oros. vii 43.11-12 (the words 'superiore abhinc anno' probably refer to 416) (Jordanes, *Get.* 173, asserts that Vallia was in pursuit of the Vandals; he has confused the sequence of events). Vallia then made peace with the Romans, restoring Placidia 4 to them, giving hostages and agreeing to fight against the other barbarian tribes in Spain in return for supplies of food; Oros. vii 43.12-13.15, Olymp. fr. 31, Philost. xii 4, Prosp. Tiro s.a. 416, Hyd. Lem. 60 (s.a. 416), 63 (s.a. 417), *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 562, Marcell. com. s.a. 414, Jord. *Get.* 164, *Rom.* 326. From 416 to 418 he fought the Alans and Vandals in Gallaecia, Lusitania and Baetica, exterminated the Siling Vandals and destroyed most of the Alans; Hyd. Lem. 60 (a. 416), 63 (a. 417), 67 (a. 418), *Chron. Gall.* 511, no. 564, Sid. Ap. *Carm.* ii 362-5, 368-70, Jord. *Get.* 166 (misdated to 427). In 418 he arranged with the Romans to settle his people in Aquitania Secunda and neighbouring towns in South-west Gaul; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 419, Jord. *Get.* 173. He probably held the position of a federate of the Romans from 416 to 418; cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* i, p. 267, and see Theodericus 2.

He died in 418, and the move to Aquitania was completed under his successor, Theodericus 2; Olymp. fr. 35, Hyd. Lem. 70 (s.a. 418), Jord. *Get.* 173.

In character he was 'nimis destrictus et prudens'; Jord. *Get.* 164.

VALLOVICVS

comes (West) L IV/E V

Palladius the bishop met Veneria, daughter of Vallovicus comes, in 405 at Rome (Βενερίαν την Βαλλοβίκου του κόμητος); Pall. *Hist. Laus.* 41.

From the similarity of their names, Vallovicus may be identical with Allobichus.

Valonius Firminus

Vandalarius

Ostrogothic noble E/M V

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 253.

An Amal, cousin of Thorismud, son of Vinitharius (*PLRE* 1),

father of Valamer, Videmer 1 and Theodemer 2; *Jord. Get.* 80, 251, 252. See stemma 37.

WANDIL ?comes Gothorum (at Avignon) 508

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 256.

Resident in Avignon; ordered by Theoderic to prevent the occupying Ostrogothic army from disturbing the peace (*praesenti auctoritate delegamus ut in Avinione, qua resides, nulla fieri violenta patiaris. Vivat noster exercitus civiliter cum Romanis*); *Cass. Var.* III 38 (a. 508). Since he lived in Avignon he was not a commander of Theoderic's army of invasion. Presumably he was an Ostrogoth who had settled there and whom Theoderic entrusted with maintaining public order, perhaps as *comes Gothorum* (cf. *Cass. Var.* VII 3 formula *comitivae Gothorum per singulas civitates*).

Varanes 1 Mag. Ped. (West) 408;
?MVM (East) 409; consul 410

His name suggests that he was of Persian origin; cf. *Justi*, p. 362 n. 13. His father is said to have been a famous person; *Lib. Ep.* 1104 (his identity is unknown but he might have been one of the Persians who entered Roman service, e.g. Hormisdas, see *PLRE* I).

In 393 he was at court in Constantinople and seems to have held office; *Lib. Ep.* 1104 (to Varanes, described as *παιῶν πάριος ἐκείνω* (sc. Theodosius I) *φέροντας ἡδονήν*).

To judge by his later career, he may have accompanied Theodosius I to the West in 394 and then remained there under Honorius; he was serving Honorius in 408 (see below).

MAGISTER PEDITVM (West) a. 408: after the murder of Stilicho (*PLRE* I) (Aug. 22, 408, cf. *Addit. ad Prosp. Haun.* s.a. 409), Varanes was made *magister peditum* and Turpilio *magister equitum*; *Zos.* V 36.3 (*στρατηγούς . . . καταφρόνησιν ἐμποιῆσαι τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀρκοῦντας. Τουρπιλλιώνα μὲν τοῖς ἰππεῦσιν, Οὐαράνην δὲ τοῖς πεζοῖς ἐπιστήσας*). Shortly afterwards he was replaced by Turpilio; *Zos.* V 47.2-3, 48.1, and cf. *Fasti*.

?MVM (East) a. 409: he was in Constantinople in 409 and helped to calm an irate mob there during a food shortage; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 412 (for the correct date, see Fl. Monaxius in whose urban prefecture the event occurred) (Varanes is called *ὁ ὑπαρὸς* (in anticipation) and *ὁ στρατηλάτης*; presumably he and Arsacius 3 were the two *magistri militum praesentales* in the East; cf. *Fasti*).

CONSVL (East) a. 410 without a colleague (East or West): *Fasti*, VI 31962 = *Rossi* I 1147, *Mansi* IV 53, 186. Because Rome was in

Gothic hands there was no official western consul; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 410.

Varanes (Baranes) 2 cos. 456

CONSVL (East) ?posterior a. 456 with Ioannes 21: *Fasti*, Rossi I 798, 799, *CIL* v 5429. The inscriptions are all post consular dates; in 456 Avitus was consul in the West.

Varanes is not otherwise recorded.

Varanes (Baranes) 3 v.d., agens in rebus (East) 458

V.d., magistrianus; he took an imperial letter to the synod of Myra in Lycia (in 458); *ACOec.* II v, p. 60.

Vararanes IV: king of Persia 388-399; *PLRE* I.

Vararanes V Gororanes king of Persia 421-438

Son and successor of Isdigerdes I; father of Isdigerdes II; he was king of Persia from 421 to 438; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 85ff., 112, 422-3, Lazarus of Pharbi 13, 18, Mich. Syr. VIII 3. He made war on Rome in 421 and made peace in 422; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 108, Soc. VII 18-20, Evagr. *HE* I 19, Proc. *BP* I 2.11. Called Γοροράνης ὁ Ἰσδιγέρδου; Theod. *HE* v 37.5, 39.6. On his names, see Justi, p. 362 n. 14. See stemma 48.

Vardan ?honorary MVM; Armenian general 451

On the name, see Justi, p. 352 n. 9.

An Armenian noble of the Mamikonian family; grandson through his mother of the *catholicos* Isaac (Sahak) the Great; son of Hamazasp (a prince of the Mamikonians) and Isaac's daughter Sahakanūš; he had two brothers, Hemaïag and Hamazasbian; he married a Mamikonian princess, Tesdrig; by her he had a daughter (who married a prince of the family of the Ardzruni); *Genealogy of St Gregory*, p. 44B, Elisha Vardapet, p. 224, Lazarus of Pharbi 18, 25, 27-30, 34, 36, Mos. Chor. III 57-8, 64.

Sent by Isaac together with Mesrop as envoys to the court of Theodosius II to secure recognition of Isaac's authority in Roman Armenia where he was in exile; Vardan was given the title 'stratelates' by Theodosius; Koriun, *Life of Mesrop*, p. 11A, Mos. Chor. III 57 ('stratelates'). The date is uncertain, since Isaac is said to have written letters to both Atticus patriarch of Constantinople (died 425) and Anatolius 10 MVM per Orientem (not in office before 431

at earliest). Vardan's title was probably honorary (?MVM), conferred on him as a foreigner of noble family, but he may possibly have held the actual office of *dux* in Roman Armenia (*dux utriusque Armeniae*) during the period of his grandfather's exile (usually dated either 425/432 or 428/435).

He lived in Persian Armenia, probably from his grandfather's return from exile until 451; he was 'general of the Armenians and lord of the Mamikonians' (cf. Lazarus of Pharbi 22, 25-34) and led resistance to Persian attempts to impose the religion of Zoroastrianism on Armenia; the resistance culminated in revolt and ended in the battle of Avarayr (July 2, 451) where the Armenian rebels, led by Vardan, were heavily defeated, and Vardan with many other leaders was killed; Lazarus of Pharbi 22-36, Elisha Vardapet, pp. 207-22, cf. Mos. Chor. III 58, 64, 65, 67.

CLAVDIVS VARIVS 1 v.c. et magn., proconsul (Achaetae)
402

Ἐπὶ τοῦ λαμ(προτάτου) κ(αί) μεγαλοπρεπεστάτ[ου δ]ρθ(υπάτου) Κλ. Βαρίου; IG VII 24 Megara (Achaeta). The date is after Theodosius II became Augustus (on Jan. 10, 402) and during the fifteenth indiction (Sept. 401/Aug. 402).

(Fl.) Varius 2 comes domesticorum (East) 504

[Φλαυίος] Βάριος ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος κόμης τῶν καθοσιωμένων δομestikῶν; a native of Memphis and owner of land at Arsinoe (γεουχῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀρσινοείτων πόλεως); P. Ross.-Georg. III 32 (from Arsinoe, dated Sept. 12, 504). His title was probably honorary, as the *domestici* were ceremonial troops by this date and the *comitiva domesticorum* was conferred in order to raise the recipient to the grade of *vir illustris*; cf. Theophanes 3.

VARVS vicarius urbis Romae 397-398

In early 398 he published at Rome a law on the *annona*; CTh XI 1.25 (to the CRP; p(ro)p(osita) in programme Vari viri clarissimi vicarii urbis Romae). While he was in office, he received a letter from Symmachus concerning Apulia and the food supply of Rome; Symm. Ep. IX 29 (a. 397).

VASAK (Vasaces) dux utriusque Armeniae 451

'He (= Vasak of Siunia, also an Armenian but of pro-Persian sympathies) made lying promises also to the inhabitants of the Roman

Empire, and he wrote a letter to a certain Vasak, one of the Mami-konians who are in the service of the Greeks. At this time of calamity, he was general of Armenia Minor and of the loyal Greek soldiers stationed on the frontier of Persia'; he collaborated with the pro-Persian party inside Armenia and joined forces with them; Elisha Vardapet, pp. 213-14. These events occurred in 451. Armenia Minor comprised the civil provinces of Armenia Prima and Armenia Secunda. The military command there was held by the *dux Armeniae*; *Not. Dig. Or.* xxxviii (styled 'dux utriusque Armeniae' by c. 470; *CJ* xii 59.10). On the name, cf. Justi, p. 358 n. 6 (his pro-Persian homonym is in Justi, p. 357 n. 5).

Vectius

v.inl. c. 470

One good MS (Codex Laudianus lat. 104) gives his name as 'Vettius'.

Illustrious vir; highly praised by Sidonius Apollinaris; owner of a large country property, he fulfilled the duties of his position in society towards his guests and clients, but maintained a just and upright manner, spending much time reading the scriptures; Sidonius described him as more priestly than a priest; he was a widower (his wife = Anonyma 23) with one daughter; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* iv 9 (after 469). Addressee of a letter, *Sid. Ap. Ep.* iv 13, asking him to persuade his friend and neighbour Germanicus to turn to religion; he will therefore have lived near Cantillia (= Chantelle, in the Auvergne).

VEILA

comes (in Spain) 511

On the name, see Schonfeld, p. 260.

Comes; killed at Barcelona in 511; *Chron. Caesaraug.* s.a. 511. Presumably a Visigoth. Perhaps killed for opposing Gesalicus.

Venantia

inl. fem. E VI

A devout and zealous Christian lady to whom Fulgentius, bishop of Ruspe, addressed a letter on the theme of repentance; Fulgentius, *Ep.* 7 (addressed 'dominae illustri et merito venerabili filiae Venantiae'). She was probably, like Theodorus 62, Galla 5 and Proba 1, also correspondents of Fulgentius, an aristocrat living in Rome. Her name suggests that she may have been related to the Decii. Cf. stemma 26.

Venantius I

PPO (?of Italy and Africa) 423

CRP (West) a. 422 Feb. 20, *CTh* xi 28.13^a dat. Rav(ennae).

PPO (?ITALIAE) a. 423 March 9, *CTh* vi 23.2^c dat. Rav(ennae).

Apparently his successor in each office was Proculus I (see *Fasti*).

Venantius 2

cos. 507

Son of (Petrus Marcellinus Felix) Liberius 3; Cass. *Var.* II 16.

Possibly identical with Venantius *v.c.* recommended to Faustus 9 by Ennodius in 505; Ennod. *Ep.* IV 9. This Venantius was related to Ennodius (proximitas sanguinis); Ennod. *Ep.* V 22 (a. 506/507) (addressed to Venantius).

VIR ILLUSTRIS: Cass. *Var.* II 15 (Venantio *v.i.*), II 16 (illustris).

COMES DOMESTICORVM VACANS a. 507/511: although still young (in tenera aetate), he was granted the titular dignity of *comes domesticorum* largely because of his father's merits; Cass. *Var.* II 15 (a. 507/511; te magnifici patris meritis aestimatum comitivae domesticorum vacantis honore provehimus, ut qui es clarus stemmate, splendeas dignitate), II 16 (a. 507/511; illustrem Venantium, tam suis quam paternis meritis elucentem, comitivae domesticorum vacantis dignitate subveximus, ut natalium splendor insitus ornatior collatis redderetur honoribus).

CONSVL (West) a. 507 with Anastasius Aug. cos. III (East): *Fasti.* XII 5339 = *ILCV* 3555, *P. Oxy.* 1890.

VENANTIVS 3 *v.sp.*, corrector Lucaniae et Bruttiorum 507/511

In office a. 507/511, Cass. *Var.* III 8 (addressed 'Venantio *v.s.* correctori Lucaniae et Bruttiorum'), III 46 (to a certain Adeodatus; allegasti viri spectabilis Venantii Lucaniae et Bruttiorum praesulis odiorum te acerbitate compressum).

Perhaps identical with Venantius the father of Tullianus (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BG* III 18.20. If so, he was doubtless a rich land-owner in Lucania.

Venantius 4

guardian of Plutianus 507/511

Guardian (tutor) of Plutianus; he complained to Theoderic that Neoterius 3 and Felix 10 had illegally taken possession of property belonging to Plutianus, their kinsman; Cass. *Var.* I 7-8 (a. 507/511).

Basilius Venantius iunior 5

cos. 508; patricius

Basilius Venantius iunior; *Fasti.* Venantius iunior; Rossi I 934-935, *Not. Scav.* 1890, p. 393, *AE* 1923, 78, *Bull. Comm.* 1949/50 (App.) 58 n. 22 (cf. Rossi I 936 Venantius alius iunior). Venantius; elsewhere.

He was probably son of the consul of 484, Decius Marius Venantius Basilus 13. See stemma 26.

CONSVL (West) a. 508 with Celer 2 (East): *Fasti.* Rossi I 934-6,

AE 1923, 78, *Not. Scav.* 1890, p. 393, *Bull. Comm.* 1949/50 (App.) 58 n. 22, *CIL* XII 1498 (Rossi 1937-938 could be this consul or Venantius Basilius 13 *cos.* 484).

PATRICIVS: he had been made *patricius* by 511; Cass. *Var.* III 36 (a. 507/511; *magnificus vir patricius Venantius*). Called 'patricius' in 533; Cass. *Var.* IX 23.

He had several sons, among them Paulinus (*cos.* 534) (*PLRE* III), who themselves became consuls; Cass. *Var.* IX 23 (a. 533; he was still alive). Another son was Decius (*cos.* 529) (*PLRE* III).

Possibly identical with Venantius 'quondam patricius', former owner of property in Samnium; Greg. *Dial.* 1.1.

Involved in a legal dispute with Firminus 5; Cass. *Var.* III 36.

Decius Marius Venantius Basilius

Venantius Severinus Faustus

Glabrio Venantius Faustus

Venantius Opilio

VENERANDVS (v.c.); bishop of Clermont ?EV

Venerandus ex senatoribus episcopus ordinatur (at Clermont after the death of bishop Artemius); Greg. Tur. *HF* II 13.

VENERIA (?c.f.) 405

Daughter of Vallovicus; she met bishop Palladius at Rome in 405; Pall. *Hist. Laus.* 41.

VENVSTVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32123. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

VERA (?c.f.) EV

A pilgrim (presumably to the Holy Land) whose example St Jerome urged Iulianus 4 to follow (*domestica sanctae Verae exempla sectare*); Jer. *Ep.* 118.7 (a. 407). The use of 'domestica' suggests that Vera and Iulianus were related; if so, she was probably a *clarissima femina*.

Vera saio 523/526

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 261.

Saio; instructed by Theoderic to organize the transport of some

VERIMODVS

Gepids through Venetia and Liguria to Gaul (*devotioni tuae praesenti auctoritate delegamus ut multitudinem Gepidarum, quam fecimus ad Gallias custodiae causa properare, per Venetiam atque Liguriam sub omni facias moderatione transire*); Cass. *Var.* v 10 (a. 523/526; addressed 'Verani saioni').

VERANIVS

(c.v.) bishop of Vence M V

Son of Eucherius 3 (bishop of Lyons), who dedicated one of his works to him; younger brother of Salonius 2; Gennad. *de vir. ill.* 64, Eucherius, *Formulae Spiritalis Intelligentiae ad Veranium* (= PL 50, 727ff.). His mother was Galla 2.

He was a pupil of Salvian at Lérins; Salvian, *Ep.* 8.2.

Bishop of Vence (Vintium): he had become bishop by 450; PL 54, 887 (joint author of a letter to Pope Leo in 450). Possibly still alive in c. 475; cf. CSEL 21, 165 (if he is identical with the Verianus (sic) there named).

Verenianus

relative of Honorius 408/409

Βερενιανός; Soz. *Βερενιανός*; Zos. Verinianus; Oros.

Brother of Didymus 1; Zos. vi 4.4, Soz. ix 12.1, Oros. vii 40.5. He had two other brothers, Theodosiolus and Lagodius; Zos. vi 4.4, Soz. ix 12.1. They were relatives, probably cousins, of the emperor Honorius; Zos. v 43.2, vi 1.1, 4.3-4, Soz. ix 11.4, cf. Olymp. fr. 16 (*τῶν ἀνεψιῶν αὐτοῦ*). They were natives of Spain, noble and rich (*nobiles et locupletes*); Oros. vii 40.5.

Verenianus and Didymus led opposition to the usurpers Constantine III and Constans in Spain; they had initial successes against Constans' troops in Lusitania, but were eventually taken prisoner with their wives, sent to Constantine III in Gaul, and executed; Zos. v 43.2, vi 1.1, 4.3-4, 5.1-2, Soz. ix 11.4-12.1, Oros. vii 40.5. For further details, see Didymus 1.

VERIMODVS

(?v.c.) E/M V

The name appears to be Germanic; cf. e.g. Beremud (?the same name), Thorismodus.

Alluded to as 'pignus pacis' with Darius 2; Aug. *Ep.* 229.2, 231.7 (*pignus pacis apud te depositum nostrumque utrique dulcissimum*). He sent greetings to Augustine through Darius; Aug. *Ep.* 230.6 (*filius noster Verimodus multum salutatur beatitudinem tuam*). Since he was a hostage for peace with Darius, possibly in the war against Bonifatius, he may have been a person close to the latter, perhaps a son; cf. de Lepper, pp. 67-8, 71.

VERINA

Aelia Verina

Augusta; wife of Leo I M/L V

Full name; Joh. Mal. fr. 35 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 165), coins (J. Sabatier, *Descr. gén. des monnaies byz.* I 134).

Sister of Basiliscus 2; Prisc. fr. 42. *V. Dan. Styl.* 69, Marcell. com. s.a. 475, Jord. *Rom.* 337, Zach. *HE* IV 12, Proc. *BF* I 6.2, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 399, 401, Joh. Mal. 372, 378, Evagr. *HE* II 16, III 3, Theoph. AM 5956, 5961, 5967, Cedr. I 607, 615, Zon. XIV 1.23, Suid. B 163, 263. She also had a sister whose husband was Zuzus; *V. Dan. Styl.* 69. Armatus was her nephew; *V. Dan. Styl.* 69, Malch. fr. 8 = Suid. A 3970, Evagr. *HE* III 24, Theoph. AM 5969, Zon. XIV 2.14. A relation of hers married Iulius Nepos; Malch. fr. 10.

Wife of the emperor Leo I; *V. Dan. Styl.* 38, Jord. *Rom.* 337, Joh. Mal. 372, Evagr. *HE* II 16, Cedr. I 607, 615, Zon. XIV 1.12, Suid. B 263. They were married before Leo became emperor (in 457); Theoph. AM 5971. Mother of Ariadne and Leontia I, and mother-in-law of the emperor Zeno and Marcianus 17; *V. Dan. Styl.* 65, 69, Anon. Val. 9.39, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 420, Jord. *Rom.* 339, Marcell. com. s.a. 475, Joh. Mal. 375, Evagr. *HE* II 15, 17, III 26, Joh. Ant. fr. 211.4, Theoph. AM 5965, 5971, Zon. XIV 1.12-13. She gave birth to a son (who died in 463, aged 5 months; cf. Leo 6); *V. Dan. Styl.* 38. See stemmata 7 and 8.

AVGVSTA: Coins (in J. Sabatier; see above), Joh. Mal. 372, Joh. Ant. fr. 214.12, Theoph. AM 5956, 5961.

She died during the siege of the Fort of Papyrius in or soon after 484 and was later taken for burial to Constantinople; Joh. Mal. 389, Joh. Ant. fr. 214.6, 214.12, Theoph. AM 5975.

VERONICIANVS I

v.sp. 438

Vir spectabilis; appointed with the *constitutionarii* Anastasius 14 and Martinus 5 on Dec. 25, 438, to make copies of the *Codex Theodosianus*; *Gesta Theod.* 7.

Veronicianus 2

v.d., secretarius sacri consistorii (East) 451

Ὁ καθοσιώμενος σηκρητάριος τοῦ θείου κοινοστορίου (vir devotissimus et secretarius (also 'a secretis') sacri consistorii, Latin version); present at the Council of Chalcedon where he read out documents, acted as translator and edited the *acta*; *ACOec.* II i.i, pp. 65, 94, 311, 403 (Greek) = II iii.i, pp. 40, 47, 48, 49, etc. (Latin). Also mentioned in the summary of the council in Liberat. *Brev.* 13 (a secretis).

He was probably an *agens in rebus* (cf. Constantinus 5 and Jones, *LRE* II 574 with n. 22).

VETTIVS

Veronicianus 3 grammaticus L V/E VI

‘Ο γραμματικός; acquaintance of Dionysius of Antioch; *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 3.

FL. LEONTIVS BERONICIANVS 4: v.c., praeses Thebaidis
L IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

VERVS 1 (*Pall. Hist. Laus.* 66): *PLRE* 1.

VERVS 2 (?v.c.) (in Gaul) L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Ruricius, bishop of Limoges (c. 485/507); *Ruric. Ep.* II 23 (addressed ‘domino devinctissimo semperque magnifico Vero’). The form of address suggests that he was an aristocrat.

Vestina incl.fem. L IV/E V

Pope Innocent I (401–417) built a basilica of SS Gervasius and Protasius at Rome ‘ex devotione cuiusdam illustri feminae Vestinae’; she made provision for its construction in her will, and also left endowments to support it; *Lib. Pont.* 42.3–4.

Vetericus Ostrogothic noble M V

His name is spelt ‘Vitrachus’ in *Jord. Get.* 174; ‘Vetericus’ in *Jord. Get.* 81, 251, 298. On the name, see Schonfeld. p. 264.

An Amal; son of Beremud who took him to live among the Visigoths under Theoderic I (a. 418/451); father of Eutharicus (= Fl. Eutharicus Cilliga); *Jord. Get.* 81, 174–5, 251, 298. See stemma 37.

He may be identical with the Vitericus who flourished c. 439 and fought with distinction on behalf of the Romans; *Prosp. Tiro* s.a. 439 (Vitericus rei publicae nostrae fidelis et multis documentis bellis clarus habebatur). This man was presumably a barbarian ally of Rome, but the date could be too early for him to be identical with the Amal. The latter’s dates are obscure, but his son Eutharicus may have been still a young man in 515.

VETRANISSA (c.f.) V/V I

Wife of Valentinianus 2 v.c.; mother of Leontia 2; V 1678 + p. 1026 = *ILCV* 2168 Aquileia.

Vettius (*Sid. Ap. Ep.* IV 9, 13): see Vectius.

Vettius Agorius Basilius Mavortius

VIATOR 1 comes (West) 480

Viator and Ovida, 'comites' of Iulius Nepos in Dalmatia, treacherously murdered him near Salona in 480; Marcell. com. s.a. 480.

Fl. Viator 2 consul 495

Full name: *Coll. Avell.* 103, *P. Oxy.* 1889, 1975.

CONSVL (West) a. 495 with no colleague (East or West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 914-19, *CIL* v 6468, xii 931, 1724, *P. Oxy.* 1889, 1975, *Coll. Avell.* 95, 103.

In *P. Oxy.* 1889 and 1975 he is styled ὁ ἐνδοξότατος.

VIRIVS VIBIVS: consularis Campaniae IV/V; *PLRE* I.

Vibius Barbarus Probianus

Vicarius vir sublimis; in high office (in Italy) 508

Styled 'sublimis vir'; he was a 'iudex' who was under attack from low-ranking persons; Ennodius asked Avienus 2 to help him out of his difficulties; Ennod. *Ep.* vii 18 (a. 508; si iudex vilium personarum laboret iniuriis, nescio utrum possit ab hoc onere alios sublevare, cui ipse subcumbit).

In Ennod. *Ep.* viii 23 'vicarius' is the name of the office, not of a person.

Victor 1 tribunus (? military) (East) 404/407

Ὁ τριβοῦνος; owner of a eunuch who was made bishop of Ephesus during the final exile of John Chrysostom; Pall. *Dial.*, p. 92, Phot. *Bibl.* 96.

Victor 2 consul 424

CONSVL (East) a. 424: *Fasti*. The Western consul in this year, Fl. Castinus 2, was not recognized in the East. Victor was not recognized in the West. For *CJ* I 30.1, cf. Castinus 2.

Victor 3 advocate (?at Salona) E/M V

Advocatus; died aged 30; buried at Salona on Oct. 3, 431; III 9516 = *ILCV* 745A Salona.

Victor 4 QSP (West) 467-468

QSP of Anthemius in late 467 and early 468 when Sidonius Apollinaris composed and delivered his Panegyric on Anthemius at Rome;

Victor was himself a poet of repute and Sidonius flatteringly describes him as one from whom he will always be ready to learn; Sid. *Ap. Carm.* 1 (*praef. ad pan.*), vv. 23-8 (sic nos, o Caesar, nostri spes maxima saeculi, post magnos proceres parvula tura damus, audacter docto coram Victore canentes, aut Phoebi aut vestro qui solet ore loqui; qui licet aeterna sit vobis quaestor in aula, aeternum nobis ille magister erit). Perhaps Sidonius had once studied under him.

VICTOR 5 v.sp., patronus (?fisci) 470

V.s., patronus; buried near Nola on April 8, 470; x 1343 = *ILCV* 248 adn. near Nola. Presumably a *patronus fisci*; had he been patron of e.g. Nola, one would have expected a clearer indication of the fact.

Victor 6 brother of Procopius of Gaza L V/E VI

Brother of Procopius 8 of Gaza; addressee of Proc. *Gaz. Ep.* 28 (addressed Βίκτορι ἀδελφῶ).

Victor 7 v.glor. (East) I. V/E VI

Ὁ ἐνδοξότατος Βίκτωρ; mentioned in a letter of Aeneas of Gaza as a mutual acquaintance of himself and Marinianus 2: Aen. *Gaz. Ep.* 11.

Victor (Vector) 8 bishop (in Raetia) V/VI

The 'Vector ver inluster preses' of *CIL* XIII 5252-3 = *ILCV* 202, at Curia Raetorum, was a bishop.

VICTOR 9 (v.c.) 504-511

Acquaintance of Ennodius who styles him 'sublimis et magnificus vir domnus Victor' and describes him as 'vir antistitum moribus congruens'; Ennod. *Ep.* III 1 (a. 504). Addressee of a letter from Ennodius; styled 'sublimitas tua'; he had commended the son of a friend, Paulus, to Ennodius, and having disclaimed any right to be regarded as learned and eloquent is flattered by Ennodius as being both; Ennod. *Ep.* IX 8 (a. 511).

VICTOR 10 v.sp., censor Siciliae 525/527

Victor and Witigisclus, 'spectabiles viri, Siciliae provinciae censores', having been ordered not to collect excessive taxes for the fourth indiction (a. 525/526), now had to repay any excess; Cass.

Var. IX 11 (a. 526/527). They are criticized for slowness in attending at court when summoned first by Theoderic and then by Athalaric, and had now to repay excess taxes collected by them in the fourth indiction; *Cass. Var.* IX 12 (a. 526/527; addressed 'Victori et Witigisclo vv. ss.').

Claudius Marius Victor 11 (or Victorinus) rhetor (at Marseilles);
poet ?E/M V

Author of a version (extant) of the Genesis story in Latin verse, called the *Alethia*, in three books preceded by a verse preface; in the MSS he is referred to as 'Claudius Marius Victor orator Massiliensis'; *CSEL* 16 (ed. Schenkl), pp. 359, 363, 384, 405, 436.

Probably identical with 'Victorinus rhetor Massiliensis', who 'ad filii sui Aetherii personam commentatus est *In Genesi*' in four books in verse, but who 'utpote saeculari litteratura occupatus homo et nullius magisterio in Divinis Scripturis exercitatus, levioris ponderis sententias figuravit', and who died under Valentinian III and Theodosius II (i.e. 425/450); *Gennad. de vir. ill.* 61.

See further C. Schenkl, *CSEL* 16, pp. 346ff.; also cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 363-5.

VICTORIA c.f. 407-425

Memoriae clarissimae femin(a)e Victoriae; she died aged 18 years 8 months and was buried at Cartennae on Dec. 29, 425; *AE* 1967, 648 a mosaic at Cartennae (Mauretania) (dated to year 386 of the provincial era).

VICTORIANVS 1 proconsul Carthaginis 484

Native of Hadrumetum and proconsul of Carthage (Adrumetinae civitatis civis Victorianus tunc proconsul Carthaginis) under Huneric; he possessed great riches and was trusted by the Vandal king, but in 484 he refused to abandon the catholic faith and become an Arian and was martyred; *Vict. Vit.* III 27. He is commemorated in the *Martyrologium Romanum* under March 23.

TASCIVS VICTORIANVS 2 v.c., editor of Livy L IV/E V

Editor of the first ten books of Livy, which he dedicated to the Symmachi; *subscriptio* to Books I-X of Livy (Victorianus v.c. emendabam domnis Symmachis), cf. Schanz-Hosius II⁴, 323.

He also revised the translation by Nicomachus (= Nicomachus Flavianus 15, in *PLRE* I) of Philostratus' Life of Apollonius of

Tyana; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VIII 3.1 (Apollonii Pythagorici vitam, non ut Nicomachus senior e Philostrati sed ut Tascius Victorianus e Nicomachi schedio exscripsit).

Victorinianus v.inl. et primiscriniarius (in Africa) L V/E VI

The poet Fl. Felix 19 wrote a 'Postulatio honoris apud Victorinianum virum inlustrem et primiscriniarium'; *Anth. Lat.* 1 254. Victorinianus was of noble ancestry and served at the king's court; *vv.* 37-8 (sic priscos vincas atavos clarosque parentes et placido regi nuntius orsa feras). Felix wrote in Africa in the reign of Thrasamund (a. 496/523), at whose court Victorinianus presumably served. The post of *primiscriniarius* does not occur in the imperial administration; in view of its status, it perhaps corresponded at the Vandal court to the *magister officiorum*, who had the *sacra scrinia* under him, at the imperial court. The *primiscrinius* was an official of much lower standing; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 584, 587, 597. The view of Courtois, *Les Vandales et l'Afrique*, 253, 255, that the *primiscriniarius* was an official similar to the *notarii* is unlikely because of the man's *inlustris* status.

Victorinus 1 v.inl., comes 417

Friend of Rutilius Namatianus; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 493.

Native of Toulouse, where he lived until its capture by the Visigoths in 414; he then settled in Etruria; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 495-6 (errantem Tuscis considerare compulit agris et colere externos capta Tolosa lares).

VICARIVS BRITANNIARVM before 414: in earlier, happier days he was *vicarius Britanniarum*; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 499-504 (consciis Oceanus virtutum, conscia Thyle et quaecumque ferox arva Britannus arat, qua praefectorum vicibus frenata potestas perpetuum magni foenus amoris habet. Extremum pars illa quidem discessit in orbem, sed tanquam medio rector in orbe fuit).

V. INL., COMES a. 417: he had recently become *vir inlustris comes* but chose to live in rural retirement rather than pursue an active career in the administration; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 507-8 (illustris nuper sacrae comes additus aulae contempsit summos ruris amore gradus) (the poem was written in late 417, cf. Rutilius Namatianus).

Victorinus 2 rhetor L V

Son of Lampadius 3; native of Antioch; author of panegyrics on consuls and the emperor (*ὑπαγαυκούς καὶ βασιλικούς λόγους*) under the

VICTORINVS 2

reign of Zeno; he lived to an advanced age; *Phot. Bibl.* 101. His writings were known to Photius.

ANNIVS VICTORINVS 3: v.c., corrector Lucaniae et Bruttiorum IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

Fl. Victorinus 4 ?domesticus of the Batavi
seniores (West) L IV/E V

(?)D(omesticus) n(umeri) Bataorum seniorum; died aged about 35; buried in the military cemetery at Concordia; v 8761 = *ILCV* 481 Concordia. The letters 'd.n.' may however represent 'de numero'. This cemetery was in use in the late fourth and early fifth centuries.

FL. VICTORINVS 5 v.p., comes (West) ?V

V.p., comes; husband of Perellia Romana 2, father of Fl. Victorinus 6, Fl. Romana 1 and Fl. Celsus 3 who are 'natione Itali, cives Aquileienses'; v 1658 = *ILCV* 284 Aquileia.

Fl. Victorinus 6 ?V

Son of Fl. Victorinus 5 and Perellia Romana 2, brother of Fl. Romana 1 and Fl. Celsus 3; they were Italians from Aquileia; v 1658 = *ILCV* 284 Aquileia.

VICTORIVS 1: proconsul Africae 398; *PLRE* 1.

Victorius 2 rhetor IV/V

One of several famous rhetors whose qualities Sidonius describes Sapaudus as surpassing; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* v 10.3 (dulcedo Victorii).

Victorius 3 poet E/M V

Paternal uncle of Iustinus 2 and Sacerdos; a man of noble character and much learning (vir ut egregius sic undecumque doctissimus); author of verses (potentissime condidit versus); his nephews inherited his property; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* v 21.

VICTORIVS 4 ?comes et dux Aquitaniae Primae c. 470-c. 479

(The evidence of the sources is here presented first, followed by a discussion about his dates and titles).

Euricus autem Gothorum rex Victorium ducem super septem civitates praeposuit anno quarto decimo regni sui. Qui protinus Arvernus adveniens civitatem addere voluit Fuit autem Arvernus annis novem Ipse vero dum nimium esset in amore mulierum luxuriosus et ab Arvernus vereretur interfici, Romam aufugit: ibique

similem tentans exercere luxuriam, lapidibus est obrutus. Post cuius excessum regnavit Euricus annos quattuor: obiit autem anno vigesimo septimo regni sui; while at Clermont Victorius had several religious buildings erected; he was also responsible for the imprisonment and execution of Eucherius 4; Greg. Tur. *HF* II 20. Comes (in 477); patron and friend of Sidonius Apollinaris (amplissimi viri Victorii comitis devotione praeventus, quem iure saeculari patronum, iure ecclesiastico filium excolo ut cliens, ut pater diligo); a devout Christian, present at the deathbed of the monk Abraham whose funeral expenses were met by him; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 17.1-2 (a. 477). Perhaps identical with the unnamed 'patronus' mentioned by Sidonius in c. 477; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 10.2. Dux, qui super septem civitates principatum, Eurico Gothorum rege indulgente, susceperat; present at Clermont when Abraham died there; Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* 3. Dux; present at Clermont; Greg. Tur. *Glor. Conf.* 33. Dux; he fled to Italy with Apollinaris 3 (son of Sidonius) and was killed in Rome; Greg. Tur. *Glor. Mart.* 44.

?COMES ET DVX AQUITANIAE PRIMAE (under the Visigoths) c. 470-c. 479. His exact titulature and dates are uncertain. The chronology given by Gregory (*HF* II 20) cannot be correct, since his figure for the reign of Euric (a. 466-484) is ten years too many. It seems clear that Victorius was firstly 'dux super septem civitates' and subsequently added the Auvergne to his territory. His original appointment must have been over an area adjacent to the Auvergne and it therefore comprised part of Aquitania Prima. The cities of Aquitania Prima, excluding the Auvergne, were in fact seven in number (Bituriges, Gabali, Lemovices, Cadurci, Ruteni, Albigenses and Vellavi); cf. *Notitia Galliarum* (in *Chron. Min.* I 603-4). This area was in Visigothic hands by 470; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 5.3 (de urbibus Aquitanicae Primae solum oppidum Arvernum Romanorum reliquum partibus bella fecerunt). The acquisition could have been completed only very recently since in 469 Gabali was still Roman; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* V 13.2. Victorius could therefore have been appointed as early as 470. He will have held the appointment by 475, since it was only in that year that Clermont fell into the hands of the Visigoths (cf. Stevens, *Sidonius Apollinaris*, 158ff. and Appendix F); it was presumably added to Victorius' territory immediately on its acquisition.

There is no evidence that Victorius bore the style 'comes' before 477, and it is therefore possible that he remained *dux* over his previous territory and became *comes civitatis Arvernensis* in 475. This may find support in the fact that he is still called 'dux . . . super septem civitates' while at Clermont (Greg. Tur. *V. Patr.* 3). However

the nature of Gregory's testimony is not such that it can be pressed on a matter concerning the technicalities of titulature, and it is perhaps more likely that the addition of the Auvergne to his territory involved no change in Victorius' titles, and that he had been a *comes et dux* from his first appointment by Euric over the 'septem civitates'.

The date of Victorius' downfall and death was probably in 479 or 480. This would agree with Gregory's date of four years before Euric's death. It could also explain the figure of nine years given by Gregory for Victorius' stay at Clermont; nine years is improbable as his death would then have occurred in 484, the year in which Euric died; but if nine years was the period during which he held office, it could have run from 470 down to 479. His downfall certainly occurred no earlier than 479 since Sidonius would hardly have used such warm language about him in his letters after this event; it therefore took place after the letters of Sidonius were published in 478/479.

Victorius M. . .

Videmer 1 ruler of the Ostrogoths c. 451-c. 473

On the name, see Schonfeld, p. 263.

Son of Vandalarius; *Jord. Get.* 80. Brother of Valamer and Theodemir 2; *Jord. Get.* 80, 199. Father of Videmer 2; *Jord. Get.* 284. See stemmata 37 and 39.

He and his brothers were rulers over the Ostrogoths, Valamer being the senior; *Jord. Get.* 252-3. Videmer was the youngest of the three; *Jord. Get.* 278.

In 451 he and his brothers commanded the Ostrogothic troops in the army of Attila at the battle of the Catalaunian Plains; *Jord. Get.* 199.

After the settlement of the Ostrogoths in Pannonia in c. 454 following Attila's death, Videmer ruled the territory lying between that of his brothers; *Jord. Get.* 268.

He took part in the warfare with Rome from 459 to 461/2 over the non-payment to the Goths of their annual subsidy; *Jord. Get.* 268-71.

In c. 469 he took part with Theodemir in the defeat of the Sueves and their allies; *Jord. Get.* 278. Later he was sent by Theodemir to attack Italy, then under Glycerius (a. 473/4); he entered Italy but died soon afterwards, leaving his son to continue the campaign; *Jord. Get.* 283-4, *Rom.* 347.

Videmer 2 Ostrogothic leader 473/474

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 263.

Son of Videmer 1; he accompanied his father on the invasion of Italy in 473/4 and took over command of the campaign on his father's death; by means of gifts Glycerius persuaded him to leave Italy and go to Gaul, where he and his followers united themselves with the Visigoths and lost their separate identity; *Jord. Get.* 284, *Rom.* 347. Cf. Vittamer (possibly the same man). See stemma 37.

Vig. . . ?vir gloriosissimus (East) 511/512

+ ἐποί(η)σ(εν) οκτοσιοσενοκοτατ Βιγ . . /γκω; *IGLS* 1532 ter. at Oum Hibar (West of the Jebel Hass, near Apamea; dated in year 823 of the Seleucid era = 511/512 A.D.). The editors of *IGLS* restore as ὁ κτ(ω)σ(τη)ς ἐκ(δ)αξ(ό)τατ(ος) Βιγ . . .

Vigilantia sister of the emperor Justinian F/M VI

Sister of Fl. Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus 7 (= the emperor Justinian I); mother of Iustinus, Marcellus and Praeiecta (*PLRE III*); *Proc. BV II* 24.3, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 567. Wife of Dulcissimus (? = Dulcidius); *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 567.3 with Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II, p. 748 n. 2. See stemma 10.

Vigilantius com. dom. equ. (West) 408; Mag. Equ. (West) 409

COMES DOMESTICORVM (EQUITVM?)(West) a. 408: after the death of Stilicho (*PLRE I*), Honorius placed Olympius 2's nominees in military commands, making Vigilantius *comes domesticorum* (τῆ τῶν δομεστικῶν ἴλη Βιγελάντιων ἐπιστήσας); *Zos.* v 36.3. His eventual successor as *magister equitum* (see below) had previously been *comes domesticorum equitum* (see Allobichus); perhaps the same was true of Vigilantius; see *Fasti*.

MAG. EQV. (West) a. 409: after Olympius' fall in 409 Vigilantius and Turpilio were arrested and sentenced to exile but were murdered immediately by their escort, allegedly on orders from the PPO Iovius 3; *Zos.* v 47.2-3. Ἰππαρχος; he was succeeded by Allobichus; *Zos.* v 48.1.

Vigilas (Βιγίλας) interpres (East) (?448-)450

An official interpreter (τὴν τοῦ ἐρμηνέως ἐπέχων τάξιν), used in negotiations with the Huns; *Prisc. fr.* 8 (*FHG IV*, p. 77). He accompanied Anatolius 10 on an embassy to Attila (perhaps in 448); *Prisc. fr.* 8 (pp. 80-2). In 449 he acted as interpreter during Edeco's

WILITANCVS

118 (a. 507/511; to Domitianus and Wilia). Wilia was evidently a Goth. He and Domitianus probably undertook a special commission to enquire into this abuse.

He was perhaps identical with Wilia 2.

Wilia 2 comes patrimonii 526

On the name, see Wilia 1.

V(ir) i(n)lustris, comes patrimonii, under Theoderic and Athalaric, addressee of Cass. *Var.* v 18 (a. 523/526 before June 13), ix 13 (a. 526/527). Also mentioned as 'comes patrimonii' in Cass. *Var.* v 19-20 (same date as v 18).

Wiliarit 1 wealthy Goth E VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 265.

Adulescens; nephew of Boio whom he accused of misusing property formerly belonging to his father and now rightfully his; Cass. *Var.* i 38 (a. 507/511). Evidently a Goth.

Perhaps identical with Viliarid (*PLRE* III).

Wiliarit 2 eunuch (in Italy) E VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 265.

Eunuchus; died aged about 55; buried at Rome on Feb. 11, 592; VI 9379 = Rossi I 1028 = *ILCV* 356. Perhaps a palatine eunuch.

Wiliarius v.inl., comes (?in Italy) 525/526

On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 265-6.

Illustris vir comes; he was with Theoderic's army (apparently as commander) in 525/526; Cass. *Var.* v 23 (a. 525/526). The location of the army is uncertain; Theoderic here instructs the PPO Italiae Abundantius 3 to provide 'annonas et navigia' so that reinforcements can reach it.

Wiligis saio 507/511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 266.

Ordered to bring corn-supplies from Ravenna to Theoderic's court, currently in Liguria; Cass. *Var.* II 20 (a. 507/511; addressed 'Wiligis saioni').

WILITANCVS dux (West) 523/526

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 266.

Styled 'sublimitas tua'; he was to conduct a trial for adultery; Cass. *Var.* v 33 (a. 523/526; addressed 'Wilitanco duci').

VINCENTIUS 1

Vincentius 1 Mag. Equ. (in Italy) 408

Ὁ τῶν ἰππέων ἡγούμενος; he was one of the high officials (for the others, see Chariobaudes) killed by mutinous soldiers on Aug. 13, 408, at Ticinum; Zos. v 32.4 (for the date, cf. *Cons. Ital.* s.a. 408 = *Excerpta Sangallensia*). He will have been *magister equitum in praesenti*.

Vincentius 2 v.d., agens in rebus (West) 411

Present at Carthage on June 8, 411, at the third session of the religious conference of Catholics and Donatists; *Gesta Coll. Carth.* III 1 = Mansi IV 181B. See Taurillus for the text.

Vincentius 3 Mag. Mil. (under the Visigoths) (?465-)473

He may be identical with 'filius noster illustris Vincentius' (in Spain) who urged the bishops of Tarraconensis to write to Pope Hilarus in 465; Hilarus, *Ep.* 14 (Thiel) (= *PL* 58, 16) (the letter from the bishops, dated 30 Dec. 465). If 'illustris' is here used correctly, Vincentius was perhaps already *vir illustris* in 465, and so might have been *magister militum* then; perhaps he succeeded Arborius; cf. *Fasti*. The letter does in fact imply that he was newly arrived in Spain, bringing news of Pope Hilarus.

Dux Hispaniarum; in 473 he and Heldefredus besieged Tarraco and seized coastal cities in Spain for the Visigothic king Euric; *Chron. Gall.* 511, n. 652 (s.a. 473). In spite of the title 'dux', he could have been already *magister militum*; cf. e.g. Fl. Astyrius.

MVM a. 473: also in 473 he was sent by Euric to invade Italy (ab Eurico rege quasi magister militum missus); he was defeated and killed by Alla and Sindila; *Chron. Gall.* 511 no. 653 (s.a. 473).

VINCENTIUS 4 (?v.c.) c. 469

Addressee of a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris describing the trial and condemnation of Arvandus; he had asked for a full account (damnationis suae ordinem exposcis); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* 17 (a. 469). Perhaps a Gallic senator.

Vincentius 5 poet ?V/E VI

Author of verses preserved in the *Codex Salmasianus*; *Anth. Lat.* 1 279. Most poets represented in the *Codex Salmasianus* lived in Africa in the fifth or early sixth century; cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 71-4.

Fl. Vincentius 6

PPO Galliarum 397-400; cos. 401

Full name; Rossi I 494-7, 500, *P. Grenf.* II 80, *Stud. Pal.* XX 113. Vincentius; *elsewhere*.

IN OFFICE (?VICARIVS) (West) a. 395 July 5: addressee of *CTh* xv 1.33 (have, Vincenti, k(arissime) nobis) (on the repair of *moenia publica* in the provinces). As he was not yet PPO (cf. *Fasti*), he was perhaps a *vicarius*.

PPO GALLIARVM a. 397-400: 397 Dec. 18, *CJ* III 13.5 (PPO Galliarum); 398 Feb. 11, *CTh* I 5.11^a; 398 Feb. 18, *CTh* VII 14.1^a + VIII 5.58^a (about Spain); 399 June 19, *CTh* XI 1.26 (PPO Galliarum); 399 Sept. 13, *CTh* XII 15.1^a; 400 Jan. 17, *CTh* VII 8.6^a; 400 May 17, *CTh* VII 18.10 (PPO Galliarum); 400 June 18, *CTh* I 15.15 (alludes to the *vicarius Septem Provinciarum*); 400 June 29, *CTh* IV 23.1 + XII 19.1-3 (PPO Galliarum); 400 June 29^S (MSS June 11), *CJ* XI 48.19 (PPO Galliarum); 400 Dec. 9, *CTh* VIII 5.61^a. A Christian, he was acquainted with St Martin of Tours; Sulp. Sev. *Dial.* I 25.6 (memini Vincentium praefectum, virum egregium et quo nullus sit intra Gallias omni virtutum genere praestantior, dum Turonos praeteriret, a Martino saepius poposcisse, ut ei convivium in suo monasterio daret). Symmachus wrote letters to him; Symm. *Ep.* IX 9 (for Zenodorus 4), 25. In *Ep.* IX 25 he is asked to assist Symmachus' agents to buy horses in Spain and to renew the *equorum tractoriae* granted by his predecessor Theodorus 9.

CONSVL (West) a. 401 with Fl. Fravitta (*PLRE* I) (East): *Fasti*, Rossi I 494-503, *P. Grenf.* II 80, *Stud. Pal.* XX 113, *Soz.* VIII 4.21.

Ioannes Vincomalus

Mag. Off. (East) 451-452; cos. 453

Full name; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 387 = Theoph. AM 5957 (Ἰωάννης ὁ ὑπατικός ὁ ἐπικλην τῶν Βιγκομάλου). Vincomalus; *elsewhere*.

MAG. OFF. (East) a. 451-452: ὁ μάγιστρος; present at court and addressee of a letter from Theodoret thanking him for helping to reverse the sentence of exile against Theodoret; Theod. *Ep.* 141 (early 451). Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος μάγιστρος τῶν θείων ὀφφικίων; present at four sessions of the Council of Chalcedon in 451 and alluded to in others; *ACOec.* I i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), II i.ii, p. 69 (Oct. 10), p. 84 (Oct. 17), p. 121 (Oct. 22), p. 138 (Oct. 25), II i.iii, pp. 3, 7, 11 (Oct. 26), p. 16 (Oct. 27), p. 42 (Oct. 29), pp. 53, 56 (Oct. 30), pp. 63, 84 (Oct. 31), p. 86 (Oct. 28), p. 102 (Oct. 20). In 452, as μάγιστρος τῶν θείων ὀφφικίων καὶ ὑπατος δεσίγνατος, he received with Palladius 9, Valentinianus I and Tatianus I decrees of Marcian confirming the acts of the Council, *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 120 (March

VINCOMALVS

13), and also its decisions on bishop Flavianus, p. 121 (July 6), and on Eutyches, p. 124 (July 18). He also received an (undated) law of Valentinian and Marcian (a. 450/455); *CJ* XII 40.10 (addressed 'Vingcl'o mag. off.' (sic)).

CONSVL (East) a. 453 with Opilio 1 (West); *Fasti*; cf. *ACOec.* II i.iii. pp. 120, 121, 124 (see above).

In c. 464, he became a monk; Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 387 = Theoph. AM 5957 (he continued visiting the palace as a senator – *εις των συγκλητικων* – but on returning to the monastery would undertake menial tasks).

VINDEX senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; *VI* 32102. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Vindicianus 1 ?military officer (Britain) L. IV/E V

Magister (the reading is uncertain); he was concerned with building a fort on the coast of Britain, and is named in association with Justinianus *praepositus* (*PLRE* 1); *VII* 268 = *RIB* 721 Ravenscar (Britain). Presumably also a military officer.

ASTIVS VINDICIANVS 2: v.c. et flamen perpetuus IV/V; *PLRE* 1.

MARIVS VINDICIVS v.c., proconsul Africae ?395/402

Salvis dd. nn. procons. Mari Vindici v.c., v.s.i.; *VIII* 970 = 12449 Neapolis (Africa Proconsularis). The date is perhaps under Arcadius and Honorius (cf. *VIII* 969), but could be later in the fifth century.

OC(?). VINICIVS (*VIII* 24659); *PLRE* 1.

Vinitharius: Ostrogothic chieftain L. IV/E V; *PLRE* 1.

VIOLA (c.f.) 508

Wife of Bassus 4 v.c.; Ennod. *Carm.* II 129 (a. 508).

VIPSANIANNVS v.s. 428

V.s.; son of Lampridius 1 v.c.; buried at Salona on 14 Oct., 428; his father was already dead; *III* 13127 + 13170 + 14239.8 = *ILCV* 151 Salona (Dalmatia).

Virgilianus: son of Vibius Sequester; *PLRE* 1.

VIRGILIVS

(?v.c.) 504

Sublimis vir, tam sanguine quam honestate praecipuus; summoned to Ravenna in 504 by the *comes sacrarum (largitionum)* to answer for his conduct; he protested to Ennodius that his reports (*relationes*) gave all the required information, and Ennodius wrote on his behalf to Marcellianus 3 to have the summons cancelled; Ennod. *Ep.* III 23 (a. 504). Presumably present at Ticinum, where Ennodius lived. He perhaps held a post under the CSL ('relationes' might mean official reports, as often).

VIRIVS

senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le Sénat romain sous le règne d'Odoacre*, 70 n. 19. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

VIRVS (addressee of Haenel, *Corpus Legum*, p. 241): see Theodosius 8.

VITALIANVS 1

dux Libyae 417 Oct. 24

CTh VIII 1.16^a.

Fl. Vitalianus 2

MVM per Thracias 514-515;
MVM praes. 518-520; cos. 520

Full name; *PSI* 296, *P. Flor.* III 282. Vitalianus; elsewhere.

Son of Patriciolus; Josh. Styl. 60, Proc. *BP* I 8.3, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 510, Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 1, Theoph. AM 6005 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 503). His wife is mentioned in Zach. *HE* VII 13. Father of Cutzes (*PLRE* III); Joh. Mal. 441. Therefore father also of Buzes and Venilus (both in *PLRE* III). Uncle of Ioannes (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BG* II 5.1. Related to Stephanus 22; *Coll. Avell.* 213. Also related to the monk. Leontius 26; *Coll. Avell.* 216. He was born at Zaldaba in Lower Moesia; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 1, cf. Joh. Mal. 402, Evagr. *HE* III 43 (Θραξ γένος, i.e. born in Thrace). For Zaldaba (Zaldapa), cf. Proc. *Aed.* IV 11.20. He was possibly of Gothic descent; Zach. *HE* VII 13, VIII 2 ('Gothus vir'), cf. Marcell. com. s.a. 514, s.a. 519 (Vitalianus Scythia).

He accompanied his father Patriciolus to the Persian war in 503; Josh. Styl. 60, Proc. *BP* I 8.3.

COMES (?FOEDERATORVM) a. 513: comes; Vict. Tonn. s.a. 510, 511, 514. The troops under his command were *foederati*, not regular Roman troops; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 1 (see below), cf. Zach. *HE* VII 13

(‘huic, sc. Vitaliano, feri multi sese coniunxerunt, eisque manu larga aurum dabat, et de eo etiam quod ex imperio Anastasii praedabantur lucrum faciebant’), viii 2 (‘barbari eum sequebantur’), Evagr. *HE* iii 43 (his following included many Huns). He may have had the title of *comes foederatorum*.

He rebelled against Anastasius in 513 (for the date, see Brooks, in *CMH* 1, p. 485) and remained a threat for the rest of Anastasius’ reign; *Chron. Edess.* 85, *Jord. Rom.* 357–8, *Zach. HE* vii prol., vii 13, viii 2, Severus, *Hymns* 262, *Cyr. Scyth. V. Sabae* 57, *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* iii 51, *Proc. BP* 1 8.3, *Vict. Tonn. s.a.* 510, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e, *Theoph. AM* 6005 (= *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 503), *Joh. Mal.* 402, *John of Nikiu* 89.72ff., *Zon.* xiv 3.28, *Cedr.* 1 632.

He revolted following the refusal by Anastasius of supplies due to the *foederati* (τῶν καλουμένων φοιδαρτικῶν ἀννωνῶν) and won the support of the regular troops in Thrace and Scythia (τοῖς περὶ τὴν Σκυθίαν καὶ Θράκην πληροῦσι τάγματα); *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e 1 (where the text gives ἀνθρώπων; for ἀννωνῶν, see *Exc. de ins.*, p. 143 = *Joh. Ant. fr.* 103). He killed two senior officers (Cearinus and Constantinus 16) who remained loyal to the *MVM per Thracias* Hypatius 6 (cf. *Hypatius* 5), won over the *dux Moesiae Secundae* (Maxentius) and captured a friend of Hypatius, Carinus 3; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e 1. He controlled Thrace, Moesia Secunda and Scythia; *Evagr. HE* iii 43 (as far as Odessus and Anchialus), *Joh. Mal.* 402, *John of Nikiu* 89.72, *Theoph. AM* 6006, *Zon.* xiv 3.28, *Cedr.* 1 632. He proclaimed his support for Chalcedonian orthodoxy (against the Monophysitism of Anastasius) (see below) and enjoyed the backing of the orthodox in the areas under his control; *Theoph. AM* 6005, *Mich. Syr.* ix 9. Many of the peasantry joined him and swelled the ranks of his army, and he advanced with a large force on Constantinople; *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e 1 (50,000 men, πολεμικῶν τε καὶ ἀγροίκων ἀνδρῶν), *Marcell. com. s.a.* 514 (adsumpta Romanorum equitum peditumque plus quam sexaginta milia armatorum in triduo congregatorum), *Zach. HE* vii 13, *Evagr. HE* iii 43. They pitched camp just outside the city (in locum qui Septimus dicitur, i.e. at Hebdomon, seven miles from the city-centre) and Vitalianus, having arranged his troops to stretch from sea to sea (and so cut off the city by land), was able to ride up to the Golden Gate without opposition; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 514.

Anastasius sent Fl. Patricius 14, a former benefactor of Vitalianus, on an embassy to Vitalianus, who declared his aims to be to obtain justice for the Thracian army and to support the orthodox (Chalcedonian) faith and the patriarch Macedonius against Anastasius; *Marcell. com. s.a.* 514, *Joh. Ant. fr.* 214e 3, *Vict. Tonn. s.a.* 510. Nego-

tiations were carried on through Theodorus 55, and after Anastasius had given certain undertakings Vitalianus withdrew his army from Constantinople, eight days after his arrival; Marcell. com. s.a. 514, Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 4. Anastasius then ignored his undertakings and sent an army under the new MVM *per Thracias* Cyrillus 3 against Vitalianus; there were apparently several encounters of an inconclusive nature before Vitalianus bribed his way into the city of Odessus and captured and killed Cyrillus in his own headquarters; Marcell. com. s.a. 514, Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 5, Evagr. HE III 43, Joh. Mal. 402, John of Nikiu 89.75-6, Theoph. AM 6006, Cedr. I 632. Anastasius sent a second army, this time commanded by his nephew Hypatius 6 and the new MVM *per Thracias* Alathar, but it was defeated by Vitalianus near Odessus and the commanders were taken prisoner; Vitalianus kept Hypatius for ransom and did not release him until the following year (514, see below); Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 6-10, Joh. Mal. 402, Evagr. HE III 43, Zach. HE VII 13, VIII 2, Cyr. Scyth. V. Sabae 56, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 511, Theoph. AM 6005. His treatment of Hypatius was deliberately insulting, since Hypatius had formerly insulted the wife of Vitalianus; Zach. HE VII 13, VIII 2. Meanwhile his men captured envoys of Anastasius at Sozopolis with 1,100 pounds of gold as ransom for Hypatius; Marcell. com. s.a. 515, Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 11.

In 514 Vitalianus marched against Constantinople for the second time, sending ahead his cavalry and his fleet, and making camp at Sosthenium to the north of the city; Marcell. com. s.a. 515, Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 13, John of Nikiu 89.77, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 514, Theoph. AM 6006. Anastasius sent senators to negotiate with him; Vitalianus agreed to withdraw after obtaining the remaining ransom for Hypatius (900 pounds of gold plus gifts, Marcell. com.; the whole ransom was worth 5,000 pounds of gold, Joh. Ant.), plus the post of MVM *per Thracias* (see below); he and the emperor exchanged oaths of friendship and Anastasius gave an undertaking to recall exiled Chalcedonian bishops and hold a council on reunion with Rome in 515; Marcell. com. s.a. 515, Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 13-15, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 514, Theoph. AM. 6006 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 509), Cedr. I 632, cf. *Coll. Avell.* 109 (a. 514 Dec. 28; Anastasius writes to pope Hormisdas about convening a council). Vitalianus wrote to Hormisdas, who sent a reply in August 515; *Coll. Avell.* 116.7.

MVM PER THRACIAS a. 514-515: magister militum per Thracias factus (in 514); Marcell. com. s.a. 515. He received the insignia of the Thracian command (*τὰ τῆς Θρακίας ἀρχῆς σύμβολα*); Joh. Ant. 214e 15. Magister militum; *Coll. Avell.* 116.20 (a letter sent from Rome

on Aug. 11, 515). 'Στρατηγός'; Zach. *HE* vii 13, viii 2. His assessor, presumably in this office, was Hermogenes (*PLRE* iii); Proc. *BP* 13.10. It was probably in this period that he received a letter from the Burgundian king Sigismund asking his help for Laurentius and his son; Avit. *Ep.* 47 (addressed 'Vitalino (sic) senatori'); see Laurentius 9.

The emperor again broke his word and no council was summoned in 515; Vitalianus therefore made a third attack with his army and his fleet on Constantinople; on this occasion Anastasius' forces were commanded by the former PPO Marinus 7 who succeeded in destroying Vitalianus' fleet (and cf. Proclus 8) and defeating his army; Vitalianus fled back to Thrace; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 16-17, Joh. Mal. 403-5, Evagr. *HE* iii 43, Theoph. AM 6007, John of Nikiu 89.81-6, Zon. xiv 3.28, Cedr. 1632-3, cf. *Anth. Gr.* xv 50, xvi 347-50 with A. Cameron, *Porphyrius the Charioteer*, 125-30.

Vitalianus was succeeded as *MVM per Thracias* by Rufinus 13; Marcell. com. s.a. 516 (mutata fide Anastasius imperator Vitaliano succedit eidemque Rufinum destinat successorem). The date was doubtless 515, the year when Vitalianus was defeated.

After the death of Anastasius in 518, the next emperor, Justin, quickly came to terms with Vitalianus, conferring on him high office and honours and treating him in friendly fashion; Jord. *Rom.* 361, Zach. *HE* viii 2 ('libere palatium intrabat et exhibat, et res administrabat'), Proc. *Anecd.* 6.27, Evagr. *HE* iv 3, Marcell. com. s.a. 519, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 522, Joh. Mal. 411, John of Nikiu 90.5, Theoph. AM 6011, Zon. xiv 5.9, Cedr. i 637.

He became *MVM PRAESENTALIS*^(a); *CONSVL HONORARIVS*^(b); and *CONSVL ORDINARIVS*^(c).

(a) *COMES ET MVM PRAESENTALIS* a. 518-520: magister militum praesentis; Jord. *Rom.* 361. Magister militum; Marcell. com. s.a. 519 (appointed in 518 seven days after reaching Constantinople), Vict. Tonn. s.a. 522, *Liberat. Brev.* 19, *Coll. Avell.* 167, 213, 216-17, 224 (all dated in 519), 230 (received at Rome in July 520). Στρατηγός ενός τῶν καλουμένων πραισέντων; Evagr. *HE* iv 3 (in 518). 'Στρατηγῶν magnorum unus factus est' (i.e. one of the *magistri militum in praesenti*); Zach. *HE* viii 2. Στρατηλάτης; acclaimed with other high dignitaries at the council of Tyre on Sept. 16, 518, and at Apamea in early 519; *ACOec.* iii, p. 86.22, 103.2. Στρατηλάτης πραισέντου; Joh. Mal. 411, 412. In Theoph. AM 6011 ὥστε στρατηλάτου ἀξίαν παρ' αὐτοῦ (sc. Iustini) δέξασθαι καὶ ὑπατεῦσαι ἐλθόντα ἐν Βυζαντίῳ καὶ ὑπατου ἀναγορευθῆναι καὶ κόμητα πραισέντου, the last phrase is a repetition of the first honour, indicating that his full title was *comes et magister militum praesentalis*. Στρατηλάτης; Zon. xiv 5.9.

(b) EX CONSVLE (i.e. honorary consul): ἀπό ὑπάτων τῆν ἄξιαν; Joh. Mal. fr. 43 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 171). This dignity is clearly distinguished from the ordinary consulship by John Malalas and must be the honorary consulship. It is this that is referred to by ὑπατεύουσι in Theoph. AM 6011 (cited above).

‡PATRICIVS a. 518: acclaimed as *patricius* at Tyre in Sept. 518; *ACOec.* III, p. 85.26, 86.21 (Βιταλιανού πατρικίου πολλά τὰ ἔτη). The title however is not confirmed elsewhere.

(c) CONSVL (East) a. 520 with Fl. Rusticius 6 (West): *Fasti, AE* 1920, 117, *PSI* 296, *P. Flor.* III 282, *Coll. Avell.* 181, 182, 192, 199, *Lib. Pont.* 54.5, *Jord. Rom.* 361 (consul ordinarius), *Marcell. com.* s.a. 520, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 522, Joh. Mal. fr. 43 (ὑπατος ὀρθηνάριος), Joh. Mal. 412, *Evagr. HE* IV 3, Theoph. AM 6011 (cited above), *Zon.* XIV 5.9.

Vitalianus was a strong supporter of the doctrines of the Council of Chalcedon; *Marcell. com.* s.a. 514, *Vict. Tonn.* s.a. 510, s.a. 514, *Liberat. Brev.* 19 (vir religiosus et orthodoxus), Theoph. AM 6005, cf. *Coll. Avell.* 116 (a. 515 Aug. 11; Pope Hormisdas mentions a letter which Vitalianus had written to him), *ACOec.* III, p. 85.27 (Βιταλιανού ὀρθοδόξου πολλά τὰ ἔτη). He played a major part in the negotiations after 518 which aimed to reconcile the Western and Eastern churches; Theoph. AM 6011 (he used his power with Justin to further the cause of orthodoxy, to secure the removal of Severus of Antioch and to start negotiations for a reconciliation with Rome). His kinsman, Stephanus 22, was involved in the early negotiations; *Coll. Avell.* 213 (a. 519 Feb./March). In April 519 Vitalianus was one of the 'sublimes et magnifici viri' who went to meet the papal legates ten miles from the city to escort them back to Constantinople; *Coll. Avell.* 167, 223 (both dated April 22, 519), *Lib. Pont.* 54.5. He gave his support to the Scythian monks (among them his kinsman, Leontius 26) and their 'Theopaschite' doctrines and arranged a meeting at Constantinople between them and the papal representatives; *Coll. Avell.* 216-17 (a. 519 June 29), 224 (a. 519 Oct. 15). He wrote a letter, to Pope Hormisdas, mentioned in *Coll. Avell.* 191 (a. 519 July). In 520 he and Justinian sent Hormisdas a request about a treatise on Grace written by Faustus bishop of Regina; *Coll. Avell.* 230.

He is said to have hated Severus of Antioch and to have tried to have his tongue cut out; *Zach. HE* VIII 2 (allegedly because Flavianus of Antioch whom Severus replaced was his godson), *Evagr. HE* IV 4 (because Severus had insulted him in his writings), *John of Nikou* 90.8, cf. *Liberat. Brev.* 19 (he accused Severus to the emperor of rejecting Chalcedon).

He is called 'magnificus vir', *Coll. Avell.* 167, 217, 224; and 'gloriosissimus', *Coll. Avell.* 191.

He was murdered in the palace at Constantinople in July 520 together with his secretary Paulus 30 and his *domesticus* Celerianus; the murder was said to be the work of Justinian; Zach. *HE* viii 2, Evagr. *HE* iv 3, Marcell. com. s.a. 520 (septimo mense consulatus sui), Vict. Tonn. s.a. 523 (Vitalianus Constantinopoli intra palatium loco quod δέλφακα Graeco vocabulo dicunt, Iustiniani patricii factione dicitur interfectus fuisse), Jord. *Rom.* 361, Proc. *Anecd.* 6.28, Joh. Mal. 412, Joh. Mal. fr. 43, Theoph. AM 6012, Mich. Syr. ix 12, Zon. xiv 5.14. According to John of Nikiu, he was killed on Justin's orders for plotting against him; John of Nikiu 90.11-12.

He is said to have been a small man and afflicted with a stammer; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e 1. He was courageous and high-spirited and skilled in war; Zach. *HE* vii 13 ('bellicosus et animosus erat et audax et bello sollers'), cf. viii 2 ('bellicosus indole animosus').

(*FL.*) PATRICI(VS V)ITALIANVS 3 ?governor of Libya
Pentapolis ?E V

... [Φλ.] Πατρικίος Β]ιταλιανός ὁ ΑΛ...; *Apollonia, the Port of Cyrene*, ed. J. H. Humphrey (1977), 302, no. 12 Apollonia (Libya Pentapolis). Vitalianus apparently carried out work on a building of early fifth-century style at Apollonia. He may have been the provincial governor, though this is very uncertain. The restoration of the word after ὁ is obscure but no normal formula describing a governor seems to fit the traces.

!Vitalinus! (Guitolinus) ?ruler in Britain E/M V

Fought against Ambrosius 2 in c. 437; Nennius 66.

In a genealogy recorded c. 800 (Nennius 49) Vortigern was 'filius Guitaul (= Vitalis), filii Guitolin (= Vitalinus), filii Gloiu . . . qui aedificavit . . . Gloeester'. The details of the genealogy can not be relied on, but it connects Vitalinus both with Vortigern and with Gloucester. In these genealogies there is a tendency both to personify the eponyms of places and also to treat two names as two people (e.g. *Vita Cadoci* 45 Augustus . . . genuit Octavianum); the text may therefore derive from an original 'Vortigern qui et Vitalis, filius Vitalini de Gloeester'. Vitalis and Vitalinus could be doublets of the same name, indicating Vitalinus as the father of Vortigern, or even identical with him.

Vitalinus: for the addressee of Avit. *Ep.* 47, see Fl. Vitalianus 2.

VITARIT

VITALIS 1 praefectus annonae (West) 403 March 8

CTh xiv 3.21^a dat. Rav.

Possibly identical with Vitalis, the correspondent of Symmachus; *Symm. Ep.* viii 49 (a. 396).

VITALIS 2 proconsul (West) V/VI (?c. 400/439)

Bitalis proconsul; xv 7121 bronze tablet (provenance unknown). The date was probably fifth or sixth century. He was perhaps proconsul in Africa in the early fifth century (before the Vandals seized Proconsularis in 439).

Vitalis 3 (v. incl.) (in Italy) 504

Vir sublimis; he became a member of the senate and an oration was delivered on his behalf by Faustus 9; *Ennod. Ep.* iii 21 (a. 504; to Faustus: . . .quem (sc. Vitalem) os vestrum fecit sacri consortio gaudere collegii. Ergo extraneis muniatur epistulis qui orationis vestrae beneficio curiam non ut peregrinus ingreditur et cui reserastis libertatis penetralia, illi pectoris arcana claudentur?). Since membership of the senate was by this date limited to *viri illustres*, Vitalis will have recently reached that rank, though whether by holding an actual office or by an honorary grant is not clear.

.. AL.. SEVE(RINVS) FESTVS VIT(ALIS?) 4 senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragments of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32207. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Vitalius protector (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* ii 324 (addressed Βιταλίῳ προτέκτορι).

Vitarit notarius (of Huneric) c.480-483

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 269.

In June 480 or 481 Huneric published an edict on elections for the church at Carthage 'per notarium suum nomine Vitarit'; *Vict. Vit.* ii 3 (for the date, cf. Courtois, *Victor de Vita*, p. 58 n. 285). In May 483 Vitarit read out in the catholic church at Carthage Huneric's decree summoning all catholic bishops to a disputation about the faith; *Vict. Vit.* ii 41 (a letter from Eugenius, bishop of Carthage: nuper potestas regia per Vitarit notarium parvitatem meam ammonere dignata est).

Vitericus (Prosp. Tiro s.a. 439): see Vetericus.

VITIANVS ?comes rei militaris (East) 421/422

Βιτιανός ἄλλος Ῥωμαίων στρατηγός; with Fl. Ardabur 3 (MVM) and Fl. Ariobindus 2 (*comes foederatorum*) he was in command of Roman troops in the war with Persia in 421 and 422; he won a victory over the Saracens; Soc. vii 18.25, Mich. Syr. viii 5. A famous general who defeated the Persians; he was married with several sons and apparently lived at Seleucia in Isauria; his wife once prayed to St Thecla, complaining that he had become unfaithful to her, and he shortly afterwards returned to her; later when he was dead she, although elderly, remarried, her second husband being a horsedocter called Gregorius; Bas. Sel. V. *Theclae* ii 4 (she was proud ἐπί τῷ συνοίκῳ ὡς στρατιάρχη τε καὶ μέγα δυναμένῳ, Βιτιανός δὲ ἦν οὗτος, ὁ καὶ τῷ κατὰ Περσῶν ἐπιγαυρούμενος τροπαίῳ. He is later alluded to as ὁ στρατιάρχης καὶ περσολέτης). He is unlikely to have been another *magister militum* or the *dux* of one of the local military areas, since the supreme commander was evidently Ardabur 3 while Vitianus himself presumably operated across military boundaries to defeat the Saracens; he will have been a military *comes* under the authority of Ardabur.

WITIGISCLVS v.sp., censitor Siciliae 525/527

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 270.

He and Victor 10 were 'spectabiles viri, Siciliae provinciae censitores' in the fourth indiction and after; Cass. *Var.* ix 11-12 (a. 526/527). See Victor 10 for details.

Vittamer ?Visigothic noble (in Gaul) L V/E VI

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 270.

Ruricius, bishop of Limoges, addressed two letters 'filio Vittamero'; he calls him 'sublimitas vestra' and 'nobilitas vestra'; Ruric. *Ep.* ii 61, 63. Possibly a high official at the Visigothic court.

His name and the formula 'nobilitas vestra' suggest a connection with the Ostrogoths Videmer 1 and 2. He may even be identical with the latter, who in c. 474 had gone to live among the Visigoths.

VITVLA (c.f.) E V

Wife of Pontius; mother of Megetia 1; a devout Christian, she went to pray at the shrine of St Stephen at Uzalis during her daughter's illness, and later took her there to be cured; Evod. *de mirac.* ii 2.

Vitulus cancellarius (of the MVM) (West) 419

Cancellarius noster; sent by Fl. Constantius 17 (MVM) from Ravenna to Rome with a letter for the PVR Symmachus 6 in March 419; *Coll. Avell.* 30 (a. 419 March 26). The *cancellarius* was a personal assistant of most officers of state (cf. Jones, *I.R.E.* II 602-3).

Vitus MVM (West) 446

Magister utriusque militiae; sent to Spain with a large force; he and his Gothic allies (qui ei ad depraedandum in adiutorium venerant) oppressed the population of Carthaginiensis and Baetica; they were attacked by the Sueves, his Goths were defeated, and Vitus fled, leaving the provinces to be plundered by the Sueves; *Hyd. Lem.* 134 (s.a. 446).

Viventiolus rhetor (at Lyons) L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Avitus, bishop of Vienne; he had accused Avitus of using a barbarism in a sermon delivered at Lyons and Avitus wrote a reply in self-justification; *Avit. Ep.* 57 (addressed 'Viventiole rhetori').

Rufius Viventius Gallus

VIVIANVS 1 v.sp. (in Italy) 507/511

Vir spectabilis; by a legal trick (*legum artificio, quo callet*) he secured the condemnation of Ioannes 56; subsequently he repented his action and an appeal against the sentence was allowed; *Cass. Var.* IV 41 (a. 507/511).

Fl. Vivianus 2 PPO (Orientis) 459-460; cos. 469

Full name; *P. Oxy.* 902. Vivianus; *elsewhere*.

He was father of Paulus 34 (cos. 512), *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* III 48, *Sev. Ant. Ep.* 118; and of Adamantius 2, *Malch. fr.* 18 (= *FHG* IV, p. 126). Possibly identical with Vivianus Ἀλλοστριος to whom Nilus wrote; *Nil. Ep.* III 91-2.

PPO (ORIENTIS) a. 459-460: 459 Sept. 17, *CJ* I 3.26^a; 460 Feb. 1, *CJ* II 7.11^a (mentions the Augustal prefect and the *comes Orientis*). In office a. 457/473, *CJ* IV 42.2^a, x 32.61^a (mentions Antioch) and XI 16.1^a (all laws of Leo). His good administration was renowned; *Anth. Gr.* IX 692 (see below).

CONSVL (East) a. 463 with Fl. Basilius 11 (West): *Fasti, P. Oxy.* 902. He was not recognized in the West. His consulship was noted for generosity; *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* III 48 (and cf. Paulus 34).

An epigram records building work by him: *Inth. Gr.* ix 692 = Robert, *Hell.* iv, p. 97 (Βιβιανού τὸδε ἔργον, ὃν ἀντολιαὶ δούσιές τε μέλπουσιν γεραρῶς εἵνεκεν εὐνομίας). The nature of the building is unknown, but it was probably at Constantinople (the epigram is one of a group from buildings in Constantinople).

Probably in 466 he and Tatianus I were the cause of a quarrel between Aspar and the emperor Leo, but the circumstances are not clear; Candidus = Phot. *Bibl.* 79.

Vldin

king of the Huns 400-408

Οὐλδης; Zos., Soz. Vldin; Oros., Marcell. com. (Huldin), Jord. On the name, see Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 380, 404-5.

Ruler of the Huns living north of the Danube in 400 (ὁ τὴν Οὐνῶν ἔχων κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους ἡγεμονίαν); he fought several battles against Gainas (*PLRE* I) before finally defeating and killing him; he sent Gainas' head to the emperor Arcadius and in return obtained gifts and was allowed to negotiate a treaty; Zos. v 22.1-3. In 404/5 he invaded Thrace; Nic. Call. xiii 35, Soz. viii 25.1, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 62-3. Rex Hunnorum; in 406 he and Sarus fought in Italy for the Romans and helped defeat Radagaisus at Faesulae; Oros. vii 37.12, Marcell. com. s.a. 406, Jord. *Rom.* 321. Ruler of the barbarians north of the Danube (ὁ ἡγούμενος τῶν ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἰστρον βαρβάρων); in 408 he invaded Thrace with a large army; he refused peace offers and the Romans by promises and bribes caused many of his followers to abandon him; he then escaped back across the Danube with difficulty, having lost more men, including many Sciri, in attacks by the Romans; Soz. ix 5.1-5, cf. *CTH* v 6.3 (a. 409 April 12) (for the Hun defeat and the Sciri).

Vllibos (Οὐλλιβος)

?Gothic rebel c. 469/470

Probably a Goth; apparently in Roman service, since his rebellious tendencies earned a mention; killed in Thrace by his fellow Goth Anagastes; Joh. Ant. fr. 205 (ἀμφοτέρω τῶν Σκυθικοῦ γένους καὶ πρὸς τὸ νεωτερίζειν ἐπιτήδειοι).

Presumably identical with Οὐλίθ who also encountered Anagastes; Suid. γ 583.

He is doubtless to be identified with 'SWLYPWS', described as 'tyrannus Gothus' (i.e. a rebellious Goth), who was killed in the second year of Leo I; Zach. *HE* iii 12 (the chronology in this passage is wild, but the year indicated may be 469 or 470 since the death of Aspar (a. 471) is put in the third year of Leo).

VLPIVS

The resemblance of his name to 'Valips' suggests that they could be identical, but chronological considerations make this impossible.

Vlphilas Mag. Equ. (West) 411

Vlphula; Prosp. Tiro. Οὐλίφιλας; Olymp., Soz. On the name, see Schönfeld, pp. 271-2.

Dux; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 411. Ὁ Κωνσταντίου σουστράτηγος; Soz. ix 14.2. In 411 he and Fl. Constantius 17 in Gaul put Gerontius 5 to flight, defeated the army of Constantine III and captured him after besieging the city of Arles; Prosp. Tiro s.a. 411, Olymp. fr. 16, Soz. ix 13.3, 14.2, 15.1-2. In the battle near Arles where they defeated Constantine's army, Vlphilas was commander of the cavalry; Soz. ix 14.2. He will have been either *magister equitum in praesenti* or *magister equitum per Gallias*.

Vlpianus 1 scholasticus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* ii 219 (addressed Οὐλπιανῶ σχολαστικῶ).

VLPIANVS 2 comes (East) ?443/448

Friend of Theodoret who wrote a letter to him; styled ἡ ὑμέτερα μεγαλοπρέπεια; Theod. *Ep.* 22 = xxvi (addressed Οὐλπιανῶ κήμητι; probably written in 443/448).

Vlpianus 3 philosopher M V

Native of Gaza; Marin. *V. Procli* 9, Suid. O 913. In some MSS of the *Vita Procli*, his name is given as Ὀλυμπιανός.

He studied under Olympiodorus 2 at Alexandria at the same time as Proclus 4, and gave Marinus 3 information about Proclus in those days; described as ἀνὴρ καὶ οὗτος τὴν ζωὴν ἱκανῶς φιλοσοφῆσας; Marin. *V. Procli* 9.

Vlpianus 4 mathematician M/I V

Brother of the philosopher Isidorus 5; at Athens he was much admired by Syrianus 4; he had great talent for speculative mathematics; he held completely aloof from political life and was considered superior in his conduct to Isidorus himself; he never married; Dam. fr. 324 = Suid. O 914. See stemma 33.

Vlpius ?advocate I. V/E. VI

Friend of Procopius of Gaza, who wrote two letters to him; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 49, 51. Asked to help a friend of Procopius to obtain

VLPIVS

justice (ἐπίδειξαι τι νεανικόν κατὰ τῶν ἀδικούντων); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 49. He had risen in the world and met success (λαμπρὸς ἤρθη καὶ γέγονε μέγας); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 51. It is not clear what position he held; possibly he was an advocate.

He had a brother; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 51.

Vlpius Valerius

Vltrogottha wife of Childebert E/MVI

Vltrogottha; *Greg. Tur. Olhogoda; Passio Vincentii*.

Wife of the Frankish king Childebert, mentioned in 541; *Passio Vincentii* 2. He died in 558 leaving her a widow with two daughters; they were then exiled by Chlothachar; *Greg. Tur. HF* iv 20, cf. *Agath.* ii 14.9. See stemma 43.

Vltzindur Hun ruler M/LV

After Attila's death (in 453) and the collapse of his empire, Emnetzur and Vltzindur, two relatives of Ernach (Attila's youngest son), seized part of Dacia Ripensis; *Jord. Get.* 266. On the name, cf. *Maenchen-Helfen*, pp. 402, 404-5.

VMBISVVS v.sp. (in Italy) 507/511

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 246.

He and Saturninus 5 'vv. ss.' were sent by Theoderic to investigate a complaint from the *curiales* of Adria that local Goths would not pay their taxes; *Cass. Var.* i 19 (a. 507/511). He was evidently a German. See Saturninus 5.

Vmbonius Iuvas

Vmbrius Felix

Vnigis spatharius (West) 508

On the name, see Schönfeld, p. 246.

Spatharius; ordered to see that fugitive slaves be restored to their former owners after the Ostrogothic victories in Gaul in 508; *Cass. Var.* iii 43 (a. 508; addressed 'Vnigis spathario'). *Spatharius* was apparently a high-ranking military dignity at court in the West rather than an actual post; cf. *Cass., Or. Reliqu.*, in *MGH(A.A)* XII, p. 476, 11ff. (cited under Vitigis, in *PLRE* III).

Volusianus I CRP (West) 408 Nov. 29

CTh v 16.31^a dat. Ravennae.

V.c.; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32214. For the date (476/483), see Aggerius. This is probably not identical with the 'locus amphitheatrici' alluded to in Cass. *Var.* IV 42, since by the time of his death Volusianus will have moved out of the seats owned by *virii clarissimi* into those owned by *virii illustres*; see A. Chastagnol, *Le Sénat Romain sous le règne d'Odoacre*.

CONSVL. (West) a. 503 with Dexicrates (East); *Fasti*, Rossi 1928-9, *CIL* XII 1787.

PATRICIVS: in 510/511 he was one of five senators, 'magnifici et patricii virii', appointed to conduct an enquiry into allegations of magic against Basilius 9 and Praetextatus 4; Cass. *Var.* IV 22-3 (a. 510/511; his four colleagues were Symmachus 9, Decius 2, Caelianus and Maximianus 6).

He died at Easter, probably in 511 (see Marcianus 14); Cass. *Var.* IV 42 (a. 510/511; patricius atque magnificus vir).

Rufius Antonius Agrypnius Volusianus 6 PVR 417-418; PPO
 (Italiae) 428-429

Full name; VI 1194, VI 1661 (to be restored on *Not. Scav.* 1933, p. 445 n. 16), cf. Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 168-9 (Rufius . . . qui Volusi antiquo derivat stemmate nomen et reges Rutulos teste Marone refert; on which cf. Verg. *Aen.* XI 463-4 Tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice maniplis: Duc. ait, et Rutulos). Volusianus; elsewhere.

He was the son of Ceionius Rufius Albinus (= Albinus 15, in *PLRE* I); Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 168 (Rufius, Albini gloria viva patris). His mother (= Anonyma 16, in *PLRE* I) was a Christian; Aug. *Ep.* 132 (sancta mater tua), cf. *Ep.* 136. He was brother of Albina and uncle of Melania the younger (both in *PLRE* I); *V. Mel. Gr.* 50. See *PLRE* I, stemmata 13 and 20 (pp. 1138, 1142).

He was a pagan; Aug. *Ep.* 132, 135, 137, *V. Mel. Gr.* 50. A close friend of Rutilius Namatianus; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 167-78.

PROCONSVL. AFRICAE. before 412: reixerat ante puer populos pro consule Poenos: aequalis Tyriis terror amorque fuit; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 173-4. For the date, see below.

QSP. before 412: huius facundiae commissa palatia linguae: primae-vus meruit principis ore loqui; Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* 1 171-2. He was already a 'vir inlustris' in 412, Aug. *Ep.* 139, and therefore he will have held this (his first) illustrious office before then.

In 411/412 he was in Carthage and corresponded about Christianity with St Augustine, although he was himself a pagan; Aug. *Ep.* 132, 135, 137, cf. 136, 139 (the correspondence is mentioned in Aug. *Ep.* 161, written in 414 or 415).

PVR a. 417 Nov.–mid 418: his appointment was announced to Rutilius Namatianus at Populonia in early November 417 (perhaps Nov. 1/3; cf. A. Cameron, in *JRS* 57 (1967), 31–9); Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* I 417–18 (hic praefecturam sacrae cognoscimus urbis delatam meritis, dulcis amice, tuis). V.c., praef. urbi, iterum vice sacra iudicans; VI 1194 (a. 395/423), 1661 (undated). ?V.c. praef. urb.; *Not. Scav.* 1933, p. 445 n. 16 (undated). He received a letter from Fl. Constantius 17 renewing anti-Pelagian measures at Rome; Haenel, *Corpus Legum*, p. 240 = *PL* 48, 404–7 (after April 30, 418, Haenel, p. 238 = *PL* 48, 370). He issued an edict on the same subject at Rome; Haenel, p. 241 = *PL* 48, 408–9, cf. *Phot. Bibl.* 53. He is described as ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων τῆς μεγάλης Ῥώμης in 436; *V. Mel. Gr.* 50.

PPO (ITALIAE ET AFRICAE) a. 428–429: 428 Feb. 26, *CTh* VII 13.22^a (this law concerns Africa); 428 Feb. 28, *CTh* I 10.8^a; 429 Feb. 14, *CTh* XI 1.35^a; 429 Feb. 27, *CTh* XII 6.32^a; 429 June 11, *CJ* I 14.4^a + *CJ* XI 71.5^a (undated).

In 436 he went to Constantinople on an embassy connected with arrangements for the marriage of Valentinian III and Eudoxia; while there he fell gravely ill, and his niece Melania visited him and induced him to accept baptism, which he received in early 437; he died at Epiphany (Jan. 6); *V. Mel. Gr.* 50–5, *V. Mel. Lat.* II 19–24.

Perhaps identical with the pagan Antonius to whom was addressed a poem, preserved among the works of Paulinus of Nola, attempting to convert him; Paul. Nol. *Carm.* 32, cf. A. Chastagnol, in *REA* 58 (1956), 252–3.

!Vortigern!

ruler in Britain E/M V

Ruler in Britain from 425; Nennius 66 (tenuit imperium in Britannia Theodosio et Valentiniano consulibus). He invited the Saxons (the 'English or Saxons'; Beda, *HE* I 15) under Hengist to Britain (?as federates) in 428; Nennius 31 ff., 66 (quarto anno regni sui . . . Felice et Tauro consulibus), Gildas, *de exc. Brit.* 23 (superbus tyrannus) (other sources give dates in the middle fifth century, viz. 450/457, Beda, *HE* I 15, cf. I 14, II 5; or 449, Beda, *Chron.* s.a. 449, *Saxon Chronicle* s.a. 449ff.; probably in error). There is no documentary evidence to show whether the elaborate calculations of consular dates in Nennius 66 were well-informed, but the evidence of archaeology (cf. Hengist) suggests that Nennius was not far out.

The name 'Vortigern', which means 'superior ruler' and is punned by Gildas, may be either a title or a personal name. Vortigern is said to have been son of Vitalis and grandson of Vitalinus; Nennius 49.

VRANIUS 1

VRANIUS 1

?dux Libyarum c. 404/412

Synesius sent him a gift of a horse; in the accompanying letter he suggests that Vranius can use it equally well for hunting, for horse-racing, for warfare (*ἐν ἀγῶσι πολεμικοῖς*) or for celebrating his Libyan triumph (*ὅταν καταγῆς ἐπὶ τῷ Λιβυκῷ τροπαίῳ πομπὴν ἐπινίκιον*); *Syn. Ep.* 40. This suggests that Vranius was a military man and had had a notable victory at some recent date in Libya; if so, he may have been *dux Libyarum*. This is very uncertain, however, and Vranius may instead have been another Libyan landowner like Synesius himself, and the warfare could allude to local actions against the barbarian raiders such as Synesius himself took part in. The allusion to a triumph may well be a jocular allusion to a hypothetical event.

VRANIUS 2

v.c., consularis Cypri 443/448

Addressee of a letter from Theodoret; he was a recent convert to Christianity; he was governor of Cyprus (*τὴν Κύπρον καὶ τὸν ταύτης ἄριστον κυβερνήτην*); styled *ἡ σὴ μεγαλοπρέπεια* and *ἡ σὴ λαμπρότης*; *Theod. Ep.* 76 (addressed *Οὐρανίῳ ἄρχοντι Κύπρου*; the date is 443/448).

VRANIUS 3

?governor (consularis) of Palaestina Prima M/LV

Native of Apamea in Syria; governor of Caesarea in Palestine (*Ἀπαμείας τῆς ἐν Συρίᾳ πολίτης καὶ ἄρχας Καισαρείας τῆς ἐν Παλαιστίνῃ*); allegedly able to recognize wizards by their eyes; *Dam. Epit. Phot.* 92. Caesarea was the metropolis of Palaestina Prima, and the 'governor of Caesarea' was the governor of the province.

Vranius 4

v.d., agens in rebus (East) 482(-?484)

Καθωσιωμένος μαγιστριανός; delivered letters to Calandion (bishop of Antioch 481–485); *Suid.* K 125, M 17. In 482 he delivered a letter from Pope Simplicius to the patriarch Acacius at Constantinople; *Coll. Avell.* 68 = *Simpl. Ep.* 18 (Thiel) (dated July 15, 482), cf. *Felix, Ep.* 3 (Thiel) (alludes to the former letter sent by Simplicius 'per virum devotum Vranium subadiuvam'). He had earlier delivered to Simplicius a letter from the emperor Zeno, and he also later delivered a letter of Zeno to an episcopal synod at Antioch; *Zach. HE* v 9–10 (he is called a *πρακτῆρ* – 'πραϋτῆρ'; the word, which normally means 'tax-collector,' is here presumably a translation of 'agens in rebus'). In late 482 he announced at Alexandria Zeno's decision not to confirm John Talaia as bishop; *Coll. Avell.* 99.22

(= *Coll. Avell.*, *App.* II 10, III 17) (styled 'subadiuva'). He was probably *v.d.*, *agens in rebus*, and became *subadiuva* of the *schola* of the *agentes in rebus* (for a similar post, cf. Severus 6).

Probably identical with Zeno's envoy (legatus) Vranus, sent to Carthage in 484 to defend catholic interests; he there witnessed atrocities committed against catholics by the Vandal king Huneric; Vict. Vit. III 32.

VRANIVS 5 tribunus et notarius (West) V/VI

Trib(unus) et not(arius); *Not. Scav.* 1885-6, pp. 361-2 = *Bull. Comm.* 1887, p. 18 Rome (four blocks of stone with similar texts on each). All *tribuni et notarii* were *spectabiles* from the late fourth century (cf. Jones, *LRE* II 547).

Vranus 6 cancellarius of the Mag. Off. (East) 513/514

He was *cancellarius* to the *magister officiorum* in the East (τὴν τοῦ καλουμένου καγκελλαρίου τάξιν πληρῶν); in 513/514, after the capture of Hypatius 6 by Vitalianus 2, Anastasius sent Vranus, Martyrius 7 and Polychronius 3 with a large sum of gold as ransom; they were taken prisoner by Vitalianus at the fall of Sozopolis; Joh. Ant. fr. 214e = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 145 fr. 103. Mentioned as prisoner of Vitalianus; Marcell. com. s.a. 515. For the date, see Vitalianus 2. The *magister officiorum* at this time was Celer 2.

FL. VRANIVS 7 v.c., tribunus (West) L IV/E V

Fl. Vranus v.c. tribunus votum solvit; *AE* 1914, 64 = 238 = *ILCV* 109a Cuicul (Numidia) (a mosaic in the floor of a church). Probably early fifth century. He was perhaps a *tribunus et notarius*, but if so should be a *vir spectabilis*; cf. e.g. Vranus 5. See also Fl. Rusticianus.

VRB... senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le Sénat romain sous le règne d'Odoacre*, 71 n. 26. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

Vrbanus I ?vir magnificentissimus (East) E/M V

Invited to a festival by Theodoret, who addressed him as *μεγαλοπρέπεια ἡ σὴ* and *τὸ σὸν μέγεθος*; Theod. *Ep.* 74 (date unknown). Evidently a person of importance, though *μεγαλοπρέπεια* is a general word not always indicative of a person's actual rank, especially in a private context.

Vrbanus 2 Latin grammaticus (at Constantinople) LV/E VI

Formerly a pagan, he was baptized while a student at Alexandria after the burning of pagan idols; when Zacharias wrote the Life of Severus, Vrbanus was a teacher of Latin grammar at Constantinople; Zach., *V. Sev.*, p. 37.

Perhaps identical with 'Urban the grammarian' to whom Severus of Antioch wrote; Sev. Ant. *Ep.* 44 (a. 516/517).

Vrbanus Clanius

Vrbicius 1 PSC (East) MV – E VI

Vrbicius served as *praepositus* under seven emperors and died in the reign of the last of them, Anastasius; he is said to have crowned emperors himself and to have been responsible for elevating them to the throne and for deposing them: Theodosius, *De Situ Terrae Sanctae* 28 (= *CSEL* 39, p. 148, 13ff.) (Vrbicius dicebatur praepositus imperii, qui ad septem imperatores praepositus fuit et coronas ipsis imperatoribus in capite ponebat et ipse eas de eorum capite deponebat et ipse eas fastigabat (sic V. Grumel, for the 'castigabat' of the MSS; cf. E. Honigmann, in *REByz.* VII (1949-50), 48) . . . Ipse vero Vrbicius praepositus sub Anastasio imperatore Constantinopolim moritur). The seven emperors must be Theodosius II, Marcian, Leo I, Leo II, Zeno, Basiliscus and Anastasius. He certainly did not hold the office continuously; a retirement is mentioned by Callinicus (*V. Hypatii* 15.9 = 75, cited below), and moreover other *praepositi* are attested during this period (viz. Maximinus 9 in Oct./Dec., 450; Gratissimus in c. 461/2; Chryseros 3 in 474/86; Cosmas 3 in 488/91; and Antiochus 15 on Jan. 1, 499). It would seem then that he was reappointed on more than one occasion (see further below). He is known to have supported the elevation of Anastasius and to have attended his coronation (see below), but is not recorded to have been active on any other similar occasion; he certainly did not himself place the crown on the head of new emperors, an act performed from 450 by the patriarch of Constantinople (cf. Bury, *LRE* I² 11). The allusion to the deposing of emperors suggests however that he was active in the fall of Zeno in 474 and of Basiliscus in 476, and presumably therefore supported both the accession of Basiliscus and the restoration of Zeno.

The detailed evidence of his career is given below.

CVBICVLARIVS (East) a. 434/449: *κουβικουλάριος τις τοῦνομα Οὐρβίκιος*; Callin. *V. Hypatii* 12.4 = 72. Ὁ κουβικουλάριος γενόμενος πραιπόσιτος;

Callin. *V. Hypatii* 15.9 = 75 (see below). He was a zealous Christian and took Aetius 3 to the monk Hypatius for treatment (not before 434; cf. *V. Hypat.* (ed. Bertelink), p. 116 n. 1); afterwards he became a benefactor of Hypatius' monastery, building an oratory and extra cells; Callin. *V. Hypatii* 12.4-13 = 72-3. He also took his *domesticus* Alcimus to Hypatius to be freed from a devil; Callin. *V. Hypatii* 15.1-2 = 74.

PSC (East) a. 449 April: in April 449 he was among the high officials mentioned in acclamations at Edessa; AGWG, NF XV 1, pp. 17.46, 25.44 ('*prwpsytws*'). While holding this post he built an *heroum* for receiving the dead brethren of Hypatius' monastery; Callin. *V. Hypatii* 15.9 = 75 (cited above). When Hypatius died, Vrbicius paid for his coffin; Callin. *V. Hypatii* 51.11 = 138.

After retirement, he devoted himself to a religious life (*διαδεχθεὶς οὖν πάλιν ἑαυτῷ προσεΐχεν*); Callin. *V. Hypatii* 15.9 = 75. This retirement from the post of PSC was evidently before December 450 (cf. Maximinus 9) and was presumably associated with the death of Theodosius II and the accession of Marcian.

PSC (East) c. a. 470-481: ὁ κουβικουλάριος; Joh. Mal. fr. 35 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 164), Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 105, Theoph. AM 5972. Ὁ τῶν θείων ἀυλῶν πρόκοιτος; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.1 = *Exc. de ins.*, p. 133 fr. 95. He was in office at court well before 474, since he was there before the official career of Epinicus began (Epinicus was his estate manager, whose public career began after a meeting with the empress Verina, perhaps arranged by Vrbicius; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.1). Probably in 481, on orders from the empress Ariadne, Vrbicius arranged an assassination attempt on Illus I when the latter refused to allow Verina to be released from captivity; the attempt failed; Joh. Mal. fr. 35, Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 105, Theoph. AM 5972, cf. John of Nikiu 88.71 (wrongly called 'Adrianus').

PSC (East) a. 491: in 491 he favoured the accession of Anastasius; Zon. XIV 3.1 (he was *μέγα τότε δυνάμενος*), Cedr. I 626. He was evidently in office at the end of Zeno's reign. Ὁ πραιπόσιτος Οὐρβίκιος; present at the ceremony at which Anastasius was proclaimed emperor in 491; Const. Porph. *de cer.* 92.

He had presumably retired by 504/505 (cf. Antiochus 15), when he travelled about the East, visiting Amida and Edessa and donating large gifts of money in those places and in the area around Jerusalem; Josh. Styl. 84. On this occasion he also gave ten pounds of gold to the bishop of Edessa for the construction of a church of St Mary there; Josh. Styl. 87. It was perhaps on this occasion that the incident described by the archdeacon Theodosius occurred (*De Situ*

Terrae Sanctae 28): at Jerusalem Vrbicius had an altar made from a rock on which according to tradition Mary, Mother of Christ, had once rested; his attempts to have the rock transported from Jerusalem to Constantinople were miraculously thwarted, and he finally installed the altar in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

He died in Constantinople during the reign of Anastasius (see above); Theodosius reports that three times his grave opened and threw him out.

The testimony of Theodosius makes it improbable that he could have been *praepositus Augustae*, as argued by Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II, p. 78 n. 1 from p. 77.

Vrbicius qui et Barbatus 2 ex cos.; patricius; MVM per Orientem;
writer on strategy L V/E VI

Author of two (perhaps three) works on military strategy, written in the reign of Anastasius, viz. the *Tacticon*, the *Epitedeuma*, and (possibly) the *Cynegeticus*. The passages of Vrbicius cited in the *Etymologicum Magnum* s.v. στρατός form a later résumé of the *Tacticon*. The *Strategicon* of Maurice is attributed to Vrbicius in some MSS, probably wrongly. For his works, and modern editions, see A. Dain, *Les Stratégistes Byzantins*, in *Travaux et Mémoires du Centre de Recherche d'Histoire et Civilisation Byzantines* 2 (1967), 341-2 and (for the *Strategicon* of Maurice) 344-5.

Ἀπὸ ὑπάτων; he revised and published in the reign of Anastasius a work from Trajan's time on military tactics (this was the *Tactica* of Aelianus); Verses prefixed in MSS of the *Tacticon* of Vrbicius and preserved also at *Anth. Gr.* IX 210, lemma Εἰς βιβλίον Τακτικῶν Ὀρβικίου ἀπὸ ὑπάτων. cf. IV. 4-5 ἀλλ' ὑπὸ καρτερόχειρος Ἀναστασίου βασιλῆος ἤλυθον ἐς φάος αἴθης, ἵνα στρατιῆσιν ἀρήξω.

He is certainly identical with the builder of a Church of the Theotocos at Constantinople named in *Patr. Const.* III 22 (ed. Preger II, p. 220.8): τὰ δὲ λεγόμενα Οὐρβικίου ἢ θεοτόκος παρὰ ἄλλου Οὐρβικίου πατρικίου ἐκτίσθη καὶ στρατηλάτου τῆς Ἀνατολῆς Βαρβάτου, τοῦ ἱστορήσαντος στρατηγικά ἐν ταῖς χρόνις Ἀναστασίου τοῦ Δικόρου μετὰ ρπ' χρόνους τοῦ κτισθῆναι τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν. From this it appears that he wrote a work on military tactics (presumably the *Tacticon* or the *Epitedeuma*) which was published in 505; he also had the name Barbatus (perhaps given him to distinguish him from his famous contemporary, the eunuch Vrbicius 1) and was MVM *per Orientem* and *patricius*.

Vrbicus

QSP (in Italy) 493

In 493 after the murder of Odovacer, Theoderic 7 issued orders depriving his opponents throughout Italy of all civic rights; an embassy which included Epiphanius, bishop of Ticinum, persuaded him to change his mind, and Theoderic then summoned Vrbicus to draw up a general pardon; Ennod. *V. Epiph.* 135 (= pp. 365-6) (his *praecellentissimus rex dictis virum illustrissimum Vrbicum acciri iubet, qui universa palatii eius onera sustentans Ciceronem eloquentia, Catonem aequitate praecesserat, cui praecepit ut generalis indulgentiae pragmaticum promulgaret: quod ille ad omnem benignitatem paratissimus ilico tanta brevitate et luce contexuit, ut et illa culparum genera cognoscerentur abolita, quae putabantur fuisse reservata*).

The functions of Vrbicus are those of the *quaestor sacri palatii* and his high rank (*illustrissimus*) suggests that this was indeed his post. The phrase 'universa palatii eius onera sustentans' is presumably an allusion not to his official duties but to the predominance he enjoyed among Theoderic's senior advisers.

Perhaps ancestor of an Vrbicus (*PLRE III*) who died in the time of Pope Gregory the Great; *Greg. Ep.* 1 37.

Vrsacius 1

CRP (West) 414-417

CRP (West) a. 414 Aug. 8-417 May 14: 414 Aug. 8, *CJ* 1 93.3^a dat. Ravennae; 416 July 4, *CTh* xiii 11.14^a dat. Rav.; 417 May 14, *CTh* x 3.7^a dat. Rav.

Vrsacius 2

defensor (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; *Nil. Ep.* iii 192 (addressed *Οὐρσακίῳ ἐκδικίῳ*).

Vrsacius 3

cursor dominicus (West) W

Cursor dominicus; ?died aged 28; buried at Trier; xii 3690 - *ILCV* 353 Trier. On *cursores*, cf. Jones, *LRE* II, 582 with n. 47

Vrsicinus 1

CRP (West) 405 April 20

CTh ix 42.19 dat. Rav(ennae); the MSS call him 'com.s.l.' but the law concerns the confiscated estates of Gildo (*PLRE* I) which were subject to the *res privata*, cf. *Not. Dig. Occ.* xii 5, and see Jones, *LRE* III App. 1, pp. 344-5.

Fl. Vrsicinus 2 officialis of the MVM or the Mag. Off. (West) IV/V

Cives (sic) Pannonius, militans in officio magistri; died aged 22; buried at Rome; vi 32978 = *ILCV* 465.

Vrsulenthus scutarius (East) V/VI

Infans; died aged 6; he was 'de schola secunda scutarioro(m) (sic)'; iii 14207, 9 = *ILCV* 564 Heraclea Perinthus. Evidently enrolled in the *schola* in infancy; the *scholae* were presumably by this time no longer genuine troops.

Vrsus 1 (Symm. *Ep.* ix 11): *PLRE* I.

Vrsus 2 agens in rebus (West) 411

Ducenarius; present at the *Collatio* of Carthage in June 411, where he opened the proceedings; Mansi iv 51c, 167b, 181b (also styled 'ducenarius inlustrium atque eminentium potestatum'). He was possibly an *agens in rebus*. Cf. Taurillus and Vincentius 2.

Vrsus 3 PVC 415-416

PVC a. 415 Sept. 4-416 Sept. 30: ἑπαρχος πόλεως, on Sept. 4, 415, he escorted to the Great Church at Constantinople the relics of Joseph son of Jacob and of Zacharias father of John the Baptist; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 415. 415 Oct. 31, *CTh* vi 23.1^a dat. Cpli; 416 Feb. 17, *CTh* xii 1.180^a dat. Cpli. ἑπαρχος πόλεως, on June 28, 416, he celebrated the overthrow of Priscus Attalus with theatre shows; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 416. 416 July 23, *CTh* xiv 16.2^a dat. Cpli. ἑπαρχος πόλεως, on Sept. 30, 416, he accompanied the emperor Theodosius on his return to Constantinople from Heraclea; *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 416.

Vrsus 4 tribunus; procurator domus regiae (at Carthage) ?421

Probably in 421 Vrsus, *tribunus* and *procurator domus regiae*, had the temple of Dea Caelestis at Carthage destroyed and converted into a cemetery; a catholic, he also actively pursued and brought to trial in Carthage before an assembly of bishops a number of Manichees; *Lib. de promiss.* iii 38.44 (ille verus Deus . . . sub Constantio et Augusta Placidia (presumably in 421) . . . Vrsu insistente tribuno, omnia illa templa (of Dea Caelestis) ad solum usque perducta, agrum reliquit in sepulturam scilicet ortuorum), Possid. *V. Aug.* 16 (apud Carthaginem quoque, dum per quemdam domus regiae

ZACHARIAS 1

procuratorem, nomine Vrsus, fidei catholicae hominem, ad quosdam Manichaeorum . . . praesentes perveniretur, atque ad ecclesiam ab eodem deducerentur et perducerentur, ab episcopis ad tabulas auditi sunt), Aug. *de haer.* 46 (detecti sunt, sc. Manichaei, tamen in ecclesia, sicut scis, apud Carthaginem . . . quando instante Urso tribuno, qui tunc domui regiae praeiit, aliqui adducti sunt).

Vrsus apparently had the dignity of *tribunus* and held the office of *procurator* of the *domus divina* (presumably a subordinate of the *rationalis rei privatae fundorum domus divinae per Africam*; cf. *Not. Dig. Occ.* XII 16). For other similar officials, cf. *Pascentius* and *Peregrinus 1* (in Africa) and *Fl. Isaac 4* and *Fl. Phoebammon 7* (in Egypt).

Xenophon

scholasticus (?advocate) (East) F. M. V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk on the distinction between human and divine justice; *Nil. Ep.* II 279 (addressed $\Xi\epsilon\nu\phi\omega\nu\tau\iota$ σχολαστικῶ).

ZACHARIAS 1

?comes consistorianus (East) I. V, E. VI

Brother of *Philippus 7* and *Procopius 8* of Gaza, addressee of *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 6, 11, 12, 18, 38-41, 43, 44, 46, 54, 65, 101, 154 and, jointly with *Philippus*, *Ep.* 24, 37, 45, 58, 61, 62, 76, 82-5, 100, 136, 137, 143. Also brother of *Victor 6*; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 28

Formerly perhaps a rhetor; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 18 (σοὶ παρ' μετ' ἴσιν ἀγαθῆς τέχνης), 38 (he owed his fame and fortune to rhetoric). This could however allude simply to the rhetorical skills required of an advocate (see below).

ADVOCATUS at the court of the PPO (in Constantinople) $\tau\eta\iota$ ἐπὶ σοὶ ὑψηλοῦ ἢ φήμη βοᾷ, ὡς ἐπὶ μέγα προσήλθεσ, ὡς εὐδαιμονῶν ἀπαρῶν, ἔγχεσ ἐλέγχεσ χορῶ; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 39. Styled ἐπαρχῶν ἀπαρῶν, he was to serve in an important court of justice (αὐτὸν δὲ δικαστηρίου κατασκευεῖσ ἐξ αὐτοῦ προέρχεται τοῖσ ὑπηκόοισ ἢ δίκη); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 40 (written when the rumour of *Ep.* 39 was confirmed). At Constantinople, *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 136, 143. He and *Philippus* were asked to support a petition from Gaza to the PPO; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 84-5.

PRAESES INSULARVM: governor of the island of Rhodes (therefore *praeses insularum*); *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 12 (ὁμῶν ἀρχόντων τῆσ Ρόδου). He

ZACHARIAS 1

received in office Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 43 (for Aeneas 4; Procopius alludes to τοῖς ἄρχουσι πρὸ ὑμῶν), 44 (asked to help a pupil of Procopius), 154 (δικαστῆς ὀρθός καὶ ἄρχων δίκαιος).

COMES CONSISTORIANVS (at Constantinople): Zacharias and Philippus obtained posts concerned with the imperial consistory; Proc. Gaz. *Ep.* 45 (see Philippus 7 for text and discussion).

ZACHARIAS 2 consularis Palaestinae Primaе 516/517

In 516/517 he succeeded in getting John, the patriarch of Jerusalem, released from prison; Cyr. Scyth. *V. Sabae* 56 (Ζαχαρίας τὴν Καισαρέων ἀρχὴν διέπων; also styled ὑπατικός), Theoph. AM 6005 (= Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 518) (ἄρχων Παλαιστίνης). For the date, see Anastasius 10.

Possibly identical with Zacharias 3.

ZACHARIAS 3 comes Orientis 527

Native of Tyre; appointed κόμης Ἀνατολῆς in succession to Ephraemius in 527; he travelled to Constantinople in person on behalf of Antioch and obtained large donations from the emperors towards restoration of damage caused by the recent earthquake (of 526); Joh. Mal. 424.

Possibly identical with Zacharias 2.

Zacharias (the Rhetor) 4 } historian; advocate; bishop of Mytilene 536

Native of Gaza; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 23–4, Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 75. Brother of Stephanus 7; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 39. Their father owned a house at Maiuma, near the monastery of Peter the Iberian; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 88, 97.

He studied grammar and rhetoric under Sopater 3 in Alexandria in 482/90; Zach. *V. Sev.*, pp. 11–12, 25 (while Peter Mongus was bishop). A fellow-student was Severus, later bishop of Antioch; Zach. *V. Sev.*, intro. He remained at Alexandria for a year after Severus left and studied rhetoric and philosophy before going to Berytus to read law; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 46. He studied philosophy at Alexandria under Ammonius 6; Zach. *Opif.* 1012, 1016. A law student at Berytus (in c. 490); Zach. *V. Sev.*, intro., *Opif.* 1012, 1016.

When he left Berytus he contemplated becoming a monk; Joh. Ruf. *Pleroph.* 70.

ADVOCATE at Constantinople: he gave up the idea of a monastic

life, finding himself not suited to it, and practised instead as an advocate; *Zach. V. Sev.*, p. 89. He was an advocate at Constantinople; *Zach. V. Sev.*, p. 95. 'Σχολαστικός'; *Zach. V. Sev.*, intro, *Opif.* 1016, *Sev. Ant. Ep.* 34, *Joh. Ruf. Pleroph.* 73.

He was in Constantinople when Severus was there (in 508/511), and he used to listen to Severus' compositions; *Sev. Ant. Ep.* 34. It was while at Constantinople that he composed the *Life of Severus*; *Zach. V. Sev.*, p. 37. He also composed *Lives of Isaias* (extant), *Peter the Iberian* and *Theodorus of Antinoe* (both lost); cf. *BZ* ix 464ff. Author of a dialogue *De Opificio Mundi*, attacking the views of Ammonius 6; *PG* 85, 1012ff.

He subsequently became bishop of Mytilene, and attended the council of Constantinople of 536; *ACOec.* III, pp. 27ff. He was a monophysite; *Sev. Ant. Ep.* 34, *Joh. Ruf. Pleroph.* 73.

Author of an ecclesiastical history. The work was used by Evagrius, who alludes to the author as *Zacharias ὁ ῥήτωρ*; *Evagr. HE* II 2, 8, 10, III 5, 6, 9, 12, 18. The Greek original is lost but a Syriac version, possibly an epitome, is extant; see Land, *Anecdota Syriaca* III, pp. vii, xii.

Possibly identical with the Zacharias to whom was addressed a letter written by Severus, then bishop of Antioch; *Sev. Ant. Ep.* 113 (a. 513/18).

Zamasphes

king of Persia 496-498

Son of Perozes; brother of Cavades; elected king of Persia when Cavades was dethroned, he occupied the throne from 496 to 498, until Cavades returned with allies and regained it; Noeldeke, *Tabari*, 142, 427-8, *Josh. Styl.* 23-4, *Agath.* iv 28.2.7, *Proc. BP* I 5.2ff., 6.10-17 (wrongly called Blases by Procopius; cf. Valas), *Mich. Syr.* ix 7, *Theoph. AM* 5986. On the name, see *Justi*, p. 109, s.n. *Jāmāspa*, n. 6. See stemma 48.

Zames

Persian prince E. VI

For the name, see *Justi*, p. 379 (a shortened form of *Jāmāspa*; cf. *Zamasphes*).

Second son of Cavades; blind in one eye and therefore disqualified from becoming king of Persia; much admired for his warlike character; *Proc. BP* I 11.4-5, 23.4, II 9.12. Father of Cavades (*PLRE* III), whom opponents of Chosroes tried in c. 532 to make king so that Zames could rule as regent; the plot was revealed and Zames was killed; *Proc. BP* I 23.4-6, *BG* iv 26.13. See stemma 48.

Zaunas son of Pharesmanes E VI

Son of Pharesmanes 3; father of Rufinus and Leontius (*PLRE* III); Proc. *BI* II 19.1 (Ζαῦνας), 20.19 (Ζώνας), Theoph. AM 5997 (Ζοῦνας).

ZEMARCHVS (Ζήμαρχος) comes rei militaris (East) 503/504

One of the στρατηγοί with the Roman army under Fl. Areobindus Dagalafus Areobindus I in the Persian war in 503/4; he is named last after (in order) Patricius 14, Hypatius 6, Pharesmanes 3, Romanus 7 and Iustinus 4; Theoph. AM 5997. He was probably not a *magister militum* but a *dux* or *comes*, like the three persons whose names precede his; cf. *Fasti*.

Possibly identical with Zimarchus (Ζιμαρχος), one of the two companions of the future emperor Justin who went with him to Constantinople in c. 470 to enlist in the army and escape from poverty and who like him were enrolled in the palace guard (ἐς τοῦ Παλατιου τὴν φυλακὴν – probably the *excubitores*) by Leo I; Proc. *Anecd.* 6.2–3.

ZENOBIVS I magister memoriae (West) 410

Brother of the student Dioscorus 2 who wrote to Augustine in 410; Zenobius, recently made *magister memoriae*, sent an official travel warrant for his brother's journey from Africa (frater Zenobius magister memoriae factus est et misit nobis evectionem cum annonis); Aug. *Ep.* 117 (a. 410) (written by Dioscorus to Augustine). He will have been a native of Greece like his brother, and since the travel warrant was valid for a journey from Africa his office was presumably a Western one.

Possibly identical with the Zenobius with whom Augustine and Alypius held philosophical conversations at Milan in 386/387, and to whom Augustine dedicated his book *De Ordine* (late 386); Aug. *Ep.* 2, Aug. *De Ordine* 11, *Retract.* 13. Zenobius had written a poem, to which the *De Ordine* was an answer; Aug. *De Ord.* 17.20.

Zenobius 2 legatus (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 246 (addressed Ζηνοβίῳ ληγάτῳ). The meaning of ληγάτος is not certain. Presumably he was either *legatus* of the *proconsul Asiae* (cf. *Not. Dig. Or.* xx) or an envoy, but the use of the Latin word is curious. Cf.

ZENODOTVS I

Martyrius 4, and, for other examples, Lampe, *Patristic Greek Lexicon*, s.v. ληγάτος.

Zenodorus 1 decanus (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 293 (addressed Ζηνοδώρω δεκάνω). Possibly one of the *decani* who served in the imperial palace; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 582 with n. 47.

ZENODORVS 2 ?dux Phoenices c. 461

Ἄσως(τος) ἦρως τὴν Φοινίκην ἰρηνεύσας, θάρσι Ζηνοδῶρε, ἐτών με', ἔτους . . . ; *SEG* VII 250 el-Qonaîtra, near Paneas (Phoenice). A companion text (*SEG* VII 249) was dated in the year +63 of the local era, i.e. the era of Paneas, which began in 2 B.C. Zenodorus was apparently killed during military activity intended to restore peace to Phoenice, and was probably therefore the *dux* of the province.

Zenodorus 3 advocate (at Constantinople) L V/E VI

Native of Gaza; a student of law at Berytus at the same time as Zacharias 4 and Severus of Antioch (c. 490), with whom he joined in Christian worship; he subsequently became an advocate ('σχολαστικός') at Constantinople, practising in the Royal Stoa; his death occurred shortly before Zacharias composed the Life of Severus; Zach. *V. Sev.*, p. 56.

FL. HADRIANVS HIERIVS ZENODORVS 4 v.c., corrector
Lucaniae et Bruttiorum 401

Full name; *Inscr.* Zenodorus; Symm.

Recommended to Fl. Vincentius 6 (PPO Gall.) in 400; Symm. *Ep.* IX 9.

V.c., corr(ector) Luc(aniae) et Brytt(iorum); *AE* 1916, 102 Rhegium (Bruttii) (undated). Cum propere Lucanos ac Brittios petat (sc. Zenodorus) honore cogente; Symm. *Ep.* VI 25 (a. 400/401). Received one letter while in office; Symm. *Ep.* IX 3 (a. 401).

Zenodotus 1 philosopher (at Athens) I. V

Teacher of philosophy at Athens where Damascius 2 was his pupil; he was a pupil of Proclus 4 and was head of the school after Marinus 3; Dam. *Epit. Phot.* 154, Phot. *Bibl.* 181 (p. 127a 3). For doubts about the information in Photius, see P-W XA 51-2.

FL. ZENON 5

comes (East) IV/V

Native of Aphrodisias; *ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ κόμης*; *unpublished inscriptions* from Aphrodisias in Caria communicated by Mrs Charlotte Roueché. He was presumably the pagan high priest of the province. Cf. *PLRE* 1, Fl. Zenon 8 (perhaps an ancestor who held the same priesthood).

Fl. Zenon 6

consul 448; MVM per Orientem 447–451;
patricius 451

Full name; *P. Oxy.* 1129, *P. Flor.* III 313, *AGWG*, NF XV, p. 25. Zeno; *elsewhere*.

A native of Isauria; *Jord. Rom.* 333, *Evagr. HE* II 15 (it was because this man, an Isaurian, had made the name Zeno distinguished that the Isaurian emperor Zeno chose it for himself). Zeno had a brother, who was dead by 448; *Theod. Ep.* 65 (a letter of consolation written before 448).

MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 447–451: *στρατηγός*, before 448; *Theod. Ep.* 65. *Στρατηγός*, in 448; *Theod. Ep.* 71, 79 (a. 448). *Τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἑὼ στρατιωτικῶν ἀρχῶν ταγμάτων*, in 449; *Prisc. fr.* 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 94). *Στρατηλάτης*, on April 12, 449; *AGWG*, NF XV, pp. 17, 19, 23, 25 (he was one of the dignitaries named in acclamations at Edessa). *Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος στρατοπεδάρχης τῆς Ἑὼ ἐκατέρων δυναμέων*, in mid/late 451; *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 105 (mentioned in a recent letter of Photius, bishop of Tyre, cited on Oct. 20, 451, at the Council of Chalcedon).

His career as a soldier was already distinguished by 448; *Theod. Ep.* 65 (alludes to his *λαμπραὶ στρατηγαί*), 71 (a. 448). In 447 with a strong force of Isaurians under him he was entrusted with the defence of Constantinople against Attila; *Prisc. fr.* 8 (= *FHG* IV, p. 94). He was probably already MVM per Orientem (cf. *Fasti*) and will have been summoned to Constantinople because the remaining *magistri militum* were absent on campaign against Attila. As a reward for his services on this occasion he was given the consulship of 448; *Theod. Ep.* 71 (*ἡ ὑπατικὴ ἀμπεχόνη*).

CONSVL (East) a. 448 with Rufius Praetextatus Postumianus 4 (West): *Fasti*, Rossi I 747, *CIL* V 6283, *P. Oxy.* 1129, *P. Flor.* III 313, *Leo, Ep.* 19–20, *Theod. Ep.* 71, *AGWG*, NF XV, pp. 5, 7, 15, 23. *Ὑπατικός ἀνὴρ*, in 449; *Prisc. fr.* 8 (p. 94). *Ἀπὸ ὑπάτων*, in 451; *ACOec.* II i.iii, p. 105. He is the unnamed *στρατηγός καὶ ὕπατος* mentioned in *Theod. Ep.* 82.

In 449 and 450 he resisted the efforts of Chrysaphius to appease

Attila; Prisc. fr. 12, 13. He refused to permit the marriage of Attila's secretary Constantius 7 to the daughter of Saturninus 3 (= Anonyma 21) and betrothed her instead to his own follower, Rufus 1; Prisc. fr. 8 (= *FHG* iv, p. 94), 12, 18. In 450 it was feared at court that Zeno would revolt on learning details of the peace terms agreed with Attila; Prisc. fr. 14, Joh. Ant. fr. 199, cf. Dam. fr. 303 = *Epit. Phot.* 290 (Zeno is probably identical with ὁ μέγας τῆς ἔω στρατηλάτης – unnamed – who is said by Damascius to have tried to kill an emperor but to have been prevented by a violent death resulting from a fall from a horse; the emperor was probably Theodosius II and it is presumably the emperor's death that is alluded to, although the present text says that it was the στρατηλάτης who died).

PATRICIUS a. 451: he was *patricius* by late 451; *ACOec.* ii i.iii, p. 105.

He died some time in the reign of Marcian; *Jord. Rom.* 333.

Among his followers was also Apollonius 3; Prisc. fr. 18. Zeno was the addressee of two letters from Theodoret; *Theod. Ep.* 65, 71. He is alluded to but not named in two other letters; *Theod. Ep.* 79, 82 (see above).

Fl. Zenon 7

Augustus 474-491

Fl. Zeno; *P. Oxy.* 2724. Zeno; *elsewhere*. He changed his name to Zeno after coming to Constantinople in c. 466; Candidus (= *Phot. Bibl.* 79), *Evagr. HE* ii 15, *Theoph. AM* 5974. His original (Isaurian) name is variously spelt: Tarasicodissa (by Candidus); Codisseus (by Joh. Mal. 375 and *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 474); Aricmesius (by *Evagr. HE* ii 15); and Trascalissaeus (by *Theoph.*). He chose the name Zeno because his fellow-Isaurian Fl. Zeno 6 had already made it famous; *Evagr. HE* ii 15.

He was an Isaurian, from Rhusumblada; Candidus (= *Phot. Bibl.* 79) (Ταρασκοδιόσσα Ῥουσυμβλαδεώτης), *V. Dan. Styl.* 55, *Anon. Val.* 9.39, *Joh. Mal.* 375-6, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 474, *Mich. Syr.* ix 5, *Cedr.* i 615, *Zon.* xiv 2.2. His mother was called Lallis; *Joh. Ant.* fr. 210, 214b. He was born in either 425 or 430 (see below). Brother of Fl. Longinus 6; *Joh. Ant.* fr. 214b, *Marcell. com.* s.a. 485, *Joh. Mal.* 385-6, *Theoph. AM* 5975, 5983. *Zonaras*, xiv 2.3, gives his brother's name as Conon. His first wife was perhaps Arcadia 2; *Suid. A* 3947. Possibly she was the mother of his son Zeno 4; *Suid. Δ* 885, *Z* 84. He later married Ariadne, daughter of Leo I, and by her was father of Leo II (see below). See stemma 7.

Probably in 466, he went to Constantinople with documents which incriminated Aspar's son Ardabur 1 of treasonable dealings

with the Persians; this led to Ardabur's dismissal and Zeno's first recorded appointment; *V. Dan. Styl.* 55.

COMES DOMESTICORVM (East) a. 466(-c. 467/8): to reward him for exposing Ardabur, Leo made Zeno *comes domesticorum* (ἔξωσαν δὲ καὶ τὸν Ζήνωνα κόμητα δομεστικῶν); *V. Dan. Styl.* 55.

Perhaps it was about this time that Zeno was joined at Constantinople by a number of Isaurians who fled from Rhodes; *Joh. Ant.* fr. 206.1.

In 466/467 he married Leo's daughter Ariadne; Candidus (= *Phot. Bibl.* 79), *V. Dan. Styl.* 65, *Zach. HE* vii 13, *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 390, 398, *Marcell. com. s.a.* 475, *Jord. Rom.* 338, *Vict. Tonn. s.a.* 475, s.a. 491, *Evagr. HE* ii 15, 17, *Anon. Val.* 9.39, *Joh. Mal.* 375, *Joh. Ant.* fr. 206.1-2, *Theoph. AM* 5951, 5956, 5962, 5965, *Joh. Eph. ap. Chron.* 1234, p. 185 = 146, *Mich. Syr.* ix 1, *Cedr.* i 609, 615, *Zon.* xiv 1.12.27, *Suid.* A 3947, B 263. Their son, Leo II, was born in 467; *Joh. Mal.* 375-6, *Mich. Syr.* ix 5.

MVM PER THRACIAS a. 467/468(?)–469: he became στρατηλάτης τῆς Θράκης (possibly in 467/8 in succession to Basiliscus 2); *V. Dan. Styl.* 65. When barbarian troubles broke out in Thrace in 469 (for the date, see *Marcell. com. s.a.* 469), Zeno was sent there with a military expedition; during the campaign he narrowly escaped death at the hands of soldiers suborned by Aspar and fled to Serdica and then to Chalcedon; *V. Dan. Styl.* 65 (fled to the Long Wall, Pylae and Chalcedon), *Theoph. AM* 5962 (fled to Serdica). He probably resigned after this, to be succeeded by Anagastes (cf. *Fasti*).

CONSVL (East) a. 469 with Fl. Marcianus 17 (West): *Fasti, P. Oxy.* 2724, *V. Dan. Styl.* 65, *Joh. Ant.* fr. 206.2 (τὴν ὑπατου ἔχων ἀρχήν), *Not. Scav.* 1893, p. 422.

MVM PER ORIENTEM a. 469–471: ὁ στρατηγός τῆς ἑω; Candidus (= *Phot. Bibl.* 79). Ὁ στρατηγός τῆς ἑώας πάσης; *Theoph. AM* 5956, 5962, *Mich. Syr.* ix 1, *Cedr.* i 611. Ὁ στρατηλάτης, at Antioch before 471; *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 390. Στρατηγός, on June 1, 471, addressee of *CJ* i 3.29 (which refers to Antioch). He supported the monophysite Peter the Fuller against the bishop of Antioch Martyrius (who was dead by 471); *Theod. Lect. Epit.* 390 = *Theoph. AM* 5956. He sent soldiers into Isauria in 469 (during his consulship, see above) to expel the rebel Indacus from the Fort of Papyrius; *Joh. Ant.* fr. 206.2; he was therefore already *MVM per Orientem* in 469, in succession to Fl. Iordanes 3 (cf. *Fasti*). He supported Acacius to succeed Gennadius as patriarch of Constantinople in 471; *Suid.* A 783.

He is alleged to have inspired the murder of Aspar in 471; *Jord.*

Rom. 338. He was at Chalcedon when the murder took place, and returned from there to Constantinople to help Leo against Theodericus Strabo 5 in the troubles that followed the murder; *V. Dan. Styl.* 66, Theoph. AM 5964. At this time he saved the life of Aspar's youngest son, Herminericus, and sent him to Isauria, where Herminericus married Zeno's granddaughter; Theoph. AM 5964.

MVM PRAESENTALIS a. (473-)474: *στρατηλάτης πραισέντου*; Joh. Mal. 375. Ὁ στρατηλάτης; Joh. Mal. 376, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 474. Perhaps he relinquished his Eastern post after Aspar's murder and remained in the vicinity of Constantinople thereafter; cf. *Fasti*.

PATRICIVS: he apparently became *patricius* between 471 and 474; *V. Dan. Styl.* 66 (when Leo II was born; this is probably anticipation), 67 (a. 474), Joh. Mal. 375, 376, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 474.

AVGVSTVS a. 474 Feb. 9-491 April 9: proclaimed emperor by his son Leo II on Feb. 9, 474; Anon. Val. 9.39, *V. Dan. Styl.* 67 (after a meeting of the senate), *Auct. Haun. ordo post.* s.a. 474 (on Jan. 29, wrongly; see Seeck, *Regesten*, 424), Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 400, Marcell. com. s.a. 474, Jord. *Rom.* 340, Joh. Mal. 376 (Feb. 9), Evagr. *HE* II 17, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 474, Theoph. AM 5965, 5966 (Feb.), Cedr. I 615. He reigned jointly with Leo II for ten months; Anon. Val. 9.39 (one year), Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 400 = Theoph. AM 5966 (ten months). Zeno was sole ruler from November 474 until his death, except for the period of the usurpation of Basiliscus 2 (475 Jan.-476 Aug.), which he spent in Isauria in exile; *V. Dan. Styl.* 69, Anon. Val. 9.41, Marcell. com. s.a. 475.

He died on April 9, 491; Marcell. com. s.a. 491, Vict. Tonn. s.a. 491, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 491, Joh. Mal. 391, Zach. *HE* VI 6, VII 1 (on the date, see Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II, p. 76 n. 3). He died either of epilepsy, Evagr. *HE* III 29, Theoph. AM 5983; or of dysentery, Joh. Mal. 391, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 491, cf. Cedr. I 622, Zon. XIV 2.32-35. His age is variously given as 60 years 9 months, Joh. Mal. 391; 65 years 9 days, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 491; 65 years 9 months, Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 113; 60 years, Mich. Syr. IX 6.

He was an experienced soldier (*exercitus in arma*); Anon. Val. 9.39. He is said to have been a remarkably swift runner owing to a peculiarity of his knee-caps; Anon. Val. 9.40.

FL. ZENON 8

v.c. 489

V.c., *agens magisterium pro filio suo* (at Syracuse); *P. Ital.* 10-11, v 1 (a. 489). The magistracy was probably a local, curial, post at Syracuse.

Aelia Zenonis

Augusta 475-476

Full name; coins (J. Sabatier, *Descr. gén. des monnaies byz.* 1 146).

Wife of Basiliscus 2; mother of Marcus 4; proclaimed Augusta by her husband in 475; in 476 she shared his downfall and death; Candidus (= Phot. *Bibl.* 79), Malch. fr. 8 = Suid. A 3968, 3970, Theod. Lect. *Epit.* 402, 412-14, Marcell. com. s.a. 476, Anon. Val. 9.43, Joh. Mal. 380, Theoph. AM 5967, 5969, Cedr. 1 615ff., Zon. xiv 2.6.17-18. See stemma 8.

FL. PATRICIVS CL(AVDIVS) ZENOPHANES 1 ?praeses
Pamphyliae ?L V

Named in a group of related official documents preserved on an inscription in Pamphylia; Bean and Mitford, *Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1964-1968*, n. 31 Asar Tepe = Casae (Pamphylia). His full name is given at C 1. His name and title are conjecturally restored at B 1: the document is addressed by an emperor to 'domino provinciae Pamphyliae v.p. Fl. Patricio Cl. Zenophani'. The editors restore the emperor's name as Leo I, giving a date between 457 and 474 (the name of Zeno is another possibility, they believe). At A 6-7 the word πατρικίω appears to be not a name but part of a title, viz. [ἀπὸ ὑπάτων ὀρ]διναρίων καὶ πατρικίω.

FL. ZENOPHANES 2

comes et ?consularis (Palaestinae
Secundae) VI

Κόμ(ης) καὶ ἄρχ(ων); he carried out building works at Scythopolis; *AE* 1948, 139 Scythopolis (Palaestina Secunda). Cf. Leo 11.

(?Z)ENOFILVS

c.v. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32112. For his date, see Aggerius. If 'Zenofilus' is correct, he was presumably a descendant of Domitius Zenofilus (*PLRE* 1), but the restoration 'Menofilus' is also possible.

Zilgibis

King of the Huns 518/c. 522

Ζιλγίβις; Joh. Mal. Ζιλγίβις; *Chron. Pasch.* Τζιλγίβις; Theoph. Ζιλγίδες; John of Nikiu. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 422.

King of the Huns; in the reign of Justin I he accepted payment from the Romans to attack the Persians; when he then proceeded to ally himself with Persia, Justin informed Cavades of his treachery

ZILGIBIS

and Cavades had him executed (in c. 522); Joh. Mal. 414-15, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 522, Theoph. AM 6013, John of Nikiu 90.42-5.

Fl. Zipergera (*AE* 1891, 102): *PIRE* 1.

ZOANES comes (?rei militaris) (East) E/MV

Ζωάνης ὁ κόμης, ὃς καὶ στρατηλάτης ἐμελλε γίνεσθαι, εἰ μὴ ἐτελεύτα; he took his deranged brother Athelaas to Hypatius the monk for treatment; on his death, he was succeeded as 'comes' by his brother; Callin. V. *Hypatii* 22.15-20 = 81.

He was evidently a military *comes* whose prospects of becoming *magister militum* were good until his premature death.

Zoilus 1 chartularius (East) E/MV

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. *Ep.* II 275 (addressed Ζωίλῳ καρτουλαρίῳ (sic)).

Zoilus 2 PPO Orientis 444

GOVERNOR OF SYRIA (?COMES ORIENTIS OR CONSULARIS SYRIAE) before 433: Zoilus, Memnonius and Callistus were sent by Theodosius II to Antioch ἀρχόντες, and Zoilus built a βασιλειῶς στοά there sometime before Anatolius 10 became MVM (first attested in 433); Evagr. *HE* I 18.

?PPO ILLYRICI or honorary PPO: the fact that his name precedes that of Apollonius 2 in the lists of laymen at Chalcedon in 451 (see below) suggests that he had been PPO before 442; the names listed in the *Acta* are not always however in strict chronological order of office.

PPO ORIENTIS a. 444 Feb. 26-July 20; 444 Feb. 26, *CJ* I 51.11 + *CJ* XII 9.1 (both addressed 'Zoilo p.p. Orientis') + *CJ* XII 36.6^a + 52.3^a; 444 April 22, *Nov. Theod.* 17.2^a; 444 (MSS 439) July 20, *Nov. Theod.* 15.2^a.

He attended several sessions of the Council of Chalcedon in 451; *ACOec.* II i.i, p. 55 (Oct. 8), II i.ii, pp. 69 (Oct. 10), 84 (Oct. 17), 139 (Oct. 25) (he is styled ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων). Evagrius was to describe him as an orthodox (i.e. anti-Nestorian) Christian; Evagr. *HE* I 18.

ZOILUS 3 v.c., tribunus (East) 449/465

Ὁ καθοσιωμένος καὶ λαμπρότατος τριβούνος; described as ὁ τοποτηρῶν τῇ αὐτῶν μεγαλοπρεπείᾳ at Philae; *P. Ross.-Georg.* V 30 = *SB* 7433 Philae. For αὐτῶν = ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, cf. *P. Ross.-Georg.* V, p. 94. For the

date, a third indiction which is either 449/50 or 464/65, see Fl. Sabinus Antiochus Damonius. He was presumably *loci servator* at Philae.

Zolbon Hun officer (East) L V

A Hun; he and Sigizan commanded the Huns in Anastasius' army during the Isaurian war (a. 492-497); Joh. Ant. fr. 214b. On the name, cf. Maenchen-Helfen, p. 412.

Zonaeus sophist L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Aeneas of Gaza; Aen. Gaz. Ep. 4 (addressed Ζωναίῳ σοφιστῇ). Possibly identical with Zonaeus (some MSS have Ζωναῖνος), author of a work Περὶ τοῦ σφαιριζέω and of erotic letters; Suid. Z 138. Perhaps also identical with Zonaeus, a pupil of Procopius of Gaza; Proc. Gaz. Ep. 78 (a relative of the Irenaeus to whom this letter was addressed). For other works ascribed to him, probably in error, see P-W x A 717-18.

Zosarius tribunus (East) E/M V

Addressee of four letters from Nilus the monk; Nil. Ep. i 55 (addressed Ζωσαρίῳ τριβούνῳ), 56-8 (τῷ αὐτῷ). Perhaps he was a *tribunus et notarius*.

ZOSIMIANVS proconsul (East) E/M V

Addressee of a letter from Nilus the monk; Nil. Ep. ii 251 (addressed Ζωσιμιάνῳ ἀνθυπάρτῳ). He will have been proconsul either of Asia or Achaea.

Zosimus 1 rhetor 2E V

Pupil of Theon 2 and editor of the works of Athanasius 2 the Alexandrian sophist; H. Rabe, *RhM* 62 (1907), 586, *RhM* 64 (1909), 548 ('Ἐκ τῶν Ἀθανασίου τοῦ σοφιστοῦ Ἀλεξανδρείας. ἃ Ζώσιμος ὁ Θεώνος διωρθώσατο μαθητῆς, τὰ χρησιμώτατα).

Zosimus (of Gaza) 2 sophist M/L V

Ὁ Γαζαῖος ῥήτωρ; executed in the reign of Zeno; Cedr. i 622. He is confused with Zosimus 4 of Ascalon in Suid. Z 169. On the problem of distinguishing the two, see P-W x A 790ff.

Zosimus 3 sophist L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Aeneas of Gaza on behalf of Paulus 28; Aen. Gaz. Ep. 10 (addressed Ζωσίμῳ σοφιστῇ).

Zosimus (of Ascalon) 4 grammarian I. V/E VI

Author of commentaries on Demosthenes and Lysias and of a *Λέξις ῥητορικῆ* in verse; he lived in the reign of Anastasius; Suid. Z 169. Cf. Zosimus 2. For his works on Thucydides and Isocrates, see *P-W* x A 790-5.

Zosimus 5 law-student (at Berytus) I. V/E VI

He and Macarius 5, law-students under Babylas (*πρὸς νόμων χάριν ἀπαίροντες*), received a letter from Procopius of Gaza; *Proc. Gaz. Ep.* 153.

ZOSIMVS 6 historian; comes et ex advocato fiscali (East)
L V/E VI

Author of an extant but incomplete Roman history, which terminates in 410; the work was cited by Eustathius of Epiphaneia (= Eustathius 10) whose own history ended in 503 (cf. *Evagr. HE* v 24). Zosimus alludes to the *collatio lustralis* in the past tense (cf. *Zos.* II 38.2-4), and therefore was writing after this tax was abolished by Anastasius in 498 (cf. Stein, *Bas-Emp.* II, pp. 708-9 n. 1, and A. Cameron, *The Date of Zosimus' New History*, in *Philologus* 113 (1969), 106-10). The work was known in its present unfinished form to Photius; *Phot. Bibl.* 98.

In the MS v the title reads: *Ζωσιμου κόμιστος καὶ ἀπὸ φισκοσυνηγόρου ιστορίας νέας*. Zosimus was presumably an *advocatus fiscali* in one of the prefectorial courts who on retirement received the *comitiva consistoriana* (cf. *CJ* II 7.8, which regulated this matter in 440).

He was a pagan; cf. e.g. *Zos.* II 29, IV 59, *Evagr. HE* III 40 (*εἰς τῶν τῆς ἐξαγίστου καὶ μιάρᾳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων: θρησκείας*), and *Phot. Bibl.* 98.

See F. Paschoud, *Zosime, Histoire Nouvelle*, Vol. I (1971), introduction, and *P-W* x A 795-841.

Zoticus PPO Orientis 511-512

Native of Philadelphia in Lydia; *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* III 26.

PPO ORIENTIS a. 511-512: *ἐπαρχὸς τῶν πραιτωρίων*; in charge of Palestinian affairs in late 511, when he was instructed to relieve the taxation on the province; *Cyr. Scyth. V. Sabae* 54 (and cf. *Marinus* 7). He was PPO under Anastasius for about one year soon after 511; *Joh. Lyd. de mag.* III 26. He found an appointment for John Lydus (= *Ioannes* 75), for which John wrote a *laudatio* in verse on him; the *laudatio* was rewarded by Zoticus at the rate of one solidus per line, payable from public funds; later Zoticus helped to arrange

John's marriage; Joh. Lyd. *de mag.* III 26-8. Several prefectorial edicts of his are extant; Just. *Nov.* 168 and Zachariae von Lingenthal, *Ἀνέκδοτα*, pp. 258ff., nos. 2, 25-6, p. 265, nos. 10-11, 14-15, 24-6, pp. 270ff., nos. 10-11, 14-16, 24-6.

Ztathius king of the Lazi 522-c. 527

Son of Damnazes; Joh. Mal. 413, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 522.

King of the Lazi a. 522-c. 527: he succeeded to the throne on his father's death and immediately reversed the custom by which the Lazian kings received their crown from the kings of Persia; he visited Justin I at Constantinople, where he received baptism and was then crowned king by the Roman emperor; he married a noble Roman lady, Valeriana 2, and then returned home; Joh. Mal. 412-13, Joh. Mal. (slav.), p. 122, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 522, Theoph. AM 6015, John of Nikiu 90.40, Cedr. I 638-9, Zon. XIV 5.24. In c. 527/8 his country was attacked by the Persians and he asked for and received military aid from Justinian; Joh. Mal. 427, Theoph. AM 6020, Cedr. I 643, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 528.

Theodosius Zticcas

Chrysaphius *qui et* Ztummas

ZVZVS

(v.c.) (East) 475

Brother-in-law of the empress Verina; he was a leader of the rebellion against Zeno in 475; *V. Dan. Styl.* 68-9. See stemma 8.

FRAGMENTARY NAMES
AND ANONYMI

- ...A c.f. I. V/E VI
 ...a cl.f.; buried at Rome; VI 32076. The date is 486, 519 or 520 ('cons. Deci' or 'Eutharici' or 'Rustici').
- ...rnus ...anus PPO (West) V/VI
 ...rnio ...ano comiti .../ ...magistro officiorum .../ ...pref. praet. ... VI 3866b = 32057.
- ...ANVS dux et augustalis (Aegypti) V/VI
 ... ανού δουκός και ἀγούσταλιού ...; SEG VIII 355 = SB 6978 Alexandria.
- ...aria (VI 31967 = x 1689 = ILCV 156): PLRE I.
- ...CABIA... senator (at Rome) ?476/483
 Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; V. Spinazzola, *L'Anfiteatro Flavio*, p. 24, 31. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.
- ...carius ?in office (Africa) I. IV/E V
 Fragmentary name on an inscription of official character under Arcadius (a. 383/408); possibly 'administrante ... Macario'; *ILAlg.* I 3055 (= VIII 27849) Theveste. He may have held an administrative post but could have been a *curator rei publicae*.
- ...CEV... senator (at Rome) ?476/483
 Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le Sénat romain sous le règne d'Odoacre*, 71 n. 24. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.
- ...CHVS v.c., cons. Siciliae ?V
 ...chus v.c., consularis *prov. Siciliae*; x 7020 Catania (Sicily). Probably from the same period as several other inscriptions set up by *consulares* of Sicily at Catania, e.g. x 7014, *IG xiv* 455.
- ...CIVS c.p. (at Rome) ?476/483
 Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32137. For the date, see Aggerius.

- ...CIVS v.sp. E VI
 ...cius v.s.; buried at Rome in 533; VI 32080 = Rossi I 1030.
- ...CVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483
 Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le Sénat romain sous le règne d'Odoacre*, 70 n. 18. For his date and rank, see Aggerius.
- ...çus scholasticus (at Rome) IV/VI
 ...ço scolastico; buried at Rome; VI 32955 = *ILCV* 732a.
- ...DENTII senators (at Rome) ?476/483
 Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre (...dentiorum); VI 32184. For their rank and date, see Aggerius. Presumably two (or more) members of the same family.
- ...dorus v.inl., rector decuriarum (?) (at Rome) V/VI
 ...dorus v.inl. ex/rectore? decuriar(um); he set up this inscription to himself and, apparently, his wife (*coniugi? incomparabili et sibi*); VI 32053 = *ILCV* 199A adn. For the *rector decuriarum*, cf. Cass. *Var.* v 21-2.
- ...EPVS (VI 32069): *PLRE* I.
- ...ESCAMN... (?) senator (at Rome) ?476/483
 Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32179. For his rank and name, see Aggerius.
- ...GADIVS v.c. (in Rome) ?476/483
 Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32172. For the date, see Aggerius.
- ...IAERVS comes (West) V/VI
 ...iaero comiti...; VI 32057a.
- ...IANVS (VIII 10493): *PLRE* I.

...IDICERNVS v.sp. (in Gaul) L V

Hic in pace requiescit vir spectabilis bonae/memoriae ...idicer-
nus; buried at Vienne in 483 or 490 (Fausto viro *cl. cons.*); XII
2056 = *ILCV* 250 adn. Vienne.

...INIVS (VIII 24659): *PLRE* I.

...INVS (VIII 24595): *PLRE* I.

...inus scholasticus (at Rome) 403

...inus iscolasticus; possibly buried at Rome in 403 (the inscrip-
tion is fragmentary but the date is certain); VI 32955 = *ILCV* 732b.

CLO(DIVS) ... INVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32168. For his
rank and date, see Aggerius.

...t...inus vir inlustris (at Rome) ?476/483

...t...inus v.c. et inl.; named on a seat in the Flavian amphi-
theatre among the *illustres*; VI 32221. For the date, see Aggerius.

...IPID(I)VS v.c. et sp. M V

...ipidi v.c. et spec.; named with Auchenius Bassus 8 and
...p(i)us; VI 1791. Since Bassus is ex consul, the date is after 431.

...IS v.c. V/VI

...is vir clarissimus; VI 32071.

...ita V/VI

Wife of ...ius v.s.; VI 32080a = x 1868.

...IVS c.v. (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI
32100. For the date, see Aggerius.

...ius (?vir illustris) comes, ?before 483

...ius com. ...; fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian
amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le Sénat romain sous le règne*

d'Odoacre, 70 n. 20. The seats were mostly inscribed under Odovacer before 483 (see Aggerius) and all 'comites' on them were 'inlustres' (all either 'comes domesticorum', 'comes et MVM' or 'CRP').

...IVS v.sp. V/VI
 ...ius v.s.; husband of ...ita; VI 32080a = x 1868.

...IVS v.p. V/VI
 ...ius filius, *vestra provisione vir perfectissimus*; VI 32082b = ILCV 294A.

...ACANVS ...IVS (VIII 24602): PLRE I.

...lens v.d., comitiacus (in Italy) M/L V
 Hic requiescit in pace Va? lens v.d. comit(iacus); died aged about 70, buried at Rome in June 487; VI 32966 = Rossi I 887 = ILCV 342. On *comitiaci*, see Be. . . and Holosiricus.

...LINVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483
 Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32208. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

...LIVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483
 Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le Sénat romain sous le règne d'Odoacre*, 68 n. 9. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

.ebasic . . lo CRP (West) before 483
 .ebasic. .lonis v.c. et inl. ex com. ī. p̄. (sic); name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32222. For the date, see Aggerius.

...MNIVS (Robert, *Hell.* IV, pp. 66-7): PLRE I.

...MVS (VIII 2196): PLRE I.

...mychus (Lefebvre, *Rec. Inscr. gr.-chr. d'Égypte*, n. 444): PLRE I.

...NCVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483
 Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32117. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

...*NCVSVS* senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32114. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

(?ROMA)*NILLA* (VI 32069): *PLRE* I.

...*nius* vir illustris (at Rome) ?476/483

...*nius*, v. ... *ex*. ... ; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre among the *inlustres*; VI 32227. For his date, see Aggerius.

...*NNIANVS* v.c. (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32128. For the date, see Aggerius.

...*ntio* v.d., agens in rebus (West) M V or E VI

Hic iacet unicus parentibus dolor/ ...*ntio* v.d. ag(ens) in reb(us); died probably aged 20 (vixit ann. *viginti*?); buried at Rome on Jan. 23, 454 or 525 (p.c. Fl. Opilionis v.c.); VI 32874 = Rossi 1997 = *ILCV* 510.

...*nus* v.c. et inl. (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32180 + 32182. For the date, see Aggerius.

...*OCATIVS* senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32120. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

...*OCR*... senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; V. Spinazzola, *L'Anfiteatro Flavio*, p. 24, 33. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

...*ONCARIVS* (VIII 24659): *PLRE* I.

...*ONIVS* ?c.i. (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32171. For his date, see Aggerius.

...OTIVS...CA...VS c.v. (at Rome) ?476/483

...oti...ca...i c.v.; fragments of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le Sénat romain sous le règne d'Odoacre*, 69 n. 12. For the date, see Aggerius.

...PAITIVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32125. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

...P(I)VS v.c., comes (West) M V

...pi v.c. comitis; named with Auchenius Bassus 8 and ...ipid-(i)us; VI 1791. Since Bassus is ex consul, the date is after 431.

...POR... (IRT 610): PLRE I.

...RATVS (x 1488 = D 5888): PLRE I.

...REDIANVS v.c. V/VI

Hic requiescit in pace/ ...redianus v.c. ...; *Not. Scav.* 1893, p. 62 = *ILCV* 147 adn. Milan.

...RIA c.f. L V

...ria c.f.; buried at Rome in 482; VI 32077 = Rossi I 877.

...RII two senators (at Rome) ?476/483

...riorum c.c. v.v.; fragmentary name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32129. For their date, see Aggerius. The two men were presumably brothers.

...s (VI 31970): PLRE I.

...s v.inl., ex com. dom., patricius V/VI

...s v. il(lustris) ex com(ite) dom(esticorum), *patricius*; VI 1796, 72 (p. 860) = 32224. Perhaps identical with Glabrio Anastasius 16.

...SFA.VS ?tribunus (West) IV/VI

...requis in pace/...sfa. us qui/...lis trib(unus?) min/... milit. mes. r.m./...an. LXX depo/; Pais 193 Aquileia. Apparently a Christian and a *tribunus*, who died aged 70.

...sinus scholasticus (at Rome) V/VI

...sinus scolasticus cibus Grumentinus recessit in pace; vi 32956 = *ILCV* 733. Grumentum was in Lucania. The man's name might have been e.g. Vrsinus or Celsinus.

...ST.A (v 7406): *PLRE* I.

...STRIVS v.sp. (at Rome) ?476/483

...stri v.s.; named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32210. For the date, see Aggerius.

...ta M or L V

Husband of Mustila sp. f.; he outlived her, burying her at Rome in 444 or 493 (...Albino v.c. cons.); vi 32020 = Rossi I 903 = *ILCV* 252a.

...tasius ?PVR M/L V

A fragment of a bronze tablet from Rome reads: 'salvo .../tasius ...'; vi 1796, 83 (p. 860) = 32093 = Lugli, *Fontes*, III, pp. 148-9 n. 119. Similar bronze tablets belong to the middle and late years of the fifth century and record the names of city-prefects. The name is uncertain; Anastasius, Heortasius or Protasius are possibilities.

...TIANVS v.c. V/VI

...tianus v.c.; vi 32074.

...TICIVS (*JRS* II (1912), 255 n. 13): *PLRE* I.

...tinus senator of the *scutarii* (West) V/VI

...tinus scutar(ius) e scola prima, senat(or); buried at Rome; vi 32948 = *ILCV* 496. For the *senator*, one of the grades of non-commissioned officer, see Jones, *LRE* II 634 with n. 57.

...TIVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le Sénat romain sous le règne d'Odoacre*, 67 n. 2. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

(TA)RRACIVS...TIVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Named on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32115. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

...TRVS v.p. V/VI

...tro, viro perfectissimo...; buried at Rome: vi 32082 = *ILCV* 4341A.

...TTIVS senator (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32196. For his rank and date, see Aggerius.

...tus v.inl. (at Rome) ?476/483

Fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; vi 32209. For the date, see Aggerius.

...TVS v.c. et ?spect. (at Rome) ?476/483

...tus $\bar{v}c$ et ?spect.; fragment of a name on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; A. Chastagnol, *Le Sénat romain sous le règne d'Odoacre*, 73 n. 36. For the date, see Aggerius.

...VS (vi 31419): see Iunius Valerius Bellicius.

RVFIVS ACILIVS...VS v.sp., tribunus ?V

Mellita/mat(er) Rufi Acili/...i v.s. tr(ibunus); vi 32017 from the Church of St Agnes. Presumably a *tribunus et notarius*. To judge by his name he was of aristocratic family. His mother's name was perhaps Melitta.

CLAVDIVS...VS (x 7582): *PLRE* I.

Anonymus 1

patricius V/VI

. . . o patr et secundo . . . ; xiii 10032, 12, a diptych, now at Trier. The person may have been *patricius et secundo consul ordinarius*; if so the possible identifications would be Fl. Constantius 17, Fl. Aetius 7 or Petronius Maximus 22.

Anonymus 2

com. dom. et patricius ?476/483

. . . ex com. d(om.) atq(ue) patr(icius); vi 1796, 32 (p. 405) = 32158 fragment on a seat from the Flavian amphitheatre. These fragments were mostly inscribed under Odovacer between 476 and 483; see Aggerius.

Anonymus 3

consul 425/450; ?PPO or MVM (West) 425/450

His career was recorded on an inscription, much mutilated, set up in the Forum Traiani together with a statue, granted by the emperors Theodosius II and Valentinian III in answer to a petition from the senate and people of Rome (*vv.* 16–17 *ordo sublimis populusque Romanus*); vi 1789. He had performed some service in the time of a tyrant (*vv.* 3–5 . . . um guber . . . / . . . ur? bis a tyranno . . . / . . . oni dedit), and, apparently as a reward, was given the consulship by Theodosius and Valentinian while still unusually young (*vv.* 5–8 *consulatum . . . / . . . aetatis anno adeptus a. . . / . . . Theodosio et Valentiniano Aug/ustis? aeternis*). The *tyrannus* was presumably Ioannes 6 (423–425). Subsequently he was given an official post, without seeking it (*vv.* 8–9 *nullo ambitu i . . . / . . . s factus*), and increased his reputation at the expense of his colleagues (*vv.* 10–11 *auxit gloriam . . . / . . . collegis laborantibus*). Since he was already a former consul, he will have been either PVR, PPO or MVM. The PVR had no colleagues and therefore is to be excluded, and so this man was presumably either PPO or MVM. At this time, it seems that a senatorial embassy succeeded in having him honoured in a manner worthy of his ancestors (*v.* 14 *digna maioribus suis*), perhaps with a statue (see below) and soon afterwards, perhaps after he had obtained for Rome some favour from the emperors (*vv.* 14–15 *prorsus . . . / . . . s oratio tum adfatus sacer*), a joint petition from the senate and people of Rome caused a second statue to be erected in his honour (*vv.* 16–21). The allusion to his ancestors in *v.* 14, in the Roman context, suggests that he was a Roman aristocrat; if so, he was not MVM but PPO. It does not seem possible, however, on the basis of the above reconstruction, to make a firm identification with one of the known consuls, *praefecti praetorio* and *magistr*

militum. Among aristocratic PPOs, only Anicius Auchenius Bassus 8 (*cos.* 431) and Petronius Maximus 22 (*cos.* 433) appear likely candidates, but the known details of their careers do not quite fit the reconstructed career suggested by the remains of vi 1789.

Anonymus 4

com. prot. et consul V/VI

... *vir illustr(is) com(es) protic(torum) et consul ordinar(ius)*; v 8120, 7 consular diptych, now at Milan. The most likely identifications (in chronological sequence of consulships) are: Sporacius 3 (452), Aetius 8 (454), Anastasius 17 (517), Mavortius 2 (527), Apion (539) and Iustinus (540) (the last two in *PLRE III*).

Anonymus 5: PPO Illyrici (v 8771 = D 1962 = *ILCV* 509) L IV/E V: = *PLRE I*, Anonymus 10.

Anonymus 6

PPO Galliarum 448–449

Son of Apollinaris 1; father of Sidonius Apollinaris 6; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 3.1, v 9.2, viii 6.5.8.

TRIBVNVS ET NOTARIVS (West) before 423: he and the father of Aquilinus 3 (Anonymus 49) served together as *tribuni et notarii* under the emperor Honorius; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 9.2 (*patres nostri sub uno contubernio, vixdum a pueritia in totam adulescentiam eveci, principi Honorio tribuni notariique militavere*).

PPO GALLIARVM a. 448–449: during his prefecture the consul Astyrius entered office (a. 449 Jan. 1); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 6.5 (*cum pater meus praefectus praetorio Gallicanis tribunalibus praesideret, sub cuius videlicet magistratu consul Astyrius anni sui fores votivum trabeatus aperuerat*). His *assessor* was Fl. Nicetius 2; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* viii 6.8 (*tunc cum quae regit provincias fascibus Nicetiano regeretur praefectura consilio*). His office is also mentioned in Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 3.1 (cited under Sidonius Apollinaris), v 9.2 (*in principatu Valentiniani imperatoris unus (= father of Aquilinus 3) Galliarum praefuit parti, alter (= father of Sidonius) soliditati*).

Anonymus 7

?PPO or PVR (West) before 468

Father of Auxanius and formerly a *praefectus*; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* I 7.7 (late 468; Arvandus calls Auxanius and Sidonius Apollinaris *'degeneres et praefectoriis patribus indigni'*). The father of Sidonius (= Anonymus 6) was PPO Galliarum in 448–9).

Anonymus 8 v.inl.; comes (West); ?PPO or praefectus annonae
?L. V/E. VI

. . . concilio splendens, *prudens et in urbe senator*, *inlustres merito cepit venerandus honores sublimisq(ue) comes notus virtutibus aulae vividus annonam rexit canonemque probavit*; vi 32052 from the Church of St Sebastian on the Via Appia. The supplements are by de Rossi. The text is assigned on epigraphic grounds to the late fifth or sixth century, and the language would be consistent with this (e.g. the use of the word 'sublimis' in this way occurs about this time in Italy; cf. e.g. Cassiodorus and Ennodius, *passim*). The man was certainly a member of the Roman senate (by this period confined to *virii illustres*), received a number of titles of *inlustres* rank, was a *comes* and was responsible for the *annona*. He might have been *praefectus annonae*; although this post was only of *spectabilis* grade, it could have been held by someone who was an *inlustres* by virtue of honorific titles only. The allusion could however be to one of the functions of the praetorian prefect (cf. e.g. Cass. *Var.* vi 3.6); the whole of the last line may refer to this office if the word 'canon' is correctly restored (cf. Cass. *Var.* xi 7, xii 2, 16).

Anonymus 9 PPO (East) 505/506

In 505/506 the people of Edessa demanded that Gothic troops be billeted on the landed proprietors, and 'the prefect (*ὑπαρχος*) gave orders that their request should be granted'; Josh. *Stvl.* 93. The prefect was either Eustathius 11 (PPO Orientis) or Calliopius 5 (PPO vacans).

Anonymus 10 PPO Illyrici 519

A letter written by Pope Hormisdas in 519 was addressed 'praefecto praetorio Thessalonicensi et ceteris illustribus a pari', and asked for help for the papal legates bound for Constantinople; *Coll. Avell.* 153.

Anonymus 11: PVR (vi 1674) ?L IV/E V; = *PLRE* 1, Anonymus 19

Anonymus 12 PVR 394/402

An official, presumably the PVR, took to travelling about Rome in a private vehicle lest the anger of the *plebs*, aroused by the collapse of an *insula*, be vented on him (quod adeo ad fortunam vehiculi publici plebeia vertit invidia, ut iam privato rectore [sic MSS:

presumably 'rector') utatur); *Symm. Ep.* vi 37 (after 394; cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, p. clxviii).

Anonymus 13

?PVR c. 400/401

Ὅτι Πέρσης ἦν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἑπαρχος πρὸς χλευασίαν καὶ γέλωτα τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν παραφέρων εὐτυχίαν; he claimed that the defeat of the barbarians (alluding to the defeat of Gainas, in 400; *PLRE* 1) was due to the hand of God; *Eun. fr.* 78 = *Exc. de sent.*, p. 96, fr. 72. This otherwise unknown Persian was presumably PVR ('Ῥώμη will mean Rome, not Constantinople), and was evidently a Christian. For a contrary view, that 'Perses' was a nickname of Clearchus (PVC 400-402; see *PLRE* 1, Clearchus 2), see B. Baldwin, 'Perses': A Mysterious Prefect in *Eunapius*, in *Byz.* 46 (1976), 5-8.

Anonymus 14

PVR 401

Symmachus wrote in 401 to a prominent official at Rome on behalf of the *mancipes salinarum*; *Symm. Ep.* ix 103. This official was probably the PVR (cf. the words: inter cetera, quae sibi de studio tuo Roma promittit). Cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, p. ccviii for the date. Probably identical with either Protadius or Caecina Decius Albinus (both in *PLRE* 1).

Anonymus 15

poet; ?PVR M V

A poet, contemporary with Sidonius Apollinaris 6; the senate of Rome is said to prefer him to 'municipal poets' for its 'bailiff' (*vv.* 309-10 *vel quem municipalibus poetis praeponit bene vilicum senatus*); *Sid. Ap. Carm.* ix 302-3, 309-10. The allusion is probably to Juvenal IV 77; the poet will have been a native of Rome and *praefectus urbi*.

Anonymus 16

PVR IV/VI

... *v.c. praef. urb. v.s.i.*; vi 1786 from the Church of St Cecilia. See also Anonymus 65.

Anonymus 17

v.inl., ?PVR V/VI

... *v.c. et inl./vice sacra iudicans*; vi 31530 marble fragment found in the *via della Polveriera*. Since he held a post of *inlustris* rank with appellate jurisdiction recorded at Rome, he was probably PVR.

Anonymus 18

PVC E/M V

Ὁ μεγαλοπρεπέστατος καὶ ἐνδοξότατος τῆς πόλεως ὑπαρχος; illegally

ordered Euthalius to undertake the praetorship; Theod. *Ep.* xxxiii (both the date of this letter and the name of the addressee are unknown).

Anonymus 19

MVM (in Italy) c. 409

An inscription at Abellinum, now lost but preserved in a single manuscript copy, gave the names of Caecilianus I PPO (in 409) and of a *magister militum*; the name of the latter is too garbled to allow a ready restoration (the text reads: GIAMNALIVISTEDICI *m*AgISTro VTRIVSQVE MILITIAE); x 1128 Abellinum (Campania). For the names of known *magistri militum* at this time, see *Fasti*.

Anonymus 20

MVM per Illyricum c. 466

Ὁ ἐν Ἰλλυριοῖς στρατηγός; ordered by Leo to assist the Sciri against the Goths; Prisc. fr. 35.

Possibly identical with Anthemius 3.

Anonymus 21

MVM per Thracias 478

Ὁ τῆς Θράκης στρατηγός; he was supposed to join forces with Theoderic 7 near the Gates of Haemus but he failed to appear; Zeno later gave the reason as fear of treachery by Theoderic; Malch. fr. 15-16.

Anonymus 22

comes domesticorum et MVM? 476/489

. . . *com. dom. et. mag. utr. mil.* (?); vi 1796d 62 = 32223 fragment on a seat from the Flavian amphitheatre. Like other such fragments, the date of this was probably under Odovacer, between 476 and 483; cf. Aggerius.

Anonymus 23

QSP (East) 401

Ὁ κυαίστωρ; he drafted a decree ordering the destruction of pagan temples at Gaza (in April/May 401); Marc. Diac. I. *Porph.*, p. 50.7.16

Anonymus 24

?QSP (West) 401

Symmachus wrote to a high official at the imperial court for a rescript to permit a marriage between first cousins; *Symm. Ep.* ix 133 (a. 401; cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, p. ccix). The addressee may have been the QSP himself who drafted rescripts, but this is not certain.

Anonymus 25

?QSP (West) before 472

. . . *quaestor sacri palati*; buried at Rome in 471 or 472 (. . . *Probiani v.c. cons.*, either 471 or, if a post consulate, 472); vi 32054 a fragment from San Paolo fuori le Mura. The restoration of the office

is not certain and other court posts are possible, e.g. *decurio sacri palatii* (cf. Aphthonius 1).

Anonymus 26 Mag. (Off.) (East) E/M V

Ὁ μάγιστρος; father of Dionysiodorus; Nil. *Ep.* II 167.

Anonymus 27 CSL; Mag. Off. (West) M/L V

Grandfather of Argolicus; a man of learning, he was an advocate of distinction and became *comes sacrarum largitionum* and *magister officiorum*; Cass. *Var.* III 12 (a. 510/511) (recordamini proVecti avum praefecti (i.e. Argolici) dogmatis honore ditatum, cuius innoxiam facundiam fora mirata sunt. Studuit vero, cum abundaret eloquio, sciens dicendi peritum debere esse puritate conspicuum. His meritis ad honorum celsa perductus, largitiones sacras protexit fida custodia, implens etiam doctrina quam susceperat magisterii dignitatem, ita in utroque laudatus, ut in singulis crederetur esse praecipuus). The use of 'recordamini' suggests that he was dead at the time of writing.

Anonymus 28: CSL (VI 1674) ?L IV/E V; = *PLRE* I, Anonymus 25.

Anonymus 29 CSL (West) 408 Nov. 25

CTh VII 13.19^a dat. Ravennae (his name is lost from the MSS).

Anonymus 30 v.inl., CSL (West) before 418

Vir inl(ustris), ex *comite sacrarum largitionum*; husband of Saura; died in 418 and was buried at Milan on Sept. 28; v 6268 = D 1291 = *ILCV* 200 Milan.

Anonymus 31 CSL (East) 467/468

Κόμης τῶν θησαύρων; he provided Leo with 17,000 pounds of gold and 700,000 pounds of silver for the Vandal expedition of 468; Candidus (fr. 2 = *FHG* IV, p. 137) = Suid. X 245.

Perhaps to be identified with Heliodorus 5.

Anonymus 32 CRP (West) 408 Aug. 13

Ὁ τῶν ἀνηκόντων ἰδία τῷ βασιλεῖ ταμείων προβεβλημένος; one of the high officials (for the others, see Chariobaudes) killed by rebellious soldiers at Ticinum on Aug. 13, 408; Zos. v 32.6 for the date, see *Cons. Ital.* s.a. 408).

Anonymus 33

CRP (West) 476/490

Father of Argolicus; praised for his virtuous conduct in office as *comes privatarum* in venal times (presumably an allusion to the reign of Odovacer); Cass. *Var.* III 12 (a. 510/511) (*accedit etiam proveci* (i.e. Argolici) *nobilissimus pater, qui comitivae privatarum infulas nullius calumniae acerbitate profanavit, qui affectans famae commoda, pecuniae neglexit augmenta et, quod rarum virtutis exemplum est, his egit temporibus continentem, quibus crimen avaritia non habebat*). The language differs from that used of Argolicus' grandfather (= Anonymus 27) so as to suggest that the father was not yet dead.

Anonymus 34

comes domesticorum (East) E V

Κόμης δομεστίκων; father of Paulinus 8; Joh. Mal. 352, *Chron. Pasch.* s.a. 420, John of Nikiu 87.1.

Anonymus 35

v.inl., comes patrimonii (in Italy) 507/511

He reported to Theoderic that the numbers of the *dromonarii* were depleted (*illustris et magnifici viri comitis patrimonii suggestione*); Cass. *Var.* IV 15 (a. 507/511). Perhaps identical with Iulianus 24 or Senarius.

Anonymus 36

v.inl.; former primicerius notariorum (West) IV

... *v.c. et illustris ex primicer(io) notarior(um) sacri Palatii*; he restored a colonnade at Rome; vi 1790 from the Church of S. Praxedis. The *primicerius notariorum* retired with the honorary *illustris* grade of *magister officiorum*; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 574 with n. 23.

Anonymi 37

viri illustres (West); father and father-in-law of Valerianus 8

The unnamed father and father-in-law of Priscus Valerianus 8 both held posts with the rank of *illustris* (*quamvis autem in maximos saeculi apices patre soceroque elatus illustribus ex utroque titulis ambiaris*); Eucherius, *Epistula Paraenetica ad Valerianum cognatum*.

Anonymus 38

v.inl. (at Salona) IV

Hic depositus . . . vir/inl(ustris) DE . ENDEGARI . . . /ILIO II et ESTREP. . . / . . . cons; III 13128 Salona. It is possible that the three fragments put together to give this text in fact belong to different inscriptions; see note in *CIL*.

ANONYMVS 39 acting vicar and proconsul in Africa
392/393 or 425/439

. . . r]egente insignia proc[onsulatus . . . / . . . a]g(ente?) pro vic(ario) et pro proc(onsule) p(rov.) A(fricae) [. . . ; VIII 24069 Ain-el-Ansarine (in the eastern area of Africa Proconsularis), dated under two *domini nostri*, the senior being called Theodosius. The date must be either 392/393 before Honorius became Augustus, or under Theodosius II from 425 to 439 (the eastern part of Proconsularis was in Roman hands down to the fall of Carthage); the extraordinary titles suggest a period of crisis in Africa.

ANONYMVS 40 proc. Africae ?397/398

proconsulatu . . . (2 lines erased); *IL Afr.* 276 Thuburbo Maius (Proconsularis), dated a. 395/402 under Arcadius and Honorius. The proconsul whose name has been erased was presumably a supporter of the rebel Gildo (*PLRE* I).

ANONYMVS 41: (VI 32054a = *ILCV* 4451 adn.); = *PLRE* I, Anonymus 43.

ANONYMVS 42 proconsul (?Africae) E/M V

Brother of Magnus 2 (*cos.* 460); father of Camillus; he once held a proconsulship (proconsulatus patris; presumably of Africa, before the Vandals took Carthage in 439); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* I 11.10. Alluded to as paternal uncle of Magnus Felix 21; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* IX 5-8.

ANONYMVS 43 ?praefectus annonae (Rome) 401

Symmachus wrote two letters in 401 to officials at Rome on behalf of the *mancipes salinarum*; *Symm. Ep.* IX 103, 105. The former letter was presumably addressed to the PVR (cf. Anonymus 14). The latter was to some other official who, to judge by the tone, was of lower rank and may have been the *praefectus annonae*. Cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, ccviii for the date and addressees.

ANONYMVS 44 praefectus annonae (Rome) 468

Praefectus annonae; in office when Sidonius Apollinaris was PVR (in 468); his old acquaintance Campanianus 1 introduced him to Sidonius; *Sid. Ap. Ep.* I 10.

ANONYMVS 45 praefectus annonae (Rome) ?476/483

praef. annonae; inscription on a seat in the Flavian amphitheatre; VI 32159. For the date, see Aggerius.

ANONYMVS 46 vicarius (urbis Romae) 397

Unnamed *vicarius* mentioned by Symmachus as publishing the verdict of a law-suit of Flavianus iunior (= Flavianus 14, in *PLRE* 1) (*per inlustrem virum vicarium petitu meo actorum processit editio*); *Symm. Ep.* VI 8, cf. VI 6 (a. 397 June/July; cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, clxiv). In this case the word 'inlustris' is not technical.

ANONYMVS 47 vicarius (urbis Romae) 399

In 399 Symmachus asked the PPO Messalla 3 to allow his *vicarius* (*vicarius tuus*) to examine the case of a certain Iucundus who was too ill to travel; *Symm. Ep.* VII 81, 83, 89 (a. 399; cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, clxxxvii). Since Iucundus was in Rome, so also was the *vicarius*, who was presumably the *vicarius urbis Romae*.

ANONYMVS 48 v.sp., vicarius (?urbis Romae) 401

An old acquaintance of Severus 3, on whose behalf he received a letter from Flavianus iunior (= Flavianus 14, in *PLRE* 1) (*quem (i.e. Severum) mox apud fratrem vestrum vicarium spectabilem virum et sanctitatis tuae pagina et veteris inter eos amicitiae iuvit agnitio*); *Symm. Ep.* VI 38 (401; cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, clxvi; a letter from Symmachus to Flavianus iunior).

ANONYMVS 49 ?vicarius (Septem Provinciarum) 425/448

Known only from *Sid. Ap. Ep.* v 9.2.

Son of Decimius Rusticus 9; father of Aquilinus 3; contemporary and friend of the father of Sidonius Apollinaris (Anonymus 6)

TRIBVNVS ET NOTARIVS (West) before 423: he and Sidonius' father served together as *tribuni et notarii* under the emperor Honorius (*patres nostri sub uno contubernio, vixdum a pueritia in totam adulescentiam evecti, principi Honorio tribuni notariique militavere*)

?VICARIVS (SEPTEM PROVINCIARVM) a. 425/448: he governed part of Gaul (*unus Galliarum praefuit parti*), under Valentinian III but before the praetorian prefecture of Sidonius' father (a. 448-9). Since he had previously been a *tribunus et notarius*, he will have been a *vir spectabilis* at the time of his Gallic appointment and so ranked too high for a provincial governor. His post was presumably that of *vicarius*, probably of Septem Provinciae.

ANONYMVS 50

?vicarius Illyrici 425/450

... agens vic(em) iminentium virorum praefectorum praetorio; he carried out defensive works ('turres' and other 'res munimeni (sic) civitatis necessariae') at Salona in Dalmatia, probably under Theodosius II and Valentinian III (salvis dd. nn. Theod. . .); III 1984 Salona (Dalmatia). The restoration is uncertain, and he may have been a military *vicarius* (i.e. agens vic(em) iminentium virorum magistrorum militum).

ANONYMVS 51

comes (Orientis) E/MV

A 'κόμης' at Antioch, an 'impious man, who had authority over the East' (presumably therefore *comes Orientis*); he affronted St Symeon; subsequently, complaints about his misconduct having been laid before the PPO and the emperor, he was dismissed from his post and sent into exile; he died on the way to exile; *V. Sym. Styl. (Syr.)* 95.

ANONYMVS 52

comes Orientis 513/518

'Count of the East' at Antioch, where he and Severus of Antioch judged a monk from a monastery in Seleucia in Isauria accused of conduct likely to lead to religious disunity; *Sev. Ant. Ep. Sel VII 4* (a. 513/518).

ANONYMVS 53

praefectus augustalis E V

Synesius alludes to Heliodorus 2 as having influence with the present ruler of Egypt (*παρά τῷ νῦν ἔχοντι τὴν Αἰγυπτίων ἀρχήν*); *Syn. Ep.* 117. The name of this person is unknown, but his office was that of *praefectus augustalis*.

ANONYMVS 54: comes Africae (VI 1674); = *PLRE* I, Anonymus 67.

ANONYMVS 55

comes Africae 395/402

Vir laudabilis Africae comes; he sent a report (*scriptum publicum*) to Minervius (= Minervius 2, in *PLRE* I) concerning a fugitive slave owned by Bassus (= Bassus 8 in *PLRE* I); *Symm. Ep.* IV 48 (a. 395/402; cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, cxlv–cxlvi).

ANONYMVS 56

?dux (in Illyricum) ?c. 459/462

He failed to protect Illyricum and it fell victim to Ostrogothic attacks; *Sid. Ap. Carm.* II 224–6 (*perstrinxisse libet, quos Illyris ora*

triumphos viderit, excisam quae se Valameris ab armis forte ducis nostri vitio deserta gemebat); the allusion is to victories of Anthemius 3 in Illyricum, possibly in 459/462. The word 'dux' should not be understood technically here; the offending general could have been a *magister militum*.

ANONYMVS 57 ?dux (in Illyricum) c. 460/467

He commanded cavalry in Anthemius 3's army at the siege of Serdica, against the Huns under Hormidac; he deserted to Hormidac when battle was joined, but after Anthemius won the victory he was executed by the Huns as the price of peace; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* II 280-306 (styled 'dux' in *v.* 294; allusion to cavalry in *v.* 286). He was possibly a Hun himself (the phrase 'socius tuus' in *v.* 281 suggests that he was not a Roman but perhaps a barbarian federate). The word 'dux' is not necessarily technical.

For the date, see Anthemius 3.

ANONYMVS 58 comes (et dux Libyarum?) ?V

Ὁ μεγαλοπρ(επέστατος) καὶ ἀνδρειότατος κόμης; his presence at Darnis (in Libya Inferior) was alluded to in a letter to Heraclammon 2; *P. Oxy.* 1163. To judge by his titulature, he was the *dux Libyarum*.

ANONYMVS 59: dux Isauriae (VI 1674); = PLRE I, Anonymus 69.

ANONYMVS 60 dux (of Palaestina Prima) 402

Ὁ δούξ; in 402 he helped Cynegius 2 to suppress paganism at Gaza; Marc. Diac. *V. Porph.*, p. 63.2.

ANONYMVS 61 comes civitatis (Massiliensis) c. 470

Comes civitatis; mentioned by Sidonius among the important persons at Marseilles who had admitted to their circle a young adventurer called Amantius; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* VII 2.5.7 (c. 470).

ANONYMVS 62 comes (West) I. IV/E.V

Vir laudabilis comes; correspondent of St Augustine; Aug. *Ep.* 244.

ANONYMVS 63 comes (West) M.V

. . . comitis ordinis *primi*? . . . ; concerned apparently with building activities at Rome and contemporary with Auchenus Bassus 8 (*cos.* 431); VI 1791 hortis Justinianeis.

ANONYMVS 64

comes (East) IV/VI

A fragment of an inscription from Salamis in Cyprus, communicated by T. B. Mitford, reads: . . . [τοῦ ἀ]γνοῦ κόμητος καὶ ἀπὸ βικαρίας . . . It is not clear if the whole fragment is part of one man's titulature or not. In either case, the sense of the last two words is obscure; if it means 'former *vicarius*', one would expect ἀπὸ βικαρίου, while the adjective from *vicarius*, i.e. βικαριανός, would give e.g. ἀπὸ βικαριανῆς [ταξέως]. See now Addenda, s.n. Eustorgius.

ANONYMVS 65

v.sp., ?primicerius IV/VI

. . . v.c. et spect., primi ord. primicerius?; named on the same inscription as a PVR (= Anonymus 16); VI 1786 from the Church of St Cecilia. The office is uncertain, but the *primicerius notariorum* would have the rank of *spectabilis*; cf. Jones, *LRE* II 573-5.

ANONYMVS 66

tribunus (et notarius?) (West) 412-417

An acquaintance of Rutilius Namatianus when Rutilius was *magister officiorum* (in 412), he helped him on his journey at Pisa in 417 (praebet equos, offert etiam carpenta tribunus ex commilitio carus et ipse mihi, officiis regerem cum regia tecta magister armigerasque pii principis excubias); Rut. Nam. *de red. suo* I 560-64. He was either *tribunus et notarius* or possibly *tribunus* in one of the *scholae*.

ANONYMVS 67: (IX 1596 = D 5511); = *PLRE* I, Anonymus 65.

ANONYMVS 68

v.sp. (West) I. IV/E V

Vir spectabilis frater noster; he and Felix 3 had written to St Augustine about an orphan girl; Aug. *Ep.* 252.

ANONYMVS 69

v.sp. (West) M V

Paternal uncle of Proiectus 2; he and his brother were 'spectabiles'; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 4.1. Cf. Proiectus 1.

ANONYMVS 70

v.sp. (West) M V

Father of Proiectus 2; he and his brother were 'spectabiles'; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* II 4.1. Cf. Proiectus 1.

ANONYMVS 71: (IX 1597); = *PLRE* I, Anonymus 80.

ANONYMVS 72: (X 4); = *PLRE* I, Anonymus 81.

ANONYMVS 73: (x 213); = PLRE 1, Anonymus 82.

ANONYMVS 74: (*Eph. Ep.* viii 786); = PLRE 1, Anonymus 87.

ANONYMVS 75 governor (consularis) of Sicily 400

Addressee of a letter from Symmachus on his return to Rome after leaving the province; his conduct is praised; *Symm. Ep.* ix 75. For the date, see Seeck, *Symm.*, ccvii.

ANONYMVS 76 governor of Apulia 401

Editioni nostrae fortuna consuluit, quae te regendae Apuliae voluit admovere; asked to assist the transport of bears for the praetorian games of Symmachus 10; *Symm. Ep.* ix 135.

ANONYMVS 77 consularis Piceni 458

Unnamed *consularis Piceni* mentioned in a law of Majorian; *Nov. Maior.* 5 (a. 458 Sept. 4).

ANONYMVS 78 consularis (of Palaestina Prima) 402

Ὁ ὑπατικός; in 402 he helped Cynegius 2 to suppress paganism at Gaza; *Marc. Diac. V. Porph.*, p. 63.2.

ANONYMVS 79 governor (praeses) of Euphratensis L V/E VI

Addressee of a letter from Dionysius of Antioch; styled ἡ σὴ μεγαλοπρέπεια; his conduct of the administration is flattered (αἱ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἐνδόξως μετιόντες, ὡσπερ ὑμεῖς); *Dion. Ant. Ep.* 8 (addressed τῷ ἀρχοντι Ἱεραπόλεως; i.e. to the governor of Euphratensis).

ANONYMVS 80 governor (praeses) of Mesopotamia 504/505

'The emperor (= Anastasius) also gave them the governor whom they asked for' (i.e. the people and clergy of Amida through their embassy to Constantinople in 504/5); *Josh. Styl.* 83. The name of the governor is not recorded.

ANONYMVS 81 governor (praeses) of Arabia c. 458

The phylarch of the Saracens, Terebon 1, was arrested at Bostra by the governor (ὑπὸ τοῦ τὴν αὐτόθι ἀρχὴν διέποντος); *Cyr. Scyth. V Euth.* 34. Bostra was the metropolis of the province of Arabia.

ANONYMVS 82 governor (consularis) of Phoenice c. 490

Uncle of Anastasius 3; he was governor of Phoenice; *Zach. V Sev.*, p. 84. For the date, see Anastasius.

ANONYMVS 83

governor of Libya E VI

Grandson of the PPO Marinus 7 by his daughter; father of Bassianus. He was made governor of Libya although young (but evidently of age to have a son old enough to become governor, see Bassianus) and of frivolous character; his administration was corrupt and unjust, surpassed only by his son who succeeded him; Joh. Ant. fr. 216 = Suid. A 2077 (ἐδέδοντο (sc. the cities of Libya) θυγατριδῶ Μαρίνου ἐς ἡγεμονίαν, ἀνδρὶ νέῳ καὶ πολὺ τὸ κοῦθον κεκτημένῳ· καὶ μετ' ἐκείνον αὐθις Βασιανῶ τῶ παιδί).

ANONYMVS 84

(v.c.); advocate (West) 399/400

Son of Proculus Gregorius (*PLRE* 1); commended by Symmachus to the PPO Messalla Avienus 3 in 399/400 for enrolment among the advocates in his court (cupit foro tuo non obscurus ortu actor accedere); Symm. *Ep.* vii 88 (a. 399/400).

ANONYMVS 85: (vi 32082a); = *PLRE* I, Anonymus 170.

ANONYMVS 86: (xiii 3692); = *PLRE* I, Anonymus 155.

ANONYMVS 87

citizen of Narbo L IV/E V

A native of Narbo; he followed a secular career under Theodosius I, became an intimate of Athaulfus at Narbo (c. 414), and later visited the Holy Land as a pilgrim, where Orosius heard him at Bethlehem conversing with St Jerome (in 415); Oros. vii 43.4 (ego quoque ipse virum quendam Narbonensem inlustris sub Theodosio militiae, etiam religiosum prudentemque et gravem, apud Bethleem oppidum Palaestinae beatissimo Hieronymo presbytero referentem audivi, se familiarissimum Athaulfo apud Narbonam fuisse).

He could be identical with Ingenius.

ANONYMVS 88

(v.c.) 395

Son of Protadius (= Protadius 1, in *PLRE* 1); a young man at Rome in 395 when Symmachus met him and praised his eloquence (eloquentissimus iuvenis); he was older than Q. Fabius Memmius Symmachus 10 (therefore born before 384); Symm. *Ep.* iv 20.2 (a. 395).

ANONYMVS 89

(v.c.) ?397

Son of Thalassus 1; in ?397 he was granted exemption by the

senate from his senatorial obligations (*Thalassi filius dignitatis nostrae muneribus exemptus est*); *Symm. Ep.* v 58.

ANONYMVS 90 (v.c.); son of Sallustius 398

Younger son of Sallustius (= Sallustius 4, in *PLRE* 1); in 398 he invited Symmachus to his wedding at Ostia; *Symm. Ep.* vi 35.

ANONYMVS 91 (?v.c.) 401/402

Son of Poemenius and brother of Nemesius 1; while a student at Rome with his brother, he died; *Symm. Ep.* iv 56, ix 54 (both a. 402). The family was Gallic, and perhaps noble.

ANONYMI 92 (vv.cc.) (?East) E V

Sons of Marcellus (= Marcellus 7 in *PLRE* 1; writer on medicine); they were addressed in the opening pages of Marcellus' book *De Medicamentis*.

ANONYMVS 93 (v.c.) (West) 407

Of noble birth; son-in-law of Iulianus 4 (*nobilissimus gener*); *Jer. Ep.* 118.2 (a. 407).

ANONYMVS 94 (?v.c.) 411

Wealthy land-owner of Hippo; he lived at Carthage and was acquainted with Volusianus 6 and Marcellinus 10; *Aug. Ep.* 136.3 (a. 411; *eximius Hipponiensis regionis possessor et dominus* - so styled by Marcellinus).

ANONYMVS 95 (v.c.); father of the emperor Avitus E/M V

Father of the emperor Eparchius Avitus 5; probably descended from Philagrius (= Philagrius 4, in *PLRE* 1); *Sid. Ap. Carm.* vii 156-7, 165-71. The family were Gallic aristocrats.

Possibly identical with Agricola 1 (PPO 418).

ANONYMVS 96 (v.c.); bishop (?in Gaul) E/M V

Grandfather of Proiectus 2 (who was 'domi nobilis'); he was a bishop (*praestantissimus sacerdos*); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* ii 4.1. The family were Gallic aristocrats, and the bishopric was presumably in Gaul. A bishop Proiectus, see unknown, was deposed by Hilarius of Arles for illness in 445; *Leo, Ep.* 10. To judge by the name and date, he could be the same as the grandfather of Proiectus v.c., but the name was not uncommon in this period.

- ANONYMVS 97 (v.c.) (East) M V
 Brother of Apollonius 3; he married the daughter of Saturninus 3 after the death of her former husband Rufus 1; Prisc. fr. 18.
- ANONYMVS 98 brother of Sidonius Apollinaris M V
 Brother of Sidonius Apollinaris 6; educated under the care of Faustus, bishop of Riez; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xvi 71-7.
- ANONYMVS 99 (v.c.) M V
 Stepfather of Donidius *v.sp.*; he had recently died, and the estate of Eborolacum then passed out of the possession of Donidius' family; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iii 5.2 (after 469).
- ANONYMVS 100 (v.c.) M V
 Brother of Lympidius of Narbo, alluded to as affording a pattern of hospitality which his brother was following; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiii 475-7.
- ANONYMVS 101 (v.c.) M V
 Father of Aper; he was an Aeduan (i.e. from Autun or its vicinity); Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 21.2.
- ANONYMVS 102 (v.c.) M V
 Son-in-law of Paeonius 2; he was of nobler birth than Paeonius (*familia superior*) but Paeonius gave a generous dowry with his daughter; Sidonius regarded him with respect; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* i 11.5.7.
- ANONYMVS 103 (v.c.); a priest M/L V
 Son of Germanicus *v.sp.*; he became a priest; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 13.4 (after 469).
- ANONYMVS 104 (v.c.) L V
 A wealthy Gallic senator; father of Fl. Felix 20; he died when his son was a boy; Cass. *Var.* ii 1-3 (a. 511).
- Anonymus 105 *scriniarius epistularum* (West) 398/401
 Son of a friend of Symmachus, he served in the *scrinium epistularum* (*fungitur militia in scriniis litterarum*); commended by Symmachus to Patroinus in 398/401; Symm. *Ep.* vii 124. For the date, cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, cxc.

- Anonymus 106 palatinus V/VI
 Palatinus; perhaps a *primicerius* (*primiciri qui fuit insignis in ministerio?*); XIII 2479 Ambarri.
- Anonymus 107 ?notarius (West) c. 468
 Secretary (*scriba*) of Arvandus PPO; at the latter's trial he confirmed that an incriminating letter to Euric had been composed by Arvandus; Sid. Ap. Ep. 17.5.
- Anonymus 108 assessor of the augustal prefect 482/490
 Assessor of the *praefectus augustalis* Entrechius 2; an open pagan, he was with difficulty rescued by Entrechius from angry Christians at Alexandria; Zach. V. Sev., pp. 25-6.
- Anonymus 109 ?tribunus (in Britain) c. 444
 Vir tribuniciae potestatis; he had a blind daughter whom bishop Germanus of Auxerre cured during a visit to Britain (in c. 444); Constantius, V. Germani 15.
- Anonymus 110 military officer ?468
 Husband of Anthusa 1; he held a military ἀρχὴ and was sent to a war in Sicily (presumably in 468); Dam. Epit. Phot. 69. See Anthusa.
- Anonymus 111: (XIII 5385); = PLRE 1, Anonymus 194.
- Anonymus 112: (VI 32947); = PLRE 1, Anonymus 198.
- Anonymus 113: (VI 37279 = D 9212); = PLRE 1, Anonymus 219.
- Anonymus 114 father of the emperor Majorian E/M V
 Father of the emperor Majorian, alluded to in Sid. Ap. Carm. v 116-25: hunc (= Maiorianus, MVM in 379, in PLRE 1) socerum pater huius (i.e. of the emperor Majorian) habet, vir clarus et uno culmine militiae semper contentus, ut unum casibus in dubiis iunctus sequeretur amicum. Non semel oblatis temptavit fascibus illum Aetio rapere aula suo, sed perstitit ille, maior honoratis: coepit pretiosior esse sic pretio non capta fides. Erat ille quod olim quaestor consulibus: tractabat publica iure aera suo: tantumque modum servabat ut illum narraret rumor iam rebus parcere nati.
 He was a friend and loyal follower of Fl. Aetius 7; he married the daughter (= Anonyma 7) of Maiorianus MVM a. 379 (PLRE 1) and was father of the emperor Majorian.

It is clear that he held a financial office under Aetius 7 (MVM) and remained in it in spite of offers of appointments at the imperial court. He seems therefore to have been *numerarius* in the *officium* of the *magister militum*; on the status of these officials, cf. Jones, *LRE* II 597-9, and see Leo and Remigius in *PLRE* I.

Anonymus 115 Roman envoy to Persia ?420/422

Πρεσβευτής Ῥωμαίων; envoy to Persia under Theodosius II; he tried to save the deacon Benjamin who had been imprisoned for two years for preaching Christianity; Theod. *HE* v 39. The occasion of the embassy is not given (it was *περι ἐτέρων τῶν*), but the allusion to a recent persecution of Christians suggests that it may have been c. 420/422 in connection with the war between Rome and Persia.

Anonymus 116 advocate (at Milan) L V/E VI

Father of Fidelis; once a distinguished advocate at Milan; Cass. *Var.* VIII 19 (a. 527/8; *origo eius* (sc. of Fidelis) *hereditarias sibi litteras vindicavit, cuius pater ita in Mediolanensi foro resplenduit, ut et trino fratrum et Tulliano caespite pullularet*).

Anonymus 117 ?Alan federate 402

Gentis praefectus Alanae; chief of Alan federates in Stilicho's army at Pollentia; killed in the battle; Claud. *de bello Get.* 581-93.

Not to be confused with the Alan said to have let Alaric escape capture in Claud. *de vi cons. Hon.* 223-5, an event which occurred later than the battle of Pollentia.

Anonymus 118 king of the Alans 414/415

King (rex) of the Alani who in 414/415 as allies of the Visigoths laid siege to Bazas; he was a former acquaintance of Paulinus of Pella (*PLRE* I) who induced him to desert the Visigoths and help the people of Bazas instead; he gave his wife and favourite son to the Romans as hostages; Paulin. *Euch.* 343-98. He was apparently a Christian (cf. *Euch.* 375 *auxiliante Deo, cuius iam munus habebat*), and so is not to be identified with Goar.

Anonymi 119 sons of Promotus (East) L IV

The two sons of Promotus (*PLRE* I); they grew up with the children of Theodosius I at Constantinople; one of them in 395 was bringing up at his home there the daughter of Bauto (*PLRE* I), Aelia Eudoxia I; Zos. v 3.2ff.

ANONYMA 1

Anonymus 120 Gallic poet E/M V

Unnamed Gallic poet; with Quintianus and Merobaudes he was the most distinguished poet of his day; a native of Cahors, he served under Bonifatius 3 and Sebastianus 3, and possibly visited Athens (although the words of *vv.* 281-2, *natales puer horruit Cadurcos plus Pandionias amans Athenas*, may allude rather to his inclinations as a poet); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* IX 277-88.

Anonymus 121 doctor (at Carthage) 429/430

Archiatrus; with Darius 2 (probably at Carthage), he sent medicines to St Augustine; Aug. *Ep.* 230.6 (a. 429/30).

Anonymus 122 father of Germanicus; a bishop M V

Father of Germanicus *v.sp.*, he was a bishop; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* IV 19.4. The family was Gallic and presumably he was a bishop in Gaul.

Anonymi 123 brothers of Theoderic Strabo 481

Two brothers of Theoderic Strabo 5; they accompanied him into Greece in 481 and after his death ruled jointly with their nephew Recitach until he had them murdered and reigned alone; Joh. Ant. fr. 211.5.

Anonymus 124 Isaurian rebel 492

Brother of Indes; an Isaurian rebel captured by troops of Anastasius in 492; Joh. Mal. fr. 37 (= *Exc. de ins.*, p. 168).

Anonymus 125 ?E VI

Son-in-law of Alethius 2 (*v.c.*); XII 2660 = *ILCV* 148 Alba Helvia (Viennensis).

Anonymus (= Mythographus Vaticanus primus) 126 ?V/VII

The unknown author of a collection of pagan fables; his date was later than Orosius; cf. Schanz-Hosius IV 2, pp. 242-45.

ANONYMA 1 daughter of Rufinus I. IV

Daughter of Rufinus (= Rufinus 18, PPO Orientis 392-5; in *PLRE* I); in 395 he planned to marry her to the emperor Arcadius, but was foiled by Eutropius 1; Zos. v 1.4-5, 8. After her father's death she and her mother were allowed to retire to Jerusalem, where they spent the remainder of their lives; Zos. v 8.2-3.

ANONYMA 2 (c.f.) (West) 396/397

Matrona; heiress of Ampelius (*PLRE* 1); in 396/7 she owned a *domus* at Rome situated 'sub clivo Salutis' which was the subject of a law-suit; Symm. *Ep.* v 54, cf. 66 (Ampelii illustris memoriae viri necessitudines incessuntur lite privata). For the date, cf. Seeck, *Symm.*, clv-clvi.

ANONYMA 3 (c.f.) 397

Wife of Patroinus; in ill health in 397 when Symmachus suggested that she seek a cure in Rome; Symm. *Ep.* viii 19.2.

ANONYMA 4 (c.f.) 399

Relative of Apollodorus 2; she was in Rome in 399 and intended to visit Apollodorus (in Africa); Symm. *Ep.* ix 14.

ANONYMA 5: (xiii 3675); = *PLRE* 1, Anonyma 23.

ANONYMA 6 (c.f.) mother of Fl. Aetius L IV/E V

Wife of Gaudentius 5, mother of Fl. Aetius 7; she was a wealthy Italian lady of noble birth (*mater Itala, nobilis ac locuples femina*); Greg. Tur. *HF* ii 8 (citing Renatus Profuturus Frigeridus).

Anonyma 7 mother of the emperor Majorian L IV/E V

Daughter of the MVM Maiorianus (in *PLRE* 1), wife of Anonymus 114, mother of the emperor Maiorianus; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* v 107-16.

ANONYMA 8 (c.f.) (East) 400

Daughter of Nebridius and Salvina (both in *PLRE* 1); in 400 she lived at Constantinople in the palace, still a child, and was a favourite of the emperor and empress, Arcadius and Eudoxia; Jer. *Ep.* 79.6 (a. 400).

ANONYMAE 9 daughters of Aradius Rufinus 401/402

In 401/2 the daughters of the former PVR Rufinus (=Aradius Rufinus 11, PVR a. 376; in *PLRE* 1) complained that their property in Apulia was overtaxed and Symmachus wrote to the CSL on their behalf; Symm. *Ep.* vii 126.

ANONYMA 10 (c.f.) L IV/E V

Daughter of Fl. Afranius Syagrius (*PLRE* 1); mother of Tonantius Ferreolus; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiv 36, *Ep.* i 7.4, vii 12.1.

ANONYMA 11 (c.f.) E V

A descendant of Fl. Iovinus, the consul of 367 (*PLRE* 1), she married Consentius 1; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxiii 170-4 (*huic summi ingenii viro* (i.e. Consentio) simulque summae nobilitatis atque formae iuncta est femina, quae domum ad mariti prisci insignia transferens Iovini implevit trabeis larem sophistae).

ANONYMA 12 (c.f.); mother of the emperor Avitus E/M V

Mother of the emperor Eparchius Avitus 5; she was of noble birth (*generosa puerpera*); Sid. Ap. *Carm.* vii 164-5.

ANONYMAE 13 (?cc.ff.) M V

Sisters of Avitus 1 and relations of Sidonius Apollinaris 6; one sister died in c. 470/471 bequeathing the estate of Cuticiacum to the other sister and to Avitus; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iii 1-3 (c. 472).

ANONYMA 14 (c.f.) M V

Native of the Auvergne; daughter of Fronto and Auspicia, and sister of Frontina; she married an Aeduan (= Anonymus 101) and was mother of Aper, but died while her son was still a child; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 21.2-4 (c. 472).

ANONYMA 15 widow of Optantius M/L V

Widow of Optantius; she gave her consent when Proiectus 2 sought her daughter's hand in marriage; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* ii 4.2 (a. 461/7).

ANONYMA 16 (c.f.); daughter of Optantius M/L V

Daughter of Optantius v.c., after whose death she became a ward of Sagittarius; Sidonius wrote to the latter for his approval of her proposed marriage to Proiectus 2; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* ii 4.2 (a. 461/7).

ANONYMA 17 (c.f.) 474

Grandmother of Roscia, still alive in 474; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 16.5. She was the mother either of Sidonius Apollinaris or of his wife Papianilla; if the latter, she was the widow of the emperor Eparchius Avitus 5.

ANONYMA 18 (c.f.) M V

Wife of Pontius Leontius 30; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xxii 194-6. Presumably mother of Paulinus 10.

- ANONYMA 19 (c.f.) M V
 Wife of Thaumastus 1; she died in 473/474; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* v 6.1. Presumably mother of Thaumastus 2.
- ANONYMA 20 daughter of Paeonius M V
 Daughter of Paeonius 2; by means of a generous dowry he secured for her a marriage above her station; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* i 11.5.
- ANONYMA 21 (c.f.) M V
 She was the daughter of Saturninus 3; Prisc. fr. 8, 13, 18, Joh. Ant. fr. 198. In 449, after her father's death, she was sought in marriage by Attila's secretary Constantius 7 and promised to him by the emperor Theodosius II; Prisc. fr. 8, Joh. Ant. fr. 198. However she was carried off by Zeno 6 who married her to his own supporter Rufus 1; Prisc. fr. 13, cf. fr. 18 (wife of Rufus). Rufus died soon afterwards, and she then married the brother of Apollonius 3 (= Anonymus 97); Prisc. fr. 18.
- ANONYMA 22 (c.f.); wife of Ecdicius M V
 Wife of Ecdicius 3; Sid. Ap. *Carm.* xx 3.
- ANONYMA 23 (c.f.) M V
 Wife of Vectius; she died while their only child, a daughter, was still an infant; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 9.4.
- ANONYMA 24 (c.f.) M/L V
 Daughter of Vectius *v. inl.*; brought up by her father after her mother's early death; Sid. Ap. *Ep.* iv 9.4 (after 469).
- ANONYMA 25 (?c.f.) ?E VI
 Daughter (pia filia) of Alethius 2 (*v. c.*); XII 2660 = *ILCV* 148 Alba Helvia (Viennensis).
- ANONYMA 26 wife of Calliopius E VI
 Wife of Calliopius 6, a monophysite, addressee of a letter from Severus of Antioch correcting her on a point of doctrine about which she had written to him; Sev. Ant. *Ep. Sel.* vii 7 (a. 513/518).
- ANONYMA 27 (?c.f.); wife of Theudis E/M VI
 A member of a wealthy Spanish family, she was herself extremely rich and owned extensive property in Spain; she married Theudis,

ANONYMA 30

who drew a bodyguard 2,000 strong from her estates; *Proc. BG* 12. 50-1 (she was οὐ γένους μέντοι Οὐσιγιόθων, ἀλλ' ἐξ οἰκίας τῶν τινος ἐπιχωρίων εὐδαίμονος).

Anonyma 28 sister of Stilicho L IV/E V
 Sister of Stilicho (*PLRE* 1); wife of Bathanarius; *Zos.* v 37.6.

Anonyma (?Palladia) 29 wife of Simplicius M V
 Descendant of a family of Palladii distinguished as bishops and professors, she married Simplicius 9 and they had two sons (*uxor illi de Palladiorum stirpe descendit, qui aut litterarum aut altarium cathedras cum sui ordinis laude tenuerunt*); *Sid. Ap. Ep.* vii 9.24. The family probably belonged to Bourges (cf. Simplicius) and her father may have been Palladius, formerly bishop of Bourges. See Palladius 14.

Anonyma 30 V/VI
 Uxor nobelis (sic); wife of Hodericus whom she outlived; XIII 3683 = *ILCV* 444 Trier.

FASTI CONSVLARES (395-527)

- 395 Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius :: Anicius Probinus (both West)
- 396 Arcadius A. III (East) :: Honorius A. III (West)
- 397 Fl. Caesarius (East) :: Nonius Atticus Maximus (West)
- 398 Honorius A. III (West) :: Fl. Eutychianus (East)
- 399 Eutropius (East) :: Fl. Mallius Theodorus (West)
- 400 Fl. Stilicho I (West) :: Aurelianus (East)
- 401 Fl. Vincentius (West) :: Fl. Fravitta (East)
- 402 Arcadius A. v (East) :: Honorius A. v (West)
- 403 Theodosius II A. I (East) :: Fl. Rumoridus (West)
- 404 Honorius A. vi (West) :: Aristaenetus (East)
- 405 Fl. Stilicho II (West) :: Anthemius (East)
- 406 Arcadius A. vi (East) :: Fl. Anicius Petronius Probus (West)
- 407 Honorius A. vii (West) :: Theodosius II A. II (East)
- 408 Anicius Auchenius Bassus (West) :: Fl. Philippus (?East or West)
- 409 Honorius A. viii (West) :: Theodosius II A. III (East)
:: Constantinus A. I (in Gaul)
- 410 Varanes (East) without a colleague
(In Rome, under Attalus, the consul was Tertullus)
- 411 Theodosius II A. III (East) without a colleague
- 412 Honorius A. ix (West) :: Theodosius II A. v (East)
- 413 Heraclianus (West) :: Fl. Lucius (East)
- 414 Fl. Constantius (West) :: Constans (East)
- 415 Honorius A. x (West) :: Theodosius II A. vi (East)
- 416 Theodosius II A. vii (East) :: Fl. Iunius Quartus Palladius (West)
- 417 Honorius A. xi (West) :: Fl. Constantius II (West)
- 418 Honorius A. xii (West) :: Theodosius II A. viii (East)
- 419 Fl. Monaxius (East) :: Fl. Plinta (East)
- 420 Theodosius II A. ix (East) :: Fl. Constantius III (West)
- 421 Agricola (West) :: Fl. Eustathius (East)
- 422 Honorius A. xiii (West) :: Theodosius II A. x (East)
- 423 Fl. Avitus Marinianus (West) :: Asclepiodotus (East)
- 424 Victor (East)
(In the West, under Ioannes, the consul was Fl. Castinus)
- 425 Theodosius II A. xi (East) :: Placidus Valentinianus I (West)
(In Italy the usurper Ioannes was consul)

- 426 Theodosius II A. XII (East) :: Placidus Valentinianus III A. II (West)
- 427 Fl. Hierius (East) :: Fl. Ardabur (East)
- 428 Fl. Constantius Felix (West) :: Fl. Taurus (East)
- 429 Fl. Florentius (East) :: Fl. Dionysius (East)
- 430 Theodosius II A. XIII (East) :: Valentinianus III A. III (West)
- 431 Fl. Anicius Auchenius Bassus (West) :: Fl. Antiochus (East)
- 432 Fl. Aetius (West) :: Valerius (East)
- 433 Theodosius II A. XIV (East) :: Petronius Maximus (West)
- 434 Fl. Ardabur Aspar (West) :: Fl. Ariobindus (East)
- 435 Theodosius II A. XV (East) :: Valentinianus III A. IV (West)
- 436 Fl. Anthemius Isidorus (East) :: Fl. Senator (East)
- 437 Fl. Aetius II (West) :: Fl. Sigisvultus (West)
- 438 Theodosius II A. XVI (East) :: Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus (West)
- 439 Theodosius II A. XVII (East) :: Festus (West)
- 440 Valentinianus III A. V (West) :: Fl. Anatolius (East)
- 441 Fl. Taurus Seleucus Cyrus (East) without a colleague
- 442 Fl. Dioscorus (West) :: Fl. Eudoxius (East)
- 443 Petronius Maximus II (West) :: Fl. Paterius (West)
- 444 Theodosius II A. XVIII (East) :: Fl. Albinus (West)
- 445 Valentinianus III A. VI (West) :: Nomus (East)
- 446 Fl. Aetius III (West) :: Symmachus (West)
- 447 Calepius (West) :: Ardabur iunior (East)
- 448 Fl. Rufius Praetextatus Postumianus (West) :: Fl. Zeno (East)
- 449 Fl. Astyrius (West) :: Fl. Florentius Romanus Protogenes (East)
- 450 Valentinianus III A. VII (West) :: Gennadius Avienus (West)
- 451 Marcianus A. (East) :: Valerius Faltonius Adelfius (West)
- 452 Fl. Bassus Herculanus (West) :: Fl. Sporacius (East)
- 453 (Fl. Rufius?) Opilio (West) :: Ioannes Vincomalus (East)
- 454 Fl. Aetius (East) :: Studius (East)
- 455 Valentinianus III A. VIII (West) :: Anthemius (East)
- 456 Ioannes (East) :: Varanes (East)
(In the West the consul was the emperor Eparchius Avitus)
- 457 Fl. Constantinus II (East) :: Fl. Rufus (East)
- 458 Maiorianus A. (West) :: Leo A. I (East)
- 459 Fl. Ricimer (West) :: Iulius Patricius (East)
- 460 Magnus (West) :: Apollonius (East)
- 461 Fl. Severinus (West) :: Fl. Dagalaiphus (East)
- 462 Libius Severus A. (West) :: Leo A. II (East)
- 463 Fl. Caecina Decius Basilius (West) :: Fl. Vivianus (East)

- 464 Fl. Rusticius (East) :: Anicius Olybrius (East)
 465 Fl. Basiliscus (East) :: Herminericus (East)
 466 Leo A. III (East) :: Tatianus (East)
 467 Pusaeus (East) :: Ioannes (East)
 468 Anthemius A. II (West) without a colleague
 469 Fl. Marcianus (West) :: Fl. Zeno (East)
 470 Fl. Messius Phoebus Severus (West) :: Fl. Iordanes (East)
 471 Leo A. IV (East) :: Caelius Aconius Probianus (West)
 472 Fl. Rufius Postumius Festus (West) :: Fl. Marcianus II (East)
 473 Leo A. V (East) without a colleague
 474 Leo iunior (East) without a colleague
 475 Zeno A. II (East) without a colleague
 476 Basiliscus A. II (East) :: Armatus (East)
 477 (No consuls)
 478 Illus (East) without a colleague
 479 Zeno A. III (East) without a colleague
 480 Fl. Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius iunior (West) without a
 colleague
 481 Rufius Achilius Maecius Placidus (West) without a colleague
 482 Severinus iunior (West) :: Fl. Appalius Illus Trocundes (East)
 483 Anicius Acilius Aginatus Faustus iunior (West) without a
 colleague
 484 Decius Marius Venantius Basilius (West) :: Fl. Theodericus
 (East)
 485 Q. Aurelius Memmius Symmachus iunior (West) without a
 colleague
 486 Caecina Mavortius Basilius Decius (West) :: Fl. Longinus (East)
 487 Fl. Nar. Manlius Boethius (West) without a colleague
 488 Claudius Iulius Ecclesius Dynamius (West) :: Rufius Achilius
 Sividius (West)
 489 (Petronius) Probinus (West) :: Fl. Eusebius (East)
 490 Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus iunior (West) :: Fl. Longinus II
 (East)
 491 Olybrius (East) without a colleague
 492 Anastasius A. I (East) :: Fl. Rufus (East)
 493 (?Faustus) Albinus iunior (West) :: Fl. Eusebius II (East)
 494 Fl. Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius (West) :: Fl. Praesidius
 (West)
 495 Fl. Viator (West) without a colleague
 496 Paulus (East) (for the West, see Speciosus I)
 497 Anastasius A. II (East) without a colleague
 498 Paulinus (West) :: Ioannes Scytha (East)

FASTI

- 499 Fl. Ioannes *qui et* Gibbus (East) without a colleague
 500 Fl. Patricius (East) :: Fl. Hypatius (East)
 501 Fl. Avienus iunior (West) :: Pompeius (East)
 502 Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus iunior (West) :: Fl. Probus
 (East)
 503 Volusianus (West) :: Fl. Dexicrates (East)
 504 Fl. Rufius Petronius Nicomachus Cethegus (West) without a
 colleague
 505 Fl. Theodorus (West) :: Sabinianus (East)
 506 Fl. Ennodius Messala (West) :: Fl. Areobindus Dagalaifus
 Areobindus (East)
 507 Anastasius A. III (East) :: Venantius (West)
 508 Basilius Venantius iunior (West) :: Celer (East)
 509 Fl. Inportunus (West) without a colleague
 510 Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius iunior (West) without a
 colleague
 511 Fl. Felix (West) :: Fl. Secundinus (East)
 512 Fl. Paulus (East) :: Moschianus (East)
 513 Fl. Probus (West) :: Fl. Taurus Clementinus Armonius
 Clementinus (East)
 514 Fl. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator (West) without a
 colleague
 515 Procopius Anthemius (East) :: Florentius (West)
 516 Fl. Petrus (West) without a colleague
 517 Fl. Agapitus (West) :: Fl. Anastasius Paulus Probus Sabinianus
 Pompeius Anastasius (East)
 518 Fl. Anastasius Paulus Probus Moschianus Probus Magnus
 (East) without a colleague
 519 Iustinus A. I (East) :: Fl. Eutharicus Cilliga (West)
 520 Fl. Rusticius (West) :: Fl. Vitalianus (East)
 521 Fl. Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus I (East) :: Valerius (West)
 522 Fl. Symmachus (West) :: Fl. Boethius (West)
 523 Fl. Maximus (West) without a colleague
 524 Iustinus A. II (East) :: (?Fl. Rufius) Venantius Opilio (West)
 525 Fl. Probus iunior (West) :: Fl. Theodorus Philoxenus
 Soterichus Philoxenus (East)
 526 Fl. Anicius Olybrius (?East or West) without a colleague
 527 Vettius Agorius Basilius Mavortius (West) without a colleague

HONORARY CONSULS

475/80 Epinicus	before 506 Areobindus 1
479 Adamantius 2	before 511 Clementinus
c. 484 Leontius 17	514 Ioannes 60
484 Marsus 2	518 Strategius 9
484 Iustinianus 5	before 520 Vitalianus 2
M/L V Florus 3	521 Theodorus 57
M/L V Isaac 1	before 527 Proculus 5
?L V Fl. Felix 17	before 529 Demosthenes 4
?M V/VI Iulianus 17	E VI Iulianus 26
?L V/VI Aquila 1	E VI Leontius 23
L V/E VI Marianus 3	E VI Leontius 27
L V/E VI Marinianus 2	E VI Ioannes 68
L V/VI Nero 2	E/M VI Germanus 4
497 Apion 1	c. 508 Chlodovechus
498 Ioannes 45	

PRAEFECTI PRAETORIO GALLIARVM

Hilarius 1	396 March 19–Dec. 28
Theodorus 9	396/397
Vincentius 6	397 Dec. 18–400 Dec. 9
Andromachus 1	401 June 25
Claudius Postumus Dardanus	401/404 or 406/407
Petronius 1	402/408
Romulianus 2	404 April 22–405 Aug. 6
Fl. Macrobius Longinianus (?Gaul or Italy)	406 Jan. 11–March 24
Limenius 2	(?407–)408 Aug. 13
Apollinaris 1 (under Constantine III)	408/409
Decimius Rusticus 9 (under Constan- tine III and Iovinus)	c. 409–spring 413
Claudius Postumus Dardanus (II)	412 Dec. 7–spring 413
Agricola 1 (?Gaul or Italy)	before 418
Iulius! 3	418
Agricola 1 (II)	418 April 17–May 23
Exuperantius 2	424
Amatius	425 July 9
Auxiliaris 1	435 Jan./437 Dec.
Eparchius Avitus 5	439
Fl. Albinus 10 (?PPO)	440 summer

FASTI

Marcellus 2	?441-443
Anonymus 6	448-449
Tonantius Ferreolus	451-452/453
Priscus Valerianus 8	before 456
Camillus (?Gaul or Italy)	before 456/457
Paeonius 2	456-457
Magnus 2	late 458
Arvandus	464-468
Magnus Felix 21	469
Eutropius 3	?470
Polemius 2	?471-472
Aurelianus 5 or Protadius 2	473 April 29
Petrus Marcellinus Felix Liberius 3 (under Theoderic)	510-534

PRAEFECTI PRAETORIO ITALIAE ET AFRICAE

Nummius Aemilianus Dexter 2	395 March 18-Nov. 1
Eusebius 4	395 Dec. 19-396 Dec. 23
Fl. Mallius Theodorus 64	397 Jan. 31-399 Jan. 20
(Valerius) Messalla 3 Avienus	399 Feb. 16-400 Nov. 27
Hadrianus	401 Feb. 27-405 Oct. 5
Fl. Macrobius Longinianus (?Gaul or Italy)	406 Jan. 11-March 24
Curtius	407 April 7-408 Feb. 3
Fl. Macrobius Longinianus	408 Aug. 13
Theodorus 9	408 Sept. 13-409 Jan. 15
Caecilianus 1	409 Jan. 21-Feb. 1
Iovius 3	409 April 1-June 26
Liberius 1	409 Nov. 26
Faustinus 1	410 Jan. 6-Aug. 15
Postumius Lampadius 7 (under Attalus)	409
Iovius 3 (under Attalus)	409/410
Melitius	410 Nov. 16-412 March 19
Ioannes 4	412 June 6-413 June 12
Seleucus (PPO Africae)	412 Jan. 30-March 6
Hadrianus	413 Aug. 3-414 March 3
Seleucus	414 April 3-415 Dec. 11
Fl. Iunius Quartus Palladius 19	416 Jan. 7-421 July 28
Ioannes 4	422 July 11
Fl. Avitus Marimianus 3	422 Nov. 3

FASTI

Venantius 1	423 March 9
Proculus 1	423 May 18
(Hil)arianus 1 PPO in Italy under Theodosius I or Theodosius II	
Fl. Anicius Auchenius Bassus 8	426 March 6-April 8
Rufius Antonius Agrypnius	
Volusianus 6	428 Feb. 26-429 June 11
Theodosius 8	430 Feb. 15
Nicomachus Flavianus 4	431 April 29-432 March 24
Petronius Maximus 22	?433
Fl. Anicius Auchenius Bassus 8	435 Aug. 3
Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus 8	437 Oct.-438 Dec. 25
Petronius Maximus 22	439 Aug. 28-441 Feb. 20
Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus 8	442 Aug. 13
Fl. Paterius 3	442 Sept. 27
Quadratianus 1	443 May 25
Fl. Albinus 10	443 Aug. 17-449 April
Firminus 2	449 June 17-452 June 29
Boethius 1	454
Storacius	454 Oct. 28
Fl. Caecina Decius Basilius 11	458 March 10-Nov. 6
Caelius Aconius Probianus 4	461/463
Fl. Caecina Decius Basilius 11	463 Feb. 20-465 Sept. 25
Lupercianus	468 Feb. 20-March 19
Publius Rufinus Valerius 11 (?PPO or PVR)	467/472
Felix Himelco	473 March 11-April 29
Pelagius 1	c. 477
Fl. Caecina Decius Maximus Basilius 12	483
Caecina Mavortius Basilius Decius 2	486 or before
Fl. Nar. Manlius Boethius 4	480/486
Petrus Marcellinus Felix Liberius 3	c. 493-500
Fl. Theodorus 62	500
Faustus Albinus 9	500/503?
Olybrius 5 (?PPO)	503
Cassiodorus 3	503/507
Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus 9	509-512
Anonymus 8 (?PPO)	?L V/E VI
Fl. Faustus 6	521/522 or 529
Venantius Opilio 5	before 524
Ioannes 67	before 527
Abundantius 3	526-527

FASTI

Rufius Magnus Faustus Avienus 2 527-528
 . . . rnius . . . anus V/VI

PRAEFECTI PRAETORIO ILLYRICI

Fl. Eutychianus 3	396 Feb. 24-397 April 1
Anatolius 1	397 June 7-399 Nov. 12
Clearchus 2	402/407
Iovius 3	407
Herculius 2	408 April 11-410 June 24
Leontius 5	412 Aug. 17-413 April 16
Strategius 3	415 Oct. 31
Philippus 2	420 Aug. 6-421 July 14
Nestorius 4	421/423 (?422 April 29)
Gessius 2	421/c. 443
Fl. Anthemius Isidorus 9	424 April 22-Oct. 10
Fl. Florentius 7 (?PPO Illyrici)	422/428
Antiochus 6	427 Oct. 14
Fl. Simplicius Reginus 4	435 Jan. 29-?Aug. 3
Eubulus	436 April 3
Leontius 10	?435/441
Thalassius 1	439 Aug. 11-Sept. 7
Fl. Valentinus Georgius Hippasias	439/442
Apraemius	441
Theodorus 21	444 Nov. 29
Hormisdas	448 Feb. 16
Salomo	449 April
Eulogius 4	before 451 Oct.
Valentinianus 1	452 March 13-July 18
Marianus 2	?M/L V
Eusebius 17	463 Feb. 20
Callicrates	468 Sept. 1-469 March 28
Heliodorus 5 (?PPO Illyrici or PVC)	c. 468/488
Aurelianus 5 or Protadius 2	473 April 29
Paulus 21	474 ?March 16
Ioannes 29	479
Fl. Ioannes Thomas 13	480/486
Spartiatius	491/518
Thomas 7	500 Nov. 17
Andreas 8	V/VI (?E VI)
Ioannes 62	517
Anonymus 10	519

Fl. Stephanus 25	521/522 or 529
Archelaus 5	before 524

PRAEFECTI PRAETORIO ORIENTIS

Fl. Rufinus 17	392 Sept. 10-395 Nov. 27
Fl. Caesarius 5	395 Nov. 30-397 July 1
Fl. Eutythianus 3	397 Sept. 4-399 July 25
Aurelianus 3	399 Aug. 17-Oct. 2
Fl. Eutythianus 3	399 Dec. 11-400 July 12
Fl. Caesarius 5	400 Dec. 8-403 June 11
Fl. Eutythianus 3	404 Feb. 3-405 June 11
Anthemius 1	405 July 10-414 April 18
Fl. Monaxius	414 May 10-Nov. 30
Aurelianus 3	414 Dec. 30-416 May 10
Fl. Monaxius	416 Aug. 26-420 May 27
Fl. Eustathius 12	420 Sept. 18-422 June 19
Asclepiodotus 1	423 Feb. 14-425 Feb. 1
Aetius 1	425 May 5
Hierius 2	425 Sept. 22-428 Feb. 20
Fl. Florentius 7	428 April 21-430 Feb. 11
Antiochus 7	430 Dec. 31-431 March 23
Rufinus 8	431 March/432 March
Hierius 2	432 March 28
Fl. Taurus 4	433 April 22-434 Dec. 15
Fl. Anthemius Isidorus 9	435 Jan. 29-436 Aug. 4
Darius 3	436 Aug. 28-437 ?Oct.
Fl. Florentius 7	438 Jan. 31-439 Nov. 26
Fl. Taurus Seleucus Cyrus 7	439 Dec. 6-441 Aug. 18
Eutythianus 2 (?PPO or PVC)	441/450
Fl. Florentius 7	?PPO twice in the 440s
Thomas 3	442 Feb. 25
Apollonius 2	442 Aug. 21-443 May 22
Zoilus 2	444 Feb. 26-July 20
Hermocrates	444 Nov. 29
Fl. Taurus 4	445 Feb. 17
Fl. Constantinus 22	447
Fl. Florentius Romanus Protogenes (PPO ?Orientis)	before 448
Antiochus 10	448
Fl. Florentius Romanus Protogenes	448 Nov.-449 April 14
Hormisdas	(?late 44 -)450 April 13

FASTI

Abgarus 2	before 451 Oct.
Parnassius 2	before 451 Oct.
Palladius 9	late 450-455 Aug. 1
Fl. Constantinus 22	456 March/April-July 18
Fl. Constantinus 22	459 March 3
Fl. Vivianus 2	459 Sept. 17-460 Feb. 1
Pusaecus	465 Nov. 9
Erythrius 1	466 Feb. 28-March 6
Pusaecus	467 April/468 Feb.
Nicostratus 1	468 Feb. 8-Sept. 1
Armasius	469 March 8-470 Jan. 1
Constantinus 8	471 Aug. 7-Dec. 27
Erythrius 1	472 Jan. 1-July 1
Dioscorus 5	472 July-475 Feb. 1
Epimicus	475 Sept. 1
Laurentius 5	475/476
Sebastianus 5	476 Dec. 17-480 May 1
Dionysius 10	480 May/Dec.
Aelianus 4	480 Dec. 28
Erythrius 1	474/491
Fl. Illus Pusaecus D. . .	480/486
Sebastianus 5	484 March 28-April 13
Aelianus 4 (under the usurper Leontius)	484
Basilus 5	486 July 1
Dioscorus 5	489 Sept. 1
Arcadius 5	490 May 21
Matronianus 2	491 July 1-30
Arcadius 6	491/505
Armenius 2	491/518
Parnassius 3	?L V/E VI
Illus 2	?L V/E VI
Hierius 6	494-496 Feb. 13
Euphemius 3	496 April 1-July 21
Theodorus 35 (?PPO)	497 Feb. 15
Polycarpus	498 Feb. 1
Aspar Alypius Constantinus 19	502 Feb. 15-505 Jan. 1
Eustathius 11	505 April 19-506 Nov. 20
Leontius 23	510
Zoticus	511-512
Marinus 7	?512/515
Sergius 7	517 April 1-Dec. 1

FASTI

Apion 2	518 Dec. 1
Marinus 7	519 Nov. 9-Dec. 1
Fl. Theodorus Petrus Demosthenes 4	521 June 1-522 July
Archelaus 5	524 Aug. 21-527 April/July
Menas 5	before 528
Bacchus (?PPO or PVC)	E/M V
Olympiodorus 3 (?PPO or PVC)	E/M V

PRAEFECTI PRAETORIO VACANTES et HONORARII

Pentadius 2 (<i>vacans</i>)	441
Trypho 3 (? <i>vacans</i> or <i>honorarius</i>)	451
Cuttules (? <i>vacans</i> or <i>honorarius</i>)	484
Marianus 3 (? <i>vacans</i> or <i>honorarius</i>)	L V/E VI
Apion 2 (<i>vacans</i>)	503-504
Calliopius 5 (<i>vacans</i>)	504-506
Eulogius 9 (? <i>honorarius</i>)	525-532
Fl. Theodorus Petrus Demosthenes 4 (<i>vacans</i>)	531 July
Archelaus 5 (<i>vacans</i>)	533-534

PRAEFECTI VRBIS ROMAE

Anonymus 11	?L IV/E V
Anonymus 12	394/402
Basilus 1	395 March 5
Andromachus 1	395 April 21-July 6
Florentinus 1	395 Sept. 14-397 Dec. 26
Lampadius 1	early 398
Felix 2	398 March 6-29
Quintilius Laetus 3	?398/399
Nicomachus Flavianus 4	399 June 6-400 Nov. 8
Protadius 1	400/401
Anonymus 13	c. 400/401
Anonymus 14	401
Fl. Macrobius Longinianus	400/402
Caecina Decius Albinus 8	402 Dec. 6
Postumius Lampadius 7	403/408
Fl. Pisidius Romulus 6	?406
Senator 1 (?PVR)	407 Feb. 22
Hilarius 2	408 Jan. 15

FASTI

Nicomachus Flavianus 4	408 Nov. 29
Gabinius Barbarus Pompeianus 2	late 408/early 409
Priscus Attalus 2	409
Marcianus 1 (under the usurper Attalus)	409
Bonosianus	410 Sept. 25-411 Nov. 28
Palmatus 1	412 March 29
Fl. Annius Eucharius Epiphanius 7	412 Oct. 15-414 May 27
Rutilius Claudius Namatianus	414 summer
Caecina Decius Acinatius Albinus 7	414 Sept. 17
Gracchus	415 July 25
Probianus 1	416 Dec. 12
Rufius Antonius Agrypnus	417 Nov.-mid 418
Volusianus 6	
Aurelius Anicius Symmachus 6	418 Dec. 24-420 Jan.
Petronius Maximus 22	Jan./Feb. 420-Aug./Sept. 421
Iunius Valerius Bellicius	408/423
Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus 8	408/423
Petronius Maximus 22	421/439
Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus 8	425 July 17
Fl. Albinus 10	426 Jan. 30
Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus 8 (PVR III)	425/437
Fonteius Litorius Auxentius 9	?425/450
Fl. Olbius Auxentius Draucus	425/450
Neuthius (?PVR or PVC)	426/443
Paulinus 9	425/455
Rufius Caecina Felix Lampadius 6	429/450
Appius Nicomachus Dexter 3	before 432
Fl. Peregrinus Saturninus 7 (PVR twice)	E/M V
Euthymius 2	E/M V
Iulius Agrius Tarrutenius Marcianus 20	?E/M V
Petronius Perpenna Magnus Quadratianus 2	?E/M V (?before 443)
Fl. Paulus 31	438 Dec. 25
Pierius 4	440 June 9
Auxentius 6	441 Jan. 27
Storacius	443 March 13
Auxentius 6	445 April 14
Auxiliaris 2 (?PVR)	445

FASTI

Honoratus 1	?443/449
Rufius Praetextatus Postumianus 4 (PVR twice)	before 448
Fl. Eurycles Epityncanus	450 April 24
Valerius Faltonius Adelphius 3	before 451
Opilio 1	after 450
Rufius Viventius Gallus 3	M V
Anonymus 15 (?PVR)	M V
Trygetius 1 (ex PPO or PVR)	452
Aemilianus 3	458 July 11
Anonymus 16	IV/VI
Anonymus 17	V/VI
Bacauda 1	V/VI
Iulius Felix Campanianus 4	V/VI
Iustinianus 6	?V/VI
. . . ius Iunius Valentinus 5	?455/476
Plotinus Eustathius 13	457/472
Fl. Synesius Gennadius Paulus 36	before 467
Publius Rufinus Valerius 11 (?PPO or PVR)	467/472
G. Sollius Apollinaris 6 Sidonius	468
Fl. Eugenius Asellus 2	after 468
Fl. Messius Phoebus Severus 19	470
Castalius Innocentius Audax 3	474/475
Anicius Acilius Aginantius Faustus 4	?475/482
Q. Aurelius Memmius Symmachus 9	476/491
Aggerius	?before 483
Venantius Severinus Faustus 10	?before 483
Glabrio Venantius Faustus 11	?before 483
Rufius Synesius Hadrianus	?before 483
Rufius Valerius Messala 4	?before 483
Fabius Felix Passifilus Paulinus 13	?before 483
Tito Haditanus Secundus 3	?before 483
Sev. . .	?before 483
Memmius Aemilius Trygetius 3	?before 483
Decius Marius Venantius Basilius 13	484
. . . tasius (?PVR)	M/L V
Caecina Mavortius Basilius Decius 2	before 486
Fl. Nar. Manlius Boethius 4	before 487
Rufius Achilius Sividius	before 488
Fl. Nar. Manlius Boethius 4	487
Rufius Achilius Sividius	488

FASTI

Claudius Iulius Ecclesius Dynamius 2	?c. 488
Fl. Turcius Rufius Apronianus	before 494
Asterius 1 1	
Speciosus 1	PVR thrice; the third time perhaps in c. 493/496
Valerius Florianus 4	491/518
Catulinus 3	L V/E VI
Anicius Acilius Aginantius Faustus 4	502-503
Constantius 15	?506-507
Fl. Agapitus 3	?508-509
Artemidorus 3	509-510
Argolicus 1	510-511
Eusebius 25	523/524
Reparatus 1	c. 527

PRAEFECTI VRBIS CONSTANTINOPOLITANAE

Theodotus 1	395 May 21
Claudius 1	396 Jan. 6-Feb. 15
Africanus	396 April 29-397 Sept. 26
Romulianus 1	398 Feb. 1
Severinus 1	398 July 12-399 Sept. 25
Clearchus 2	400 May 8-402 March 22
Simplicius 4	403
Paianius	404
Studius 1	404 Aug. 29-Sept. 11
Optatus	404 Nov. 24-405 June 12
Gemellus 1	404/408
Aemilianus 1	406 May 19-Oct. 27
Fl. Monaxius	408 Jan. 17-409 April 26
Fl. Anthemius Isidorus 9	410 Sept. 4-412 Oct. 29
Priscianus 1	413 March 21
Vrsus 3	415 Sept. 4-416 Sept. 30
Aetius 1	(?418-)419 Feb. 23-Oct. 4(- ?421)
Fl. Florentius 7	422 Nov. 6
Severinus 2	423 Sept. 29-424 Jan. 9
Constantius 4	424 Dec. 20-425 Feb. 27
Theophilus 3	425 March 15-426 July 1
Fl. Taurus Seleucus Cyrus 7	426 Dec. 26
Neuthius (?PVR or PVC)	426/443
Proculus 2	428 Jan. 31-July 18
Bacchus (?PPO or PVC)	E/M V

FASTI

Olympiodorus 3 (?PPO or PVC)	E/M V
Anonymus 18	E/M V
Heliodorus 4	432 June 11
Leontius 9	434 Nov. 27-435 Aug. 3
Fl. Taurus Seleucus Cyrus 7	439 March 23-441 Aug. 18
Eutygianus 2 (?PPO or PVC)	441/450
Eutrechius	early 448
Antiochus 11	before 451 Oct.
Anysius 3	before 451 Oct.
Theodorus 25	before 451 Oct. (?before 442)
Tatianus 1	450 Dec. 18-452 July 18
Theodosius 12	459
Dioscorus 5	before 467
Diapherentius	467
Heliodorus 5 (?PPO Illyrici or PVC)	c. 468/488
Iustinianus 4	474 March 16
Adamantius 2	474/479
Iulianus 12	474/491
Sporacius 1 (?PVC)	474/491
Epinius (?PVC)	478
Constantinus 9	483 Dec. 16
Iulianus 14	491
Secundinus 5	c. 492
Helias	500
Constantinus 13	501
Plato 3	507-512
Asterius 10 (?honorary)	E VI
Fl. Theodorus Petrus Demosthenes 4 (?honorary)	E VI
Theodorus 57	before 519
Theodorus 57	518/519
Theodorus 57	520
Theodotus 11	(522?-)523
Theodorus 57	524 Feb. 13-526 Dec. 1
Menas 5 (?honorary)	E VI

PRAEFECTI ANNONAE VRBIS ROMAE

Caecilianus 1	396/397
Anonymus 43	401
Vitalis 1	403 March 8
Fl. Alexander Cresconius 4	425/450

FASTI

Acholius Abydus, ? <i>praef. ann.</i>	V/VI
Anonymus 44	468
Anonymus 45	?476/483
Petronius 4	?V
Achilles 3	L V/E VI
Anonymus 8 ?PPO or <i>praef. ann.</i>	?L V/E VI
Pe. . . . ? <i>praef. ann.</i> or <i>vic. urb. Rom.</i>	E VI
Sabinus 11	?522

MAGISTRI OFFICIORVM (West)

Hadrianus	397 July 5-399 March 16
Caecina Decius Albinus 8, ?QSP or Mag. Off.	c. 398/401
Naemorius	408 Aug. 13
Olympius 2	408 Aug.-409
Olympius 2	409/410
Ioannes 4 (under Attalus)	409
Gaiso	410 Feb. 12-June 12
Rutilius Claudius Namatianus	412 Dec. 7
Opilio 1	449 Sept. 11-450 Oct. 3
Asparacius	452/453
Magnus 2	458 or before
Romanus 4	before 470
Anonymus 27	M/L V
. . . rnius . . . anus	V/VI
Sev(erus) Ant(oninus) 2	?476/483
Andromachus 3	489 March
Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus 9	?492-494
Rufius Petronius Nicomachus Cethegus	E VI
Eugenes	507
Agnellus (possibly CSL)	508-511
Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius 5	?522-523
Fl. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus 4 Senator	523-527
Cyprianus 2	after 527

MAGISTRI OFFICIORVM (East)

Marcellus 1	394-395 Nov. 24
Hosius 1	395 Dec. 27-398 Dec. 15

FASTI

Anthemius 1	404 Jan. 29-July 30
Aemilianus 1	405 Jan. 22-Aug. 1
Helion 1	414 Nov. 30-427 Aug. 19
Philoxenus 2	E/M V
Anonymus 26	E/M V
Flavianus 1, ?Mag. Off.	c. 430
Paulinus 8	430 April 16
Ioannes 12	431-433 Feb. 22
Valerius 6	435 Jan. 29-March 12
Flegetius 1	441 April 17
Nomus 1	443 May 22-446 Nov. 17
Lupicinus 2	448
Fl. Areobindas Martialis	449 April
Placitus	before 451 Oct.
Ioannes Vincomalus	451 Oct.-452 July 18
Euphemius 1	c. 456
Patricius 8	c. 466
Ioannes 29	467/468
Euphemius 2	467/470
Hilarianus 2	470 March 27-474
Eusebius 18	474 Nov. 17
Theoctistus 3	475/476
Fl. Felix 17	?L V
Nero 2	L V/VI
Illus 1	477-481
Ioannes 32	484 Sept. 1
Longinus 3	484 late-491
Fl. Eusebius 28	492 March 1-497 Dec. 31
Celer 2	503-518 July 9
Symmachus 4, ?Mag. Off.	519
Tatianus 3	520 May 28
Licinius 2	524 Dec. 25
Tatianus 3	527 April 4-22

QVAESTORES SACRI PALATII (West)

Florentinus 1	c. 395
Felix 2	?395-397 Summer
Alethius 1	L IV/E V
Caecina Decius Albinus 8, ?QSP or Mag. Off.	c. 398/401
Anonymus 24, ?QSP	401

FASTI

Salvius 2	408 Aug. 13
Potamius	409
Claudius Postumus Dardanus	before 407
Rufius Antonius Agrypnius	before 412
Volusianus 6	
Domnulus 1	?458
Fulgentius 1	?before 461
Victor 4	467-468
Anonymus 25	before 472
Praetextatus 2	before 472
Licinianus 1	474
Rufius Achilius Sividius	?before 483
Vrbicus	493
Rusticius Helpidius 7	M V/VI
Fl. Anicius Probus Faustus 9	503 Dec.-505/506
Eugenes	506
Fl. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus 4	507-511
Senator	
Decoratus 1	524 Jan./Aug.
Honoratus 2	524 Sept.-525 Aug.
Ambrosius 3, acting QSP	before 526
Ambrosius 3	526 Sept.-527 Aug.
Fidelis	527 Sept.-528 Aug.

QVAESTORES SACRI PALATII (East)

Anonymus 23	401 April/May
Eustathius 1	404
Fl. Eustathius 12	415 Oct. 15-416 Feb. 6
Olympius 6	E/M V
Sallustius 4	424 April 26
Antiochus 6	before 427
Antiochus 7	429 March 26
Domitianus 4	432/433
Eubulus	435 Dec. 20
Maximinus 7	before 438 Feb. 15
Martyrius 2	438 Feb. 15
Epigenes	438 Feb. 15/440
Isocasius	c. 465
Martyrius 3	477
Pamprepius	479
Eustathius 9	?c. 494/495

FASTI

Ioannes 68	before 522/523
Proculus 5	522/523-525/526

The following were titular (*vacantes*) or honorary quaestors:

Maximinus 5	435 Dec. 20
Polychronius 2	451 Oct.
Patricius 10	M, L, V
Apollodorus 5	before 451 Oct.
Menas 2	before 451 Oct.
Theodorus 24	before 451 Oct.

COMITES SACRARVM LARGITIONVM (West)

Eusebius 4	395 June 21
Hadrianus	395 Aug. 6
Fl. Herodes 1	396 Feb. 14
Aemilius Florus Paternus	396/398
Minervius 1	398 Feb./399 Dec.
Fl. Macrobius Longinianus	399 Dec. 23
Limenius 2	?400-401 March 27
Patroinus	401 April 28-408 Aug. 13
Anonymus 29	408 Nov.
Fl. Iunius Quartus Palladius 19	before 416 (?408/409)
Priscus Attalus 2	409
Demetrius 1	409
Gaiso	409 Sept. 28
Probus 1	412 Feb. 29-414 June 11
Lucillus	before 417
Anonymus 30	before 418
Petronius Maximus 22	?416-419
Rufinus 6	423 Feb. 8
Hosius 2	E/M V
Isidorus 4	444 July 14
Florianus 1	447 April 25
Fl. Eugenius Asellus 2	468/469
Anonymus 27	M V
Opilio 3	476/490
Cassiodorus 3	476/490
Mastallo	494/495
Valerius Florianus 4	491/518
Cyprianus 2	524 Sept.-525 Aug.

FASTI

Ioannes 67	before 527
Opilio 4	527 Sept.-528 Aug.

COMITES SACRARVM LARGITIONVM (East)

Hosius 1	395 Nov. 28
Martinianus 1	396 Jan. 17-18
Constantius 1	399 Dec. 20
Anthemius 1	400 Aug. 26
Ioannes 1	404
Philometor	406 June 27
Basilius 2 (possibly West)	407 June 11
Fl. Lucius 3	408 Jan. 27
Synesius 2	409 Nov. 9
Marcianus 6	414 April 9
Anysius 2	416 June 29-419 May 4
Asclepiodotus 1	422 April 29
Maximinus 4	423 Aug. 23-425 May 24
Acacius 1	426 Feb. 23-Nov. 25
Valerius 6	427 March 23
Fl. Eudoxius 5	427 May 21-?428 Jan.
Ioannes 12	429 May 30-431 summer
Eustochius 2	E/M V
Apollonius 2	436 March 8
Marcellinus 4	439 Oct. 20
Hermogenes	450, after Oct. 11
Basilius 4	before 451 Oct.
Leonticus 1, ?CSL	457/474
Anonymus 31	467/468
Heliodorus 5	468 July 1-25
Epimicus	474 Oct. 10
Iustinianus 5 (under Leontius)	484
Ioannes 45	498
Fl. Taurus Clementinus Armonius Clementinus	?513
Ephraemius (honorary CSL)	524/525

COMITES REI PRIVATAE (West)

Eulogius 1	395 April 26-396 April 29
Apollodorus 1	396 Aug. 10
Sperchius	397 May 17-June 17

FASTI

Minervius 1	397 Nov. 12-398 early
Firminus 1 (?CRP)	398 May 24-399 March 18
Vrsicinus 1	405 April 20
Silvanus 3	405 Oct. 5-Nov. 13
Anonymus 32	408 Aug. 13
Volusianus 1	408 Nov. 29
Heliocrates 1	408-409
Macedonius 2	411 Feb. 8
Claudius Lepidus	?E V
Fl. Peregrinus Saturninus 7	?E/M V
Hosius 2	E/M V
Vrsacius 1	414 Aug. 8-417 May 14
Venantius 1	422 Feb. 20
Proculus 1	422 Aug. 25
Trygetius 1	423 May 19
Fl. Anicius Auchenius Bassus 8	425 Aug. 6-Oct. 8
Ennodius 1	458 Sept. 4
Cassiodorus 3	476/490
Anonymus 33	476/490
.ebasie. .lo	?before 483
Victorius M. . .	?before 483
Fl. Turcius Rufius Apronianus	before 494
Asterius 11	
Apronianus 2	507/511
Senarius see <i>comites patrimonii</i>	
Ambrosius 3	before 526
Arator	526

COMITES PATRIMONII (West)

Iulianus 24	505-508
Senarius	509-510
Anonymus 35	507/511
Wilia 2	526
Bergantinus	c. 527

COMITES REI PRIVATAE (East)

Silvanus 1	395/400
Laurentius 1	396 April 24
Studius 1	401 Jan. 9
Nestorius 2	401 July 27-405 Aug. 12
Cerealis 2 (?East or West)	408/412

FASTI

Strategius 3	410 March 1
Maximus 6	415 July 25
Fl. Taurus 4	416 June 29
Patricius 4	420 Dec. 30
Valerius 6	425 May 13-Dec. 13
Ioannes 12	426/429
Thalassius 1	430 Feb. 22
Hermocrates	435 Oct. 9
Marcellinus 4	438 May 9
Aurelianus 4	438 Nov. 4
(Marcellinus 4, CSL, acting CRP	439 Oct. 20)
Fl. Eudoxius 6	440 May 17
Iulianus 9	before 451 Oct.
Severus 7	before 451 Oct.
Genethlius 2	450 late-451 Oct. 25
Epinius	before 474
Aeneas 2	474/491
Domninus 6, ?CRP	474/491
Alexander 12	c. 480/481

CVRATORES DOMVS DIVINAE (East)

Elias 7, ? <i>cur. dom. div.</i>	518
Macedonius 7, ? <i>cur. dom. div.</i>	c. 528

PRAEPOSITI SACRI CVBICVLI (West)

Deuterius 1	408
Terentius	408-409
Eusebius 9	409
Lauricius	443-444
Acholius 2	448
Antiochus 13	?V
Parthenius 1	?V
Triwila	c. 520/523

PRAEPOSITI SACRI CVBICVLI (East)

Eutropius 1	c. 395-399
Musellius 1	414 April 9
Lausus 1	420
Antiochus 5	c. 421

FASTI

Macrobius 2	422 Nov. 6
!Amantius! 2, ?PSC	E/M V
Paulus 10, ?PSC or <i>praepositus</i> <i>Augustae</i>	431
Chryseros 1, ?PSC or <i>praepositus</i> <i>Augustae</i>	431
Felix 8	434/442
Artaxes	442 April 9
Vrbicius 1	449 April
Maximinus 9	450 late
Romanus 3	before 451 Oct.
Gratissimus	c. 461/462
Vrbicius 1	c. 470-481
Chryseros 3	474/486
Cosmas 3	c. 488/491
Vrbicius 1	491
Antiochus 15	499 Jan 1
Amantius 4	518
Mamas 2	E VI

PRIMICERII SACRI CVBICVLI (West)

Arsacius 2	408-409
Heraclius 3	454-455

PRIMICERII SACRI CVBICVLI (East)

Calapodius 2	466
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SPATHARII (East)

Sisinnius	E/M V
Chrysaphius <i>qui et</i> Ztummas	443-450
Hylasius	467/468
Cosmas 3	487
Michael 2	V/VI

(See Vnigis, probably not a eunuch, for a *spatharius* in the West, in 508)

FASTI

CASTRENSES SACRI PALATII (East)

Narses 2	416 Feb. 8
Scholasticus 1	422 Jan. 12
Secundus 1	E/M V
Gelanius	460

CVBICVLARII (West)

Arsacius 2	before 408
Terentius	before 408
Lauricius	before 423
Hyacinthus 2	c. 449
Anthemius 4	before 471
Ioannes 84	V/VI
Machrobios 4	V/VI
Sesi. . .	V/VI
Seda	E VI

CVBICVLARII (East)

Amantius 1, <i>castrensis</i> of the empress	401
Brison	c. 401-403
Antiochus 5	c. 404-414
Valerius 5	c. 428/429
Domninus 2	429-431
Artabas	431
Lausus 2	431
Romanus 3	431
Scholasticus 1	431
Aristocrates	E/M V
Calapodius 1	E/M V
Eustathius 2	E/M V
Faustinus 2	E/M V
Methodius	E/M V
Pharismanius 1	E/M V
Vrbicius 1	434/449
Saturninus 4	449
Euphemides	450-452
Ioannes 22	M V
Andreas 3	465/466
Cosmas 2	470

FASTI

Michael 1	470
Daniel 3	475/476
Plato 2	475/476
Paulus 25, <i>sacellarius</i>	484
Mamas 2	491/518
Nicephorus	V/VI
Eupraxius	508/511
Phocas 4	508/511
Eleutherius 4, <i>sacellarius</i>	513/518
Amantius 4	513/518
Andreas 10	518
Ardaburius 2	518
Misael	518

CVBICVLARIAE (East)

Droseria	431
Marcella 3	431
Eleuthera	E/M V
Euphemia 1	E/M V
Theodosia	V/VI

MAGISTRI SCRINIORVM (West)

Patricius 1, <i>mag. epist.</i>	396-398
Claudius Postumus Dardanus, <i>mag. lib.</i>	before 407
Olympius 2, <i>mag. scrinii</i>	408
Zenobius 1, <i>mag. mem.</i>	410
Cl. Lepidus, <i>mag. mem.</i>	before 412
Petrus 10, <i>mag. epist.</i>	458

MAGISTRI SCRINIORVM (East)

Comazon 2, <i>mag. scrinii</i>	before 429
Eubulus, <i>mag. scrinii</i>	before 429
Theodorus 24, <i>mag. mem.</i>	429 March 26
Eudicius, <i>mag. scrinii</i>	429 March 26
Eusebius 11, <i>mag. scrinii</i>	42 March 26
Maximinus 6, ? <i>mag. mem.</i>	435 Dec. 20
Epigenes, ? <i>mag. epist.</i>	435 Dec. 20

FASTI

Diodorus 2, <i>mag. scrinii</i>	435 Dec. 20
Procopius 3, <i>mag. scrinii</i>	435 Dec. 20
Epigenes, <i>mag. mem.</i>	438 Feb. 15
Procopius 3, <i>mag. lib.</i>	438 Feb. 15
Gratus, <i>mag. mem.</i>	518 Sept. 7-520 Sept. 9

PALATINE SCRINIARII (West)

Anonymus 105, <i>scriniarius</i> <i>epistularum</i>	398/401
Fl. Anastasius 14, ' <i>constitutionarius</i> '	438-443
Hilarius Martinus 5, ' <i>constitutionarius</i> '	438-443
Const. . . , ? <i>memorialis</i>	M V
Fl. Hilarus 2, <i>scriniarius sacrarum</i> <i>largitionum</i>	491
Fl. Marcianus 18, <i>memorialis</i>	V/VI

PALATINE SCRINIARII (East)

Nestorius 1, <i>comes dispositionum</i>	397 June 23
Polychronius 1, <i>memorialis</i>	410
Benagius 1, <i>melloproximus scrinii</i>	416 Feb. 6
Hypatius 2, <i>melloproximus scrinii</i>	416 Feb. 6
Theodorus 11, <i>melloproximus scrinii</i>	416 Feb. 6
Euthalius 3, <i>memorialis</i>	E V
Acacius 2, <i>memorialis</i>	E/M V
Callimachus 2, <i>memorialis</i>	E/M V
Mamas 1, <i>proximus scrinii libellorum</i>	449
Fl. Carterius 2, <i>proximus scrinii</i> <i>libellorum</i>	449
Fl. Euethius 3, <i>exceptor scrinii</i> <i>libellorum</i>	449
Ioannes 15, <i>exceptor scrinii</i> <i>libellorum</i>	449
Constantinus 5, <i>secretarius sacri</i> <i>consistorii</i>	451
Veronicianus 2, <i>secretarius sacri</i> <i>consistorii</i>	451
Eleusinius 2, <i>adiutor of the mag. off.</i>	451
Asterius 5, <i>exceptor</i>	449
Strategius 7, <i>a secretis</i>	475/476
Armonius, <i>a secretis</i>	504

FASTI

Asterius 10, <i>a secretis</i>	512/517
Iulianus 25, <i>memorialis</i>	513
Fl. Theodorus 63, <i>memorialis</i>	526-527

PRIMICERII NOTARIORVM (West)

Petrus 2	408 Aug. 13
Ioannes 4	408 late
Iulianus 8	409 late
Agroecius 1 (under Iovinus)	?411/413
Ioannes 6	423
Theodosius 7	426 April 26
Anonymus 36	?V

PRIMICERII NOTARIORVM (East)

Leontius 12	451 Oct. 25
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NOTARII (West)

Fl. Arpagius	L IV/E V
Palladius 2	396/404
Eucherius 2	396-408
Claudius Claudianus 5	397/404
Fl. Iunius Quartus Palladius 19	?before 408/409
Ausonius 1, <i>?notarius</i>	406/407
Marcellianus 2	409
Salonius 1	409
Fl. Marcellinus 10	410 Oct. 14-413 Sept. 13
Petronius Maximus 22	c. 415
Aphrodisius 1	419
Dulcitius 1	c. 420-422
Anonymus 6	before 423
Anonymus 49	before 423
Daniel 1	419
Fl. Peregrinus Saturninus 7	?E/M V
Consentius 2	437/450
Constantius 6, <i>notarius</i> of Attila	441
Orestes 2, <i>notarius</i> of Attila	448-452
Constantius 7, <i>notarius</i> of Attila	449/450
Caesarius 3	446
Rufius Praetextatus Postumianus 4	before 448

FASTI

Cassiodorus 2	M V
Sidonius Apollinaris 6	458/461
Gaudentius 8	before c. 467
Vitarit, <i>notarius</i> of Huneric	c. 480-483
Marcianus 10	489
Petrus 17	V/VI
Vranius 5	V/VI
Domnicus 2	V/VI
Thomas 5	V/VI
Licinianus 2 (?ecclesiastical)	E VI
Redemptiolus (?ecclesiastical)	525

The following Western *tribuni* may have been *tribuni et notarii*:

Stabilis	399 or 505
Fl. Furius Faustus 7	?L IV/E V
Fl. Rusticianus	?L IV/E V
Hesperius 1	after 406
Anonymus 66	412-417
Hilarus 1	E V
Felix 7	431
Pyrrus	443-444
Turpio	M V
Petrus 12	M V
Hesychius 10	456
...sfa...us	IV/VI
Thomas 1	IV/VI
Rufius Acilius ...us	?V
Fl. Bulicus	V/VI
Fl. Ioannes 97	V/VI
Maximinus 13	V/VI
Valentinus 4	V/VI

REFERENDARII (West)

Petrus 23	L V/E VI
Ioannes 72	c. 527
Cyprianus 2	c. 522

NOTARII (East)

Patricius 2	404-406
Ablabius 4	E/M V

Serenus 4	1, 52 1/2
Marcianus 2	411
Aristolitus	412-413
Capitolinus	c. 413
Claudianus 3	414
Dinacritus 1	414 (Ch. 1) - 415 (Ch. 2)
Demetrius	415
Dalcius 2	415
Eulogius 3	415 (Ch. 1)
Flavianus 2	415
Prinus	415
Ioannes 16	415-416
Irenaeus 3	c. 415-416
Stephanus 13	V/V
Andreas 7	V/V
Babaeus	V/V
Ioannes 81	V/V
Ioannes 83	V/V
Ioannes 85	V/V
Nicomedes, <i>Agrius in rebus et</i> <i>notarius</i>	L V
Philoxenus 7	V/V
Fl. Apphous	415-416
Paulus 29	416 (-417)
Fl. Martyrius 10	c. 416
Abraham 1 (<i>Perthemiastus</i>)	c. 417
Theodorus 34	416, 417
Eulogius 8	416
Paulus 30, <i>notarius of Vitalianus</i>	416
Marcianus 16	c. 416-417
Theodorus 33	EM V

The following Eastern notaries were also known notaries of notaries

Marcianus 4	414, 415
Aristarchus	EM V
Ammonius 2	EM V
Augustinus 1	EM V
Euethius 1	EM V
Herodotus	EM V
Hippasius	EM V
Paulus 6	EM V
Serenus 3	EM V

FASTI

[Illegible]	E/M V
[Illegible]	E/M V
[Illegible]	E/M V
[Illegible]	E/M V
[Illegible]	E/M V
[Illegible]	E/M V
[Illegible]	E/M V
[Illegible]	c. 696
[Illegible]	694-647
[Illegible]	449
[Illegible]	451
[Illegible]	465
[Illegible]	472
[Illegible]	659/908
[Illegible]	N/V1
[Illegible]	511
[Illegible]	514/518
[Illegible]	520/525

REFERENDARI (East)

[Illegible]	481
[Illegible]	478
[Illegible]	478
[Illegible]	444-446
[Illegible]	N/V2
[Illegible]	444-446

AGENTES IN REBUS (West)

[Illegible]	7LIV/E V
[Illegible]	LIV/E V
[Illegible]	LIV/E V
[Illegible]	7LIV/E V
[Illegible]	597
[Illegible]	700
[Illegible]	700
[Illegible]	700
[Illegible]	441/412
[Illegible]	442
[Illegible]	443
[Illegible]	444
[Illegible]	445

FASTI

Vincentius 2	411
Libosus	411
Petronius 2	411
Vrsus 2	411
Euplutius	416
Marcianus 7	440
Ioannes 14	before 443
Theoctistus 2 (?East or West)	451
Nectarius 3	454
...ntio	M V or E VI
Philoxenus 3 (?East or West)	458-460

AGENTES IN REBVS (East)

Elaphius	403
Theodorus 14	c. 409-431
Palladius 5	(?422-)431
Eusebius 15	428/429
Ebagnius	430
Auxentius 4	431
Maximus 9	432
Messalla 1	436
Fl. Sarapodorus	439
Cyrus 2	E/M V
Damianus 2	E/M V
Diogenes 3	E/M V
Helion 2	E/M V
Leontius 8	E/M V
Nemesius 2	E/M V
Sabinus 5	E/M V
Severus 6	443/444
Faustinus 3	449
Theodorus 23	449
Constantinus 5	451
Eudoxius 3	458
Eutropius 2	458
Varanes 3	458
L. Aurelianus 11	459
Philoxenus 5	V
Modestus	472
Fl. Eulogius 10	476
Vranius 4	482 (-?484)

FASTI

Stephanus 5	?L. V
Constantinus 12	V/VI
Cyricus	V/VI
Ioannes 83	V/VI
Leontius 24	514/518
Rufinus 12	514/518
Heliodorus 7, <i>?agens in rebus</i>	517
Demetrius 3	519
Eulogius 8	519
Philumenus, <i>?agens in rebus</i>	519
Leo 10, <i>?agens in rebus or notarius</i>	519/520

OFFICIALS of the MAGISTER OFFICORVM

Hilarius 2, <i>subadiuva</i> (East)	398
Eleusinus 2, <i>adiutor</i> (East)	451
Rodanus 2, <i>subadiuva</i> and <i>domesticus</i>	452/453
Gerontius 7, <i>subadiuva</i> (West)	457
Olympius 11, <i>subadiuva</i> (West)	457

SAIONES (in Ostrogothic Italy)

Amara	507/511
Candac 2, <i>?saio</i>	507/511
Duda	507/511
Frumarith	507/511
Gesila	507/511
Gudisal	507/511
Leodefridus	507/511
Triwila	507/511
Wiligis	507/511
Nanduin	508
Tutizar	508/511
Aliulfus	523/526
Gudinandus	523/526
Guduin 1	523/526
Mannila	523/526
Vera	523/526
Tata	525/526
Quidila 2	526/527
Dumerit	c. 527

PROCONSVLES AFRICAE

Asconius	L IV/E V
Anonymus 41	L IV/E V
Herodes 1	394 Feb. 14-395 March 2
Ennoius	395 May 16-Dec. 26
Theodorus 9	396 Dec. 22
Anicius Probinus 1	396-397 March 17
Seranus	397
Anonymus 40	?397/398
Victorius 1	398 May 13-21
Apollodorus 2	399 Aug. 20-400 March 14
Gabinius Barbarus Pompeianus 2	400 May 31-401 July 14
Marius Vindicius	?395/402
Helpidius 1	402
Septiminus 1	403 Feb. 20-Sept. 13
Caecilianus 1	?405
Fl. Pionius Diotimus 2	405 March 5-Dec. 8
C. Aelius Pompeius Porphyrius 3	407 Nov. 15-408 June 5
Donatus 1	408 Nov. 11-24
Macrobius 1	410 June 25
Palladius 3	410 Aug. 6-Sept. 25
Apringius 1	411 late
Rufius Antonius Agrypnus	before 412
Volusianus 6	
Q. Sentius Fabricius Iulianus 28	before 412
Eucharius 1	412 Feb. 29-Aug. 8
Q. Sentius Fabricius Iulianus 28	412 Oct. 15-414 Aug. 30
Aurelius Anicius Symmachus 6	415 Aug. 28
Largus	418 Oct. 11-419 April 7
Felix Ennodius 2	408/423
Georgius 1	425 Aug. 4
Celer 1	429 Feb. 25-April 27
Anonymus 39	392/393 or 425/439
Anonymus 42	E/M V
Vitalis 2	?400/439
Acacius 4	V/VI
Victorianus 1, <i>proconsul Carthaginiis</i>	484
Pacideius, <i>proconsul almae Carthaginiis</i>	L V/E VI

FASTI

LEGATI PROCONSVLIS AFRICAE

Q. Thersius Crispinus Megethius (under Porphyrius 3)	407-408
Firmus 1 (under Ennodius 2)	408/423

VICARII VRBIS ROMAЕ

Septimius 1	IV/V
Anonymus 46	397
Varus	397-398
Anonymus 47	399
Turranius Decentius Benignus	399 Dec. 1-400 June 8
Anonymus 48	401
Tarrutenius Maximilianus 3	c. 398/438
Fl. Nicius Theodulus 6	408/423
Iunius Pomponius Publilianus 2	438 Dec. 25
Fl. Olbius Auxentius Draucus	E/M V
Rufius Probianus 7	?V
Pe. . . , ? <i>vicarius</i> or <i>praefectus</i> <i>annonae</i>	523

VICARII ITALIAE

Cronius Eusebius 27	399 Nov. 9
Stephanus 18	506
Ioannes 67	before 527

VICARII AFRICAE

Fl. Macrobius Maximilianus 8	383/408
Anonymus 39	392/393 or 425/439
. . . inius	L IV/E V
. . . oncarius	L IV/E V
Hierius 1	395 March 23
Seranus	c. 395/396
Vmbonius Iuvas	?397/398
Dominator	398 May 21-399 May 17
Strategius 2	403 May 30
Caecilianus 1	404 (-?405)
Sapidianus	406 Sept. 4-407 Aug. 6

Quadragesima ?	1849 Aug 29
Ascension ?	1849 Aug 31
Corpus ?	1849 Sep 1
Octaves ?	1849

VICARIUS BRITANNICUS

Procurator ?	1849 Aug 29
Assessor ?	1849 Aug 30
Vigilant ?	1849 Aug 31
Minister ?	1849

VICARIUS BRITANNICUS

Assessor ?	1849 Aug 31
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VICARIUS BRITANNICUS

Chrysolite ?	1849 Aug 31
Vigilant ?	1849 Aug 31

VICARIUS BRITANNICUS (VICARIUS BRITANNICUS)

Procurator	1849 Aug 29
Assessor	1849 Aug 30
Vigilant	1849 Aug 31
Minister	1849

(VICARIUS BRITANNICUS)

Procurator ? (Vicarius)	1849
Assessor ? (Vicarius of Procurator under Theodoric)	1849 Aug 31

VICARIUS BRITANNICUS (VICARIUS BRITANNICUS)

Assessor ?	1849 Aug 31
Minister ?	1849 Aug 31

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (West) AFRICA

Jul. Prætorius, <i>Conventus</i>	IV/E V
Augustus, <i>conventus</i> <i>Byzacensis</i>	I IV/E V
P. Baebianus (Anatolius) 2, <i>conventus</i> <i>Numidæ</i>	297/98
Antoninus, <i>conventus</i> <i>Numidæ</i>	399 June 4
Septimius, <i>prætor</i> <i>Tripolitaneæ</i>	399 June 12
M. Arbus (Candidianus) 5, <i>conventus</i> <i>Byz.</i>	IV/V
P. Severus (Candidianus) <i>conventus</i> <i>Byz.</i>	389/408
Q. Aradius (Candidianus), <i>conventus</i> <i>Byz.</i>	IV/V
<i>prætor</i> <i>Trip.</i>	IV/V
<i>conventus</i> <i>Trip.</i>	IV/V
Lucius (Candidianus) 1, <i>conventus</i> <i>Numidæ</i>	409/429
Aradius (Candidianus) 9, <i>conventus</i> <i>Numidæ</i>	408/429

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (West) SPAIN

Lucius, <i>prætor</i> of <i>Megyria</i>	E V
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PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (West) GAUL

Constantian, <i>prætor</i> <i>Alpinæ</i> <i>Pannoniæ</i>	IV/V
Valerius (Candidianus) 4, <i>prætor</i> <i>Tripolitaneæ</i> <i>Trip.</i>	L IV/V
Fulvianus 2, <i>conventus</i> (<i>Belgaræ</i> <i>Prætor</i>)	IV/E V
Claudius (Candidianus) Dardanus, <i>conventus</i> <i>Tripolitaneæ</i>	before 407
Evantinus 1, <i>conventus</i> <i>Tripolitaneæ</i>	before 407
Claudius (Candidianus) Lepidus, <i>conventus</i> <i>Germaniæ</i> <i>Prætor</i>	L IV/E V
Evantinus, <i>prætor</i> <i>Agustanæ</i> <i>Prætor</i>	469
P. Lucianus, <i>conventus</i> <i>Tripolitaneæ</i>	M. I. V

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (West) ILLYRICVM

Apollonius (Candidianus), <i>prætor</i> <i>Dalmatiæ</i>	IV/V
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FASTI

Promotus 1, governor of Noricum	449
Agilulf, ?comes <i>Dalmatiae</i>	492/496
Colosseus, comes (<i>Pannoniae Sirmiensis</i>)	507/511
Fridibadus, ?comes <i>Saviae</i>	507/511
Osuin, comes (<i>Dalmatiae</i>)	510/511
Epiphanius 6, <i>consularis Dalmatiae</i>	525/526
Osuin, comes (<i>Dalmatiae et Saviae</i>)	526/527

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (West): ITALY (suburbicaria)

APULIA ET CALABRIA:

Anonymus 76	401
Cassius Ruforius 2	E V/E VI
Constantinus 11	492/496

CAMPANIA:

Anonymus 67	IV/VI
Pontius Salutus	IV/V
Acilius Glabrio Sibidius	L IV
Helpidius 1	396
Gracchus	397 May 24
Caecina Decius Albinus 8	397/398
Severus 3	400-401
Felix 4	401
Postumius Lampadius 7	before 408
Pontius Proserius Paulinus 16	409
Aemilius Rufinus 15	425/450
Ioannes 67	507/511

FLAMINIA ET PICENUM:

Ceionius Contucius <i>signo</i> Gregorius	before 400 Nov.
Tarrutenius Maximilianus 3	?after 398
Anonymus 77	458
Gaudentius 11	502/503 or 517/518
Anastasius 11	523/526

SAMNITUM:

Fl. Pius Maximus 23 Marianus	L V/E VI
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LUCANIA ET BRUTTIUM:

Fl. Hadrianus Hierius Zenodorus 4	401
Cassiodorus 3	c. 491/506
Heorthasius	496

FASTI

Venantius 3	507/511
Cassiodorus 4 Senator	511/533 (2511/514)
Severus 16	c. 527

SARDINIA:

Turranius Decentius Benignus	before 399
Flaviolus	425/450

SICILIA:

Neratius Palmatus 3	IV/V
Perpenna Romanus 9	IV/V
Titianus 2	398 early
Anonymus 75	400
Iulius Agrius Tarrutenius Marcianus 20	E/M V
Fl. Liberalis	c. 433
Fl. Felix Eumathius	434
...chus	?V
Cassiodorus 3	c. 490/493
Fl. Gelasius Busiris	L V/E VI
Merulus	L V/E VI
(Gildilas, <i>comes Syracusanae</i> <i>civitatis</i>)	526/527)

TUSCIA ET VMBRIA:

Decius 1	417 Nov.
Rogatianus	459 April 17

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (West): ITALY (*annonaria*)

AEMILIA ET LIGURIA:

Floridus	380/425
Arrianus	397 Dec. 18
Cronius Eusebius 27	before 399

VENETIA ET HISTRIA:

Parecorius Apollinaris 7	IV/V
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PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (West)
(province unknown)

Geminus	before 400
Limenius 2	before 400
Lupicinus	?L IV/E V

Marcus Antoninus 1	176 8 6
Maximilianus	176 8 6
Cicero 1	600-601
Procopius 1 'Basilic' or 'Basilic'	601
Basilius 2	601 600
Paulus 13	6 71

PROX 01409120 54198

Agnostus 1	76 7
Constantinus 1	76 7
Marcianus 1	76 7
Aspurgus 1	76 7
Aspurgus	76 7
Simplicius 1	76 7
Neposianus 1	76 7
Julianus 3	76 7
Amalarius 3	76 7
Fl. Anthonius Indarum 9	76 7
Nouus 1	76 7
Ignatius, processed of Asia or	76 7
Asia	76 7
Zosimus, processed of Asia or	76 7
Asia	76 7
Fl. Heliodorus 9	76 7
Proculus 3	76 7
Andreas 6	76 7
Fl. Anus Arcadius Phlegonius 2	76 7
Dionysius	76 7
Theodosius 16	76 7

PROX 01496189 56255 98

Callippus	76 7
Antimachus 1	76 7
Fl. Severus Antonius 2	76 7
Enochus	76 7
Claudianus Varius 1	76 7
Germanicus Trogus	76 7
Hesychius 2	76 7
Andreas 4	76 7

FASTI

COMITES ORIENTIS

Agathangos 1	496
Callianus 1	496 April 24
Asterius 1	497 Nov. 1-498 Feb. 14
Therodorus 2	E. M. V.
Iulius Agrippa Iustinianus Maximianus 70 proconsul (Thracia)	E. M. V. (after 497)
Agrippinus 51	E. M. V.
Callianus 2, from the eastern Syria	before 499
Maximianus 1, from the eastern Syria	before 499
Zindus 2, from the eastern Syria	before 499
Agathangos	495 Jan. 29
Sabinianus 5	445
Dionysius 6	446-447
Aschardus 1, from the Asia	M. V.
Therodorus 33	c. 489-490
Callianus 9	c. 494
Constantinus 13	494
Basilius 7	507
Procopius 6	507
Evagrius 5 Pentadiosus	507
Agrippinus 52	513/518
Evagrius 6	518
Therodorus 11	before 522
Epiphanius	522/523-524, 525
Aschardus 9	525
Epiphanius	526
Zacharias 9	527

VICARII ASIAE

Aschardus 1	I. IV. E. V.
Evagrius 1	396 Feb. 26-Dec. 1
Therodorus 1	396 Jan. 26
Heremianus	c. 404/405
Evastichus 4	495 Jan. 29

VICARII PONTICAE

Maximianus 2	435 Jan. 29
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PRAEFECTI AVGVSTALES

Gennadius Torquatus	396 Feb. 5
Remigius 1	396 March 20-30
Archelaus 2	397 June 17-Nov. 24
!Paulacius! 1	398/404
Pentadius 1	403/404
Euthalius 2	403/404
Orestes 1	415
Anonymus 53	E V
Theodorus 15	c. 420/430
Callistus 1	?422 Sept. 7
Aelianus 2	E/M V
Cleopater	435 Jan. 29
Charmosynus	?443 June 25
Theodorus 27	451
Florus 2	453
Nicolaus 1	457
Fl. Alexander 23	468 Aug. 20-469 Sept. 7
Boethius 2	475/476
Anthemius 6	477
Theoctistus 4	c. 478/480
Theognostus 2	482
Pergamius 2	482
Entrechius 2	482/490
Theodorus 32	487 March 23
Arsenius 2	487
...anus	V/VI
Theodosius 18	516
Fl. Strategius 9	518/523

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (East): EGYPT

THEBAIS:

Fl. Asclepiades 5	IV/V
Fl. Domitius Asclepiades 4	?L IV/E V
Fl. Leontius Veronicianus 4	L IV/E V
Alypius 2	c. 395/396
Aelianus 2	E/M V
Alexander 8	E/M V
Dioscurides	E/M V

FASTI

Dorotheus 6	E/M V
Heraclammon 1	E/M V
Marcellinus 3	E/M V
Petrus 6	E/M V
Taurinus 1	E/M V
Archelaus 4	V/VI
LIBYA (PENTAPOLIS):	
Artabazaces	c. 395/396
Tryphon 1	L IV/E V
Hesychius 5	E V
Gennadius 1	410/411
Andronicus 1	411
Cledonius 1	?412
Fl. Patricius Vitalianus 3	?E V
Paulus 14	V/VI
Anonymus 83	491/518
Bassianus	E VI
Hecebolus	E VI (?after 518)
AUGUSTAMNICA:	
Gigantius	before 432
Cyrenius	431/432
Ausonius 2	E/M V
Ausonius Dionysius 12	E/M V
Petrus 5	E/M V
Sarapion 1	E/M V
Simplicius 7	E/M V
Therasius	E/M V
Timotheus 2	E/M V
ARCADIA:	
Fl. Origenes	415 Aug. 19
Fl. Aristonicus Alexander 21	426 April
Fl. Demetrianus Maximus 19	427
Fl. Anthemius Isidorus Theophilus 7	434
Fl. Aelius Eusebius 26	?V
Apio Theodosius Ioannes 100	488

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (East): ASIANA

CARIA:	
Fl. Constantius 16	IV/V
Helladius Ioannes 98	IV/V

FASTI

Fl. Pelagius Ioannes 99	IV/V
Palmatius 2	V/VI
Fl. Baralach	427/429
Tatianus 1	before 450
Fl. Ioannes 94	491/518
LYDIA:	
Severus Simplicius 13	?V
Fl. Ortalinus	c. 521/522 or 529
LYCIA:	
Iulius 4	450/457
Fl. Claudius Spud. Marcianus 19	?V
PAMPHYLIA:	
Hierax 1	404
Eusebius 20	?V
Attius Philippus 8	?V
Fl. Patricius Claudius Zenophanes 1	?L V
Fl. Thomas 12	V/VI
PISIDIA:	
Strategius 1	IV/VI
INSULAE:	
...mnius	IV/V
Anastasius 1	IV/VI
Zacharias 1	L V/E VI

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (East): PONTICA

ARMENIA:	
Sopater 1	404/407
Eusignius 1	E/M V
Pantonymus	E/M V
Pasinicus	491
Theodorus 52, satrap of Sophanene	502
BITHYNIA:	
Strategius 6	451 summer
Theophilus 6	467
CAPPADOCIA:	
Achilles 1	E/M V

FASTI

Eupnius	E/M V
Helladius 3	E/M V

GALATIA:

. . .ticius	IV/V
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PAPHLAGONIA:

Heraclianus 1	395 July 3
Marcianus 3	L IV/E V

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (East): THRACE

Basilianus Macedonius 8, governor of Rhodope	IV/V
Valerius 4, governor in Thrace	E V (?421)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (East): MACEDONIA

Fortunatianus Servilius, governor of Crete	IV/V
Callinicus 1, governor of Crete	412/413

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (East): ORIENS

ARABIA:

Fl. Philocalus	?V
Anonymus 8 1	c. 458
Fl. Arcadius Alexander 20	487
Hesychius 12	490
Fl. Elias 8	L V/E VI

CILICIA:

Alexander 18	524/527
Calliopius 8	before 527

CYPRUS:

Theodorus 17	431 May
Vranius 2	443/448
Claudius Leontichus 2	?M V
Fl. Antiochus Ammianus Valerius 8	V/VI
Ioannes 58	511/512

BYZANTIUM:	
Nestor 1	611-612
Fl. Libanius	611 April
Salustianus 5	before 611
Theodotus 8	8, 12 V
Anonymus 79	L V I VI
GALILEA:	
Fl. Leontius 24	191/192
Longinus 1	411
Lilanga	491
MESOPOTAMIA:	
Cyrus 5	501
Anonymus 80	501, 503
OSRUCENE:	
Fl. Thomas Iulianus Chierus	411 April
Anastasius 5	494-497
Alexander 14	497-498
Demosthenes 3	498-501
Eulogius 7	501/503
PALAESTINA:	
Anonymus 73 (Pal. I)	402
Clarus (Pal. I)	407
Vranius 3 (Pal. I)	M/L V
Porphyrius 2 (Pal. I)	c. 411
Palladius 16 (Pal. I)	L V/E VI
Procopius 7 (Pal. I)	L V/E VI
Thomas 8 (Pal. I)	L V/E VI
Fl. Procopius Const. Severus	7E VI
Alexander 24 (Pal. I)	
Zacharias 2 (Pal. I)	516/517
Fl. Theodoros Georgius Procopius 9 (Pal. II)	517/518
Fl. Anastasius 13 (Pal. II)	524/525
Fl. Leo 11 (Pal. II)	525/526
Fl. Zenophanes 2 (Pal. II)	VI
PHOENICE:	
Anonymus 82	c. 490
Dadiyanous (?Tatianus)	7314

PART I

1881	
1882	608-607
1883	608-607, 608-608
1884	before 607
1885	before 607
1886	
1887	before 607
1888	608-607
1889	608-607
1890	515-516
1891	518-519
1892	

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS (List I)

(continued from page 1)

1893	L/V/E/V
1894	608
1895	N/V
1896	408-407
1897	E/M/V
1898	E/M/V
1899	E/M/V
1900	E/M/V
1901	E/M/V
1902	E/M/V
1903	E/M/V
1904	E/M/V
1905	E/M/V
1906	before 442
1907	453/466
1908	M/V/V
1909	N/V
1910	L/V/E/V
1911	L/V/E/V
1912	L/V/E/V
1913	L/V/E/V
1914	L/V/E/V
1915	L/V/E/V
1916	L/V/E/V
1917	L/V/E/V
1918	L/V/E/V
1919	L/V/E/V
1920	E/V

MAGISTRI MILITVM (West)

Magistri praesentales I (magistri peditum; patricii)

Fl. Stilicho	394-408
Varanes 1	408
Turpilio	409
Valens 1	409
Fl. Constantius 17	411-421
Asterius 4 (?)	420/422
Castinus 2 (under Ioannes)	423-425
Fl. Constantius Felix 14	425-430
Bonifatius 3	432
Sebastianus 3	432-433
Fl. Aetius 7	433-454
Remistus	456 Sept. 17
Messianus 1	456 Oct. 17
Fl. Ricimer 2	457 Feb. 28-472 Aug. 18
Gundobadus 1	472-473 (?-474)
Ecdicius 3	474-475
Orestes 2	475-476

Magistri praesentales II (magistri equitum)

Iacobus 1	401-402
Vincentius 1	408 Aug. 13
Turpilio	408
Vigilantius	409
Allobichus	409
Vlphilas	411
Crispinus	423 Feb. 25
Fl. Aetius 7	429-432
Fl. Sigisvultus	(?437-)440-448
Eparchius Avitus 5	455
Fl. Ricimer 2	456-457 Feb. 28
Fl. Iulius Valerius Maiorianus	457 Feb. 28
Fl. Valila <i>qui et</i> Theodovius	471 (?-476)

Magistri equitum per Gallias

Gaudentius 5	399/425
Sarus (?)	407
Chariobaudes	408 Aug. 13

FASTI

Fl. Aetius 7	425-429
Cassius	(?429-)430 Jan.
Eparchius Avitus 5 (?)	437
Litorius (?)	439
Agrippinus	(?451-)456/457
Aegidius	456/457-461/462 (-465?)
Agrippinus	461/462
Gundiocus	463
Vincentius 3	?465-473
Gundobadus 1	472
Bilimer	472

Magistri militum (others)

Gildo (in Africa)	386-398
Pulcher (?East or West)	395/401
Iustinianus 1 (under Constantine III)	407
Nebiogastes (under Constantine III)	407
Gerontius 5 (under Constantine III)	407-409
Edobichus (under Constantine III)	407-411
Iustus 1 (under Constantine III)	409
Gerontius 5 (under Maximus 4)	409-411
Alaricus 1 (under Attalus)	409-410
Valens 2 (under Attalus)	409-410
Sabinianus 2, <i>patricius</i> (in Spain)	c. 409/423
Iovinus 3 (under Maximus 7)	c. 420-422
Castinus 2 (in Spain)	422 (?-423)
Fl. Astyrius (in Spain)	441-443
Fl. Merobaudes (in Spain)	443
Vitus (in Spain)	446
Attila, honorary MVM	449
Constantius 9, ?MVM or <i>dux</i>	?V
Fredericus 1 (?) (in Spain)	453/454
Nepotianus 2 (in Gaul and Spain)	458/459-461
Arborius 1 (in Gaul and Spain)	461-465
Marcellinus 6, ?MVM (in Dalmatia)	461-468
Iulius Nepos 3, MVM <i>Dalmatiae</i>	(?468-)473 (?-474)
Chilperic II (in Gaul)	(?473-)474
Tufa (under Odovacer)	489 April 1-493
Libila (under Odovacer)	491
Aemilianus 5 (under Theoderic)	492/496
Tuluin, <i>patricius praesentalis</i> (under Athalaric)	526

MAGISTRI MILITVM (East)

Magistri praesentales I

Fl. Timasius	386-395
Simplicius 2 (?)	405
Arsacius 3	409
Florentius 2	415 Oct. 15
Lucius 2	408/450
Fl. Ardabur 3	(?422-)424-425 (-?427)
Fl. Areobindus 2	434-449
Fl. Anatolius 10	450-451
Fl. Basiliscus 2	468 (?-472)
Fl. Marcianus 17	471/474
Fl. Zeno 7	(?473-)474
Armatus	475-477/478
Martinianus 3	478
Idubingus	466/493
Fl. Longinus 6	485 (?-486)
Fl. Ioannes 93	492-499
Fl. Hypatius 6	503
Fl. Hypatius 6	513 late
Ioannes 60	514-515
Fl. Vitalianus 2	518-520

Magistri praesentales II

Gainas	399-400
Fl. Fravitta	400 (?-401)
Varanes 1	409
Sapricius	415 Oct. 15
Fl. Plinta	419-438
Apollonius 3	443 Jan. 28-451
Constantinus 7 (?)	450/457
Fl. Ardabur Aspar	457-471
Theodericus 5 Strabo	473 (?-474)
Theodericus 5 Strabo	475/476
Fl. Theodericus 7	476/477-478
Theodericus 5 Strabo	478-479
Fl. Appalius Illus Trocundes	479-482
Fl. Theodericus 7	483-487
Fl. Patricius 14	500-518
Fl. Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus 7	520-527

FASTI

Magistri militum per Orientem

Addaeus	393-396
Simplicius 2	396 Dec. 18-398 March 11
Fl. Fravitta	395/400
Iordanes 1	?L IV/E V or M V (see below)
Valentinus 3 (?)	404
Lupianus 1	412 May 18
Hypatius 1	414 Dec. 13-415 March 16
Maximinus 2	420
Fl. Ardabur 3	421-422
Procopius 2	422-424
Fl. Dionysius 13	428-431
Fl. Anatolius 10	433-?c. 446
Fl. Zeno 6	447-451
Ardabur 1	453-466
Fl. Iordanes 3	466-469
Fl. Zeno 7	469-471
Fl. Appalius Illus Trocundes	476/477-479
Illus 1	481-483
Ioannes 34 Scytha	483-498
Fl. Areobindus Dagalaiphus	503-504 (?-505)
Areobindus 1	
Pharesmanes 3	505-506
Vrbicius 2 Barbatus	L V/E VI
Fl. Hypatius 6	?516-?518
Diogenianus 4	?518-?520
Fl. Hypatius 6	520-525/526
Libelarius	527
Fl. Hypatius 6	527-529

Magistri militum per Illyricum

Alaricus 1	399 (?-401)
Macedonius 4 (?Illyricum or Thrace)	423 May 31
Agintheus	449
Anthemius 3 (?)	454-467
Camundus, ?MVM or <i>dux Moesiae</i>	c. 470/472
<i>Primae</i>	
Onoulphus	c. 477-479
Sabinianus 4 Magnus	479-481
Ioannes 34 or Moschianus 1	482
Ioannes 40	491/518
Aristus 2	499

FASTI

Sabinianus 5	505
Gunthigis <i>qui et</i> Baza (?Illyricum or Thrace)	E VI
<i>Magistri militum per Thracias</i>	
Constans 3	412 (?-414)
Macedonius 4 (?Thrace or Illyricum)	423 May 31
Ioannes 13	441
Theodulus 2	443
Arnegisclus	447
Fl. Rusticius 5	c. 464
Fl. Basiliscus 2	c. 464-c. 467/468
Fl. Zeno 7	c. 467/468-469
Anagastes	469 (?-470)
Armatus	471/473
Heraclius 4	474
Anonymus 21	478
Leontius 17	484
Iulianus 15	493
Fl. Theodorus Soterichus Philoxenus 8	491/518
Gunthigis <i>qui et</i> Baza (?Thrace or Illyricum)	E VI
Fl. Hypatius 6, cf. 5	513
Cyrillus 3	513
Alathar	513
Fl. Vitalianus 2	514-515
Rufinus 13	515
Pompeius 2	?517
Germanus 4	518/527
<i>Magistri militum (others)</i>	
Pharasmanes 2, MVM	L IV/E V
Pulcher (?East or West)	395/401
(Maurianus 1, <i>com. dom., agens vices</i> MVM, ?East or West)	414 May 20)
Symmachus 2, ?MVM or <i>dux</i>	E/M V
Vardan, ?honorary MVM or <i>dux utriusque Armeniae</i>	E/M V
Fl. Ardabur Aspar (?)	424-425
Candidianus 3 (?)	424
Fl. Ardabur Aspar (in Africa)	431-434

FASTI

(Fl. Titus 2, <i>com. dom., agens vices</i> MVM	434)
Fl. Dionysius 13 (<i>?vacans</i>)	434-435/440
Elias 3 (?)	435
Germanus 3 (<i>vacans</i>)	441
Ansila 1 (?)	441
Arintheus (?)	441
Inobindus (?)	441
Fl. Ardabur Aspar, MVM	441, 443
Ardabur 1, ?MVM or <i>com. rei mil.</i>	450/453
Fl. Iordanes 3, <i>?vacans, et comes</i> <i>stabuli</i>	465
Fl. Sabinus Antiochus Damonius (<i>?vacans</i>)	468
Fl. Alexander 23, ?honorary MVM	475
Thraustila 2 (<i>?vacans</i>)	480
Marcianus 9, MVM	474/491
Cottomenes, MVM	484/488
Cato 2, MVM	490/491
Longinus 5, MVM	491/518
Stephanus 11, MVM	491/518
Constantinus 15, MVM	before 510
Iulianus 23, ?MVM	V/VI
Fl. Strategius 9, honorary MVM	518-538
Romanus 8 (<i>?vacans</i>)	520
Probus 8, ?MVM	c. 526
Petrus 27 (<i>?vacans</i>)	526/527 (?-544)
Irenaeus 7, ?MVM or <i>com. rei mil.</i>	527/528
Pompeius 2, ?MVM	528
Leontius 27, MVM	528
Godilas (<i>?vacans</i>)	528
Alexander 19 (<i>?vacans</i>)	528

COMITES DOMESTICORVM (West)

Salvius 1	408 Aug. 13
Vigilantius, <i>com. dom. equ.</i>	408
Valens 1, <i>com. dom. ped.</i>	408 Nov. 14
Allobichus, <i>com. dom. equ.</i>	409
Athaulphus, <i>com. dom. equ.</i> (under Attalus)	409-410

FASTI

Maurianus 1, <i>com. dom., agens vices</i>	414 May 20
MVM (?East or West)	
Castinus 2	420/421
Carpilio 1	E V
Bonifatius 3, <i>com. dom. et Africae</i>	425-427, 429-432
Venantius Severinus Faustus 10	L V
(?honorary)	
Glycerius	472-473
Anonymus 2 (?honorary)	476/483
Anonymus 22	?476/483
Glabrio Anastasius 16 (?honorary)	before 483
...s (?honorary)	V/VI
Pierius 5	488-490
Fl. Turcius Rufius Apronianus	before 494
Asterius 11 (?honorary)	
Valerius Florianus 4 (?honorary)	491/518
Venantius 2, <i>com. dom. vacans</i>	507/511
Iulius Felix Valentinianus 3	519
Arator (?honorary)	526
Vettius Agorius Basilius Mavortius 2	E VI
(?honorary)	

COMITES DOMESTICORVM (East)

Subarmachius, ? <i>com. dom.</i>	395/399
Anonymus 34	E V
Fl. Candidianus 6	431 June (?-435)
Fl. Titus 2, <i>com. dom., agens vices</i>	434 April 15
MVM	
Saturninus 3	444
Fl. Sporacius 3, <i>com. dom. ped.</i>	450-451 Oct.
Fl. Aetius 8, <i>com. dom. et sacri stabuli</i>	451 Oct.
Fl. Zeno 7	c. 466 (-?467/468)
Aedoingus	479
Fl. Eustochius 4	487
Fl. Axius Arcadius Phlegethicus 2	L V/VI
(?honorary)	
Fl. Erythrius 3 (?honorary)	V/VI
Fl. Strategius 8 (?honorary)	497
Fl. Varius 2 (?honorary)	504

FASTI

Fl. Constantinius Theophanes 3, *com.* 505
dom. et limitis Thebaici

Romanus 8 508

Theopompus 3 516

Fl. Anastasius Paulus Probus 517

Sabinianus Pompeius Anastasius

17, *com. dom. equ.* (?honorary)

Fl. Theodorus Philoxenus Soterichus 525

Philoxenus 8

Eulalius c. 528

Anonymus 4, *com. protict. et consul* V/VI
ordinar.

CVRA PALATII (West)

Fl. Aetius 7 (under Ioannes 6) 423/425

Consentius 2 455/456

CVRA PALATII (East)

Nomus 3 before 522

COMES STABVLI (West)

Hermianus 1 471

COMES STABVLI (East)

Fl. Aetius 8, *com. dom. et sacrorum* 451 Oct.
stabulorum

Fl. Iordanes 3 465

Fl. Areobindus Dagalaiphus Areo- before 503
bindus 1

COMITES EXCVBITORVM (East)

Iustinus 4 515-518

MILITARY COMMANDERS (West)

(*duces and comites rei militaris*)

AFRICA:

Gaudentius 5, *com. Afr.* 399

Anonymus 55 395/402

FASTI

Nestorius 3, <i>com. et dux Tripol.</i>	406 Dec. 7
Bathanarius, <i>com. Afr.</i>	401 July 13-408
Heraclianus 3, <i>com. Afr.</i>	408-413
Marinus 1, <i>com.</i> (in Italy and Africa)	413 Sept.
Ioannes 5, <i>com. Afr.</i>	408/409 or 423/424
Fl. Ortygius, <i>com. et dux Tripol.</i>	408/423
Constans 2, <i>com. Afr.</i> (under Attalus)	409/410
Bonifatius 3, <i>com. dom. et Africae</i>	423/424-427, 429-432
Gallio (in Africa)	427
Mavortius 1 (in Africa)	427
Sanoeces (in Africa)	427
Fl. Sigisvultus, <i>com. ?Afr.</i>	427
Masties, <i>dux; imperator</i>	449/516
GAUL AND SPAIN:	
Asterius 4, <i>com. Hisp.</i>	420
Germanus 1, <i>?dux tractus Armorici et Nervicani</i>	418
Litorius, <i>?com. rei mil.</i> (in Gaul)	435-437
Vetericus, <i>?commander or barbarian ally</i> (in Gaul)	439
Mansuetus, <i>com. Hisp.</i>	452
Cyrila, Visigoth <i>dux</i> (in Spain)	458-459
Suniericus, Visigoth <i>comes and dux</i>	459-460
Paulus 20 <i>?com. rei mil.</i> (in Gaul)	469
Anthemiolus, <i>dux</i>	471
Everdingus, <i>dux</i>	471
Thorisarius, <i>dux</i>	471
Gauterit, <i>comes Gothorum</i> (in Spain)	473
Heldefredus, Visigoth <i>commander</i> (in Spain)	473
Victorius 4, <i>?com. et dux Aquitaniae Primae</i>	c. 470-479
Namatius 1, <i>commander of Visigothic fleet</i>	c. 477/478
Salla, <i>dux</i> (in Spain)	483
Hispanus, <i>?military commander of the Visigoths</i>	L V/E VI
Ibba, <i>dux</i> (of Theoderic, in Gaul and Spain)	508-513
Mammo, <i>dux Gothorum</i>	509
Theudis, <i>commander</i> (in Spain, under Theoderic)	c. 511-531

FASTI

ITALY AND ILLYRICUM:

Saul, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Italy)	402
Generidus, ? <i>com. Italiae</i>	408
Generidus, ? <i>com. Illyrici</i>	409
Valens 2, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Dalmatia)	409
Drumas, commander (under Attalus)	409-410
Romanus 2, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i> or <i>dux</i> (in Italy)	449
Burco, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Italy)	457
Alla, <i>com.</i> , ? <i>rei mil.</i> (in Italy)	473
Sindila, <i>com.</i> , ? <i>rei mil.</i> (in Italy)	473
Ansila 2, ?commander (in Sicily)	484/496
Pitzias, <i>comes</i> ? <i>rei mil.</i> (in Italy and Illyricum)	504-523
Tuluin <i>dux</i> (under Theoderic)	508
Servatus 2, <i>dux Raetiarum</i>	507/511
Oppa, <i>dux</i> (in Italy)	523/526
Gudila, ? <i>dux</i> (in Italy)	523/526
Guduin 2, <i>dux</i> (in Italy)	523/526
Wilitancus, <i>dux</i> (in Italy)	523/526

MILITARY COMMANDERS (East)

(*duces* and *comites rei militaris*)

EGYPT:

Heraclianus 2, <i>com. Aeg.</i>	395 Sept. 30
Paeonius 1, <i>com. ?Aeg.</i>	402/411
Abundantius 1, <i>com. Aeg.</i>	412 Oct. 15
Secundinus 1, <i>dux ?Thebaidis</i>	IV/V
Paulus 5, ? <i>dux</i> (in Egypt)	E/M V
Aedesius 5, <i>com. ?et dux Thebaidis</i>	E/M V
Alexander 10, <i>com. ?Aeg.</i>	E/M V
Caesarius 2, <i>com. ?Aeg.</i>	E/M V
Chosroes, <i>com. et dux Theb.</i>	E/M V
Chrysippus, ? <i>com. Theb.</i>	E/M V
Iovinus 4, <i>com. Aeg. et Theb.</i>	E/M V
Theodosius 10, <i>com. et dux Theb.</i>	E/M V
Andreas 2, <i>com. Theb.</i>	436/450
Theodotus 4, <i>com. Aeg.</i>	435 Jan. 29
Maximinus 11, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Thebais)	453
Florus 2, <i>com. Aeg. et praef. aug.</i>	453

FASTI

Dionysius 7, <i>com. Aeg.</i>	457
Stilas, <i>dux</i> (in Egypt)	c. 458-460
Fl. Alexander 23, <i>com. Aeg. et praef. aug.</i>	468 Aug. 20-469 Sept. 7
Fl. Sabinus Antiochus Damonius, <i>com. Theb.</i>	449/450 or 464/465
Apollonius 5, <i>dux</i> (in Egypt)	482
Arsenius 2, <i>dux Aeg. et praef. aug.</i>	487
Solon, ? <i>dux Aeg.</i>	L V/E VI
. . .anus, <i>dux et aug. Aeg.</i>	V/VI
Fl. Constantinus Erythrius Damianus 3, <i>com. Theb.</i>	V/VI
Fl. Constantinius Theophanes 3, <i>com. dom. et Theb.</i>	505
Dagalaiphus 1, ? <i>com. Aeg.</i>	c. 509
Acacius 5, ? <i>dux Aeg.</i>	516
LIBYA:	
Diogenes 2	c. 400/410
Vranius 1	c. 404/412
Cerialis 1	405
Anysius 1	410-411
Innocentius 2	411
Marcellinus 2	?412
Vitalianus 1	417 Oct. 24
Armatius, ? <i>dux</i> or <i>com. rei mil.</i>	before 449
Anonymus 58	?V
Blivila	L V/E VI
Danielus 4	491/518
PALAESTINA:	
Anonymus 60	402
Plinta, <i>comes</i> (in Palestine)	418
Dorotheus 7	452-453
Asclepiades 3	?484
Romanus 7	c. 498-c. 501
Antipater 2	L V/E VI
Olympus	516
Anastasius 10	516/517
ARABIA:	
Fl. Pelagius Antipater 3	411

FASTI

Fl. Philocalus, <i>dux et praes.</i>	?V
Gainas 2	504 July
MESOPOTAMIA:	
Appinianus	431
Nonius	504
Felicissimus 2	505/506
Timostratus	527
SYRIA:	
Silvanus 8, <i>?dux Syriae</i>	?V/VI
Summus, <i>?dux Syriae</i>	526
PHOENICE:	
Antiochus 9	E/M V
Maximinus 11, <i>?com. rei mil.</i>	453
Zenodorus 2 (?)	?461
Asiaticus	512/518
OSRHOENE:	
Florus 1	M V
Olympius 14	502 Nov.
Timostratus	503 summer-506 autumn
Romanus 7 <i>?com. rei mil.</i>	505
Libelarius (?)	525
EUPHRATENSIS:	
Eugenius 5, <i>?dux</i>	c. 500
ARMENIA:	
Remistheus	396 Feb. 18-397 Feb. 24
Vardan, <i>?honorary MVM or dux utriusque Armeniae</i>	E/M V
Vasak	451
ISAURIA:	
Fl. Leontius 28	395/402
Anonymus 59	L IV/E V
Longinus 1	431
Aetius 4	479
Lilingis	491
PAMPHYLIA:	
Arbazacius 1, <i>?com. rei mil.</i>	404
Fl. Thomas 12, <i>comes et consularis</i>	V/VI

FASTI

PHRYGIA:	
Tribigildus, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	399
MACEDONIA AND THRACE:	
Gerontius 1 (in Achaea)	395
Fortunius 1, ? <i>dux Moesiae</i>	?IV/V
Arnegisclus, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Thrace)	443
Ardabur 1, ?MVM or <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Thrace)	450/453
Anthemius 3, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Thrace)	453/454
Anonymus 56, <i>dux</i> (in Thrace)	c. 459/462
Anonymus 57, <i>dux</i> (in Dacia)	c. 460/467
Anagastes, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Thrace)	c. 466/467
Chelchal, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Thrace)	c. 466/467
Ostrys, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Thrace)	c. 466/467
Camundus, ?MVM or <i>dux Moesiae Primae</i>	c. 470/472
Onoulphus, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	before c. 477
Ioannes 34 or Moschianus 1, ?MVM or <i>com. rei mil.</i>	482
Aquilinus 5, <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Thrace)	499
Innocentius 4, <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Thrace)	499
Nicostratus 2, <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Thrace)	499
Tancus, <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in Thrace)	499
Maxentius, <i>dux Moesiarum</i>	513

Other *duces* and *comites rei militaris* (East)

Gainas 1, <i>comes</i>	395-399
Leo 2, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	399
Theodosius 4, <i>dux</i>	before 407
Phoebammon 1, <i>dux</i>	before 412
Domnus 1, <i>dux</i>	before 415
Vitianus, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	421/422
Fl. Areobindus 2, <i>comes foederatorum</i>	422
Castor 2, <i>dux</i>	E/M V
Eusebius 14, <i>dux</i>	E/M V

FASTI

Gelasius, <i>dux</i>	E/M V
Germanus 3, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	E/M V
Gerontius 6, ? <i>dux</i>	E/M V
Strategius 4, <i>dux</i>	E/M V
Symmachus 2, ?MVM or <i>dux</i>	E/M V
Athelaas, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	E/M V
Zoanes, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	E/M V
Rufus 1, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	448
Titus 1, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	c. 466/470
Anonymus 110, military officer	?468
Ioannes 25, ? <i>dux</i>	468
Heraclius 4, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	before c. 468
Dorotheus 9, <i>comes et praeses</i>	M/L V
Ioannes 33, military commander	484
Papimus, cavalry commander (under Leontius)	484
Diogenes 7, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i> (in the Crimea)	487/488
Apsical, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	492/498
Iustinus 4, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	492/498
Diogenianus 4, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	493
Sigizan, commander of Huns	492/498
Zolban, commander of Huns	492/498
Priscus 2, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	498
Constantinus 14, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	502
Basilus 7, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	503
Leontius 21, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	503
Petrus 24, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	503
Zemarchus, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	503/504
Iustinus 4, <i>com. rei mil.</i>	503-504
Pharesmanes 3, ? <i>com. rei mil.</i>	503-505
Bonosus 3, ? <i>dux</i>	504
Patriciolus, ? <i>comes foederatorum</i>	503/513
Fl. Vitalianus 2, ? <i>comes foedera-</i> <i>torum</i>	513
Calliopius 6, <i>vicarius</i> of the MVM	513/518
Candidus 2, <i>vicarius</i> of the MVM	519 Oct.
Ioannes 70, ? <i>dux</i> or <i>com. rei mil.</i>	523-524
Irenaeus 7, ?MVM or <i>com. rei mil.</i>	527/528

FASTI

COMITES SCHOLARVM (East)

Iacobus 2, <i>comes et praep. quartae scholae</i>	431 Aug.
Diogenianus 4	492
Rusticus 7	508
Licinius 1	519
Theodulus 5	V/VII
Theopompus 3	516

PHYLARCHS

Aspebetus <i>qui et Petrus</i>	420/430
Terebon 1	c. 458
Amorcesus	c. 473
Asouades	503
Terebon 2	E/M VI

PROTECTORES ET DOMESTICI

(including all *domestici* not specifically attested as personal assistants to officers of state)

WEST:

Fl. Fandigildus, <i>prot.</i>	L IV/E V
Iovinus 1, <i>prot.</i>	L IV/E V
Martinianus 2, <i>ex prot.</i>	?L IV/E V
Fl. Iulius Tryphonianus Sabinus 13, <i>prot. dom.</i>	398-402
Macedonius 1, <i>sagitt. scholae dom. ped.</i>	IV/V
Benedictus 1, <i>dom.</i>	IV/E V
Donatus 3, <i>ex prot.</i>	IV/V
Fl. Sanctus 1, <i>prot.</i>	IV/V
Fl. Abus, <i>dom.</i>	IV/VI
Philippus 1, <i>dom.</i>	IV/VI
Leucadius 1, <i>primicerius domesticorum</i>	IV/VI
Fl. Aetius 7, <i>?tribunus praetorianus</i>	E V
Maximianus 3, <i>prot dom.</i>	411
Petrus 3, <i>prot. dom.</i>	411
Sebastianus 1, <i>prot. dom.</i>	411

FASTI

Leo 3, <i>dom.</i>	2411 or 415
Fl. Carpilio 3, <i>dom. de numero Bat. Sen.</i>	L. IV/E. V
Fl. Faustianus, <i>v.d., dom.</i>	423
Optila, <i>?prot.</i>	455
Thraustila 1, <i>?prot.</i>	455
Agroecius 4, <i>dom.</i>	V/VI

EAST:

Gaudentius 5, <i>dom.</i>	before 399
Babes, <i>prot.</i>	L. IV/E. V
Bennafer, <i>prot.</i>	L. IV/E. V
Besas, <i>prot.</i>	L. IV/E. V
Conon 1, <i>prot.</i>	L. IV/E. V
Fl. Moco, <i>dom.</i>	IV/V
Stephanus 2, <i>ex dom.</i>	IV/V
Theodosius 2, <i>?prot.</i>	E. V
Fl. Phoehammon 7, <i>ex prot.</i>	421
Aemilianus 2, <i>prot.</i>	E/M. V
Chilo, <i>dom.</i>	E/M. V
Demetrius 2, <i>dom.</i>	E/M. V
Glycadius, <i>prot.</i>	E/M. V
Hieronimus 1, <i>dom.</i>	E/M. V
Menander 1, <i>dom.</i>	E/M. V
Paulinus 6, <i>dom.</i>	E/M. V
Theopemptus, <i>prot.</i>	E/M. V
Vitalius, <i>prot.</i>	E/M. V
Fl. Conon 7, <i>ex dom.</i>	V/VI
Ioannes 83, <i>dom.</i>	V/VI
Paulus 13, <i>dom.</i>	V/VI
Ioannes 90, <i>prot.</i>	V/VI
Rufinus 11, <i>prot.</i>	V/VI
Serotinus, <i>ex prot.</i>	V/VI
Eugnomonius, <i>prot. numeri Martensium</i>	518

SILENTIARI (East)

Chionius	E/M. V
Heliodorus 3	E/M. V
Gaudentius 6	E/M. V
Nemertius 1	E/M. V

FASTI

Nicaretus 1	E/IV
Eustathius 5, <i>primicerius silentiariorum</i>	444
Magnus 1	448-449
Ioannes 19, <i>decurio silentiariorum</i>	451-455
Diomedes 1	457/458
Marcus 3	451-460
Telogius	473
Pelagius 2	before 490
Anastasius 4	before 491
Phocas 5	before 526
Thomas 11	526

PRAEPOSITI and TRIBUNI (West)
(for other Western *tribuni*, see p. 1269)

Eleusinus, <i>trib.</i>	L IV/E V
Fl. Romulianus 3, <i>ex praepositis</i>	L IV/E V
Sirramnis, <i>trib.</i>	L IV/E V
Heraclius 1, <i>praep. Fortensium</i>	?L IV/V
Derdio, <i>ex trib.</i>	IV/V
Fl. Florianus 3, <i>ex trib.</i>	IV/V
Anonymus 113, <i>trib. promotorum equitum</i>	IV/V
Fl. Isiguar, <i>trib.</i>	IV/V
Fl. Macarcum, <i>trib.</i>	IV/V
Masigama, <i>trib.</i>	IV/V
Fl. Masinthan, <i>trib.</i>	IV/V
Iulius Masthalul, <i>?trib.</i>	IV/V
Iulius Nasif, <i>trib.</i>	IV/V
Fu. . . , <i>trib.</i>	406
Cresconius 2, <i>trib.</i>	409/423
Bonifatius 3, <i>trib.</i>	417
Serenianus, <i>trib. ?fori suarii</i>	418-419
Barnabus, <i>trib.</i>	426
Ammonius 5, <i>trib.</i>	458 or 474
Iugmena, <i>praefectus</i> (in Africa)	474
Fl. Paulus 32, <i>ex trib.</i>	?V
Dizo, <i>praep.</i>	V/VI
(Hodericus, <i>vicarius</i> , ?of a <i>tribunus numeri</i>)	V/VI
Fl. Aparenta, <i>ex trib.</i>	V/VI

FASTI

Nymphidius 2, <i>ex praep.</i>	M V
Mamertinus, <i>trib.</i>	M V
Masgiven, <i>praefectus</i> (in Africa)	508

PRAEPOSITI and TRIBUNI (East)
(for other Eastern *tribuni*, see pp. 1270-711)

Bargus, ? <i>trib.</i>	396
Fl. Gaiolus, <i>trib. Quintanorum</i>	398
Anatolius 4, <i>trib.</i>	?IV/V
Horion, <i>praep.</i>	IV/V
Marcellianus 1, <i>trib.</i>	IV/V
Psenputhes, <i>trib.</i>	IV/V
Soterichus 1, ? <i>trib.</i>	?IV/V
Andreas 1, <i>ex trib.</i>	IV/VI
Paulus 1, <i>ex trib.</i>	IV/VI
Petrus 1, <i>ex trib.</i>	IV/VI
. . .mychus, <i>ex trib.</i>	IV/VI
Helladius 1, ? <i>trib.</i>	I. IV/E V
Theodorus 4, ? <i>trib.</i>	I. IV/E V
Lucius 1, ? <i>trib. scholae armaturarum</i>	404
Victor 1, <i>trib.</i>	404/407
Ioannes 2, ? <i>trib.</i>	404/411
Valerianus 2, <i>trib. numeri</i>	406
Chilas, ? <i>trib. numeri</i>	E V
Fl. Isaac 4, <i>ex praep.</i>	420
Florentius 3, <i>trib. ?domesticorum</i>	431
Marcianus 8, ? <i>trib.</i>	E/M V
Elias 4, <i>trib.</i>	M V
Zoilus 3, <i>trib.</i>	449/465
Leo 6, <i>comes, trib. Mattiariorum</i>	before 457
Ioannes 23, ? <i>trib. numeri Isaurorum</i>	c. 457
Busalbus, ? <i>trib.</i>	479
Matronianus 1, ? <i>trib.</i>	484
Rheges, ? <i>trib.</i>	?484
Besson, ? <i>praep. castr.</i>	489
Alexander 15, <i>trib.</i>	V VI
Asterius 7, <i>trib. num. Dac.</i>	V/VI
Carpophorus, <i>vicarius ?tribuni</i>	V/VI
Isaac 3, <i>praep.</i>	V/VI
Maximus 13, ? <i>praef.</i>	V/VI
Paulus 16, <i>trib.</i>	V/VI

FASTI

Theodosius 17, <i>trib.</i>	V/VI
Bessas, <i>?trib.</i>	503
Godigisclus, <i>?trib.</i>	503
Fl. Ala, <i>vicarius ?tribuni</i>	504
Ald, <i>trib.</i>	504
Patriciolus, <i>?trib.</i>	503
Theodorus 53, <i>?trib.</i>	503-504
Theodotus 12, <i>trib. vexillationis</i>	505
Eusignius 2, <i>?trib.</i>	513
Fl. Theotecnus 2, <i>ex praep.</i>	517-547
Ioannes 65, <i>tribunus ?excubitorum</i>	518
Fl. Danielus 5, <i>?trib.</i>	520
Fl. Serenus 6, <i>ex trib.</i>	525
Florentius 6, <i>?trib. numeri</i>	E VI

DEFENSORES CIVITATIS (West)

Nectarius 1, <i>?def.</i> (at Calama)	408/410
Theodorus 13 (at Magona, in Minorca)	E V
Caecilianus 2 (at Magona, in Minorca)	after 418
Iustinus 3, <i>def. ?civ.</i>	L V/E VI

DEFENSORES CIVITATIS (East)

Athanasius 3	E/M V
Auxentius 3	E/M V
Genethlius 1	E/M V
Nemertius 2	E/M V
Orion 2	E/M V
Vrsacius 2	E/M V
Fl. Valerius 10 (Oxyrhynchus)	458
L. Aurelianus 11 (Sardis)	459
Fl. Ioannes 92 (Oxyrhynchus)	V
Philippus 6, <i>?def.</i> (Cyrrhus)	446/447
Aeneas 4	L V/E VI
Apion 3 (Oxyrhynchus)	V/VI
Rusticius 4, <i>def. ?ecclesiae</i>	V/VI
Hermeias 5, <i>?def. or pat. civ. or vindex</i>	I. V/E VI
Fl. Paulus 35 (Antaeopolis)	523/524-525

FASTI

Fl. Dorotheus 12 (Hermopolis)	525
Fl. Eusebius 29 (Oxyrhynchus)	?VI
Phoebammon 6 (Antaeopolis)	VI

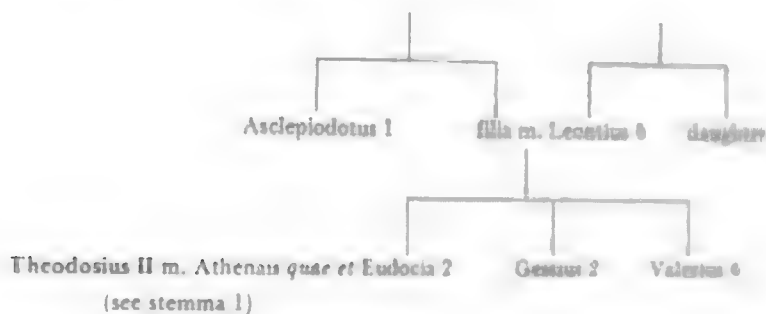
PATRES (or CVRATORES) CIVITATIS (Fasti)

Demosthenes 1, <i>pat. civ.</i>	E/MV
Helladius 4, <i>cur. ?civ.</i>	E/MV
Ampelius 6, <i>pat. civ.</i> (Aphrodisias)	V/VI
Elias 6, <i>pat. civ.</i> (Caesarea, in Palestine)	V/VI
Hierodoxus, <i>pat. civ.</i> (Attalia)	V/VI
Hilarion, <i>pat. civ.</i> (Jerusalem)	V/VI
Leo 8, <i>pat. civ.</i> (Perinthus)	V/VI
Theodorus 47, <i>pat. civ.</i> (Smyrna)	V/VI

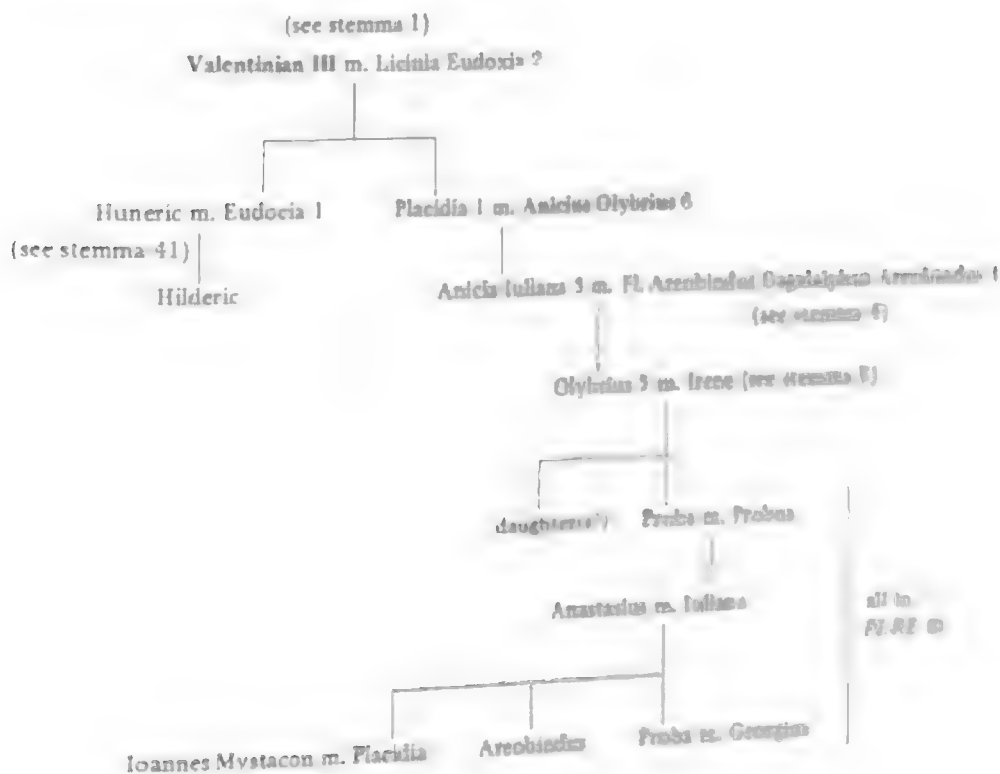
VINDICES

Potamon (at Alexandria)	512/515
Alexander 16 (at Anazarbus)	513/516
Musonius 3 (at Anazarbus)	513/516
Dracontius 1	?E VI
Martyrius 9	?E VI
Theodorus 56 (Tripolis)	513/518

2 Family of Aelia Eudocia (Athenais)

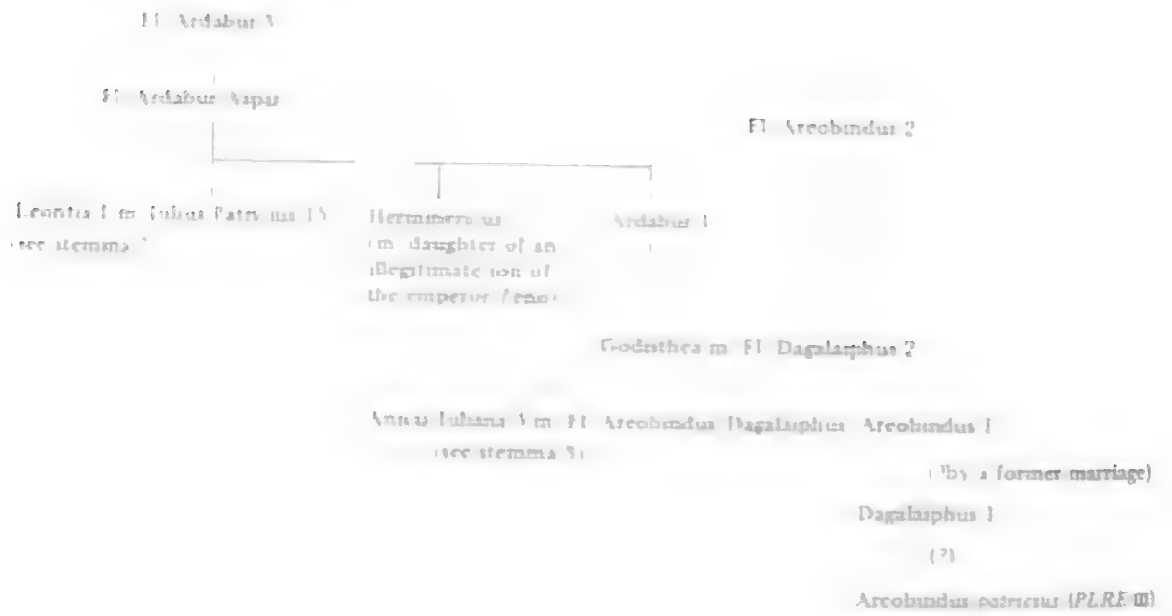


3 Family of Anicia Juliana 3

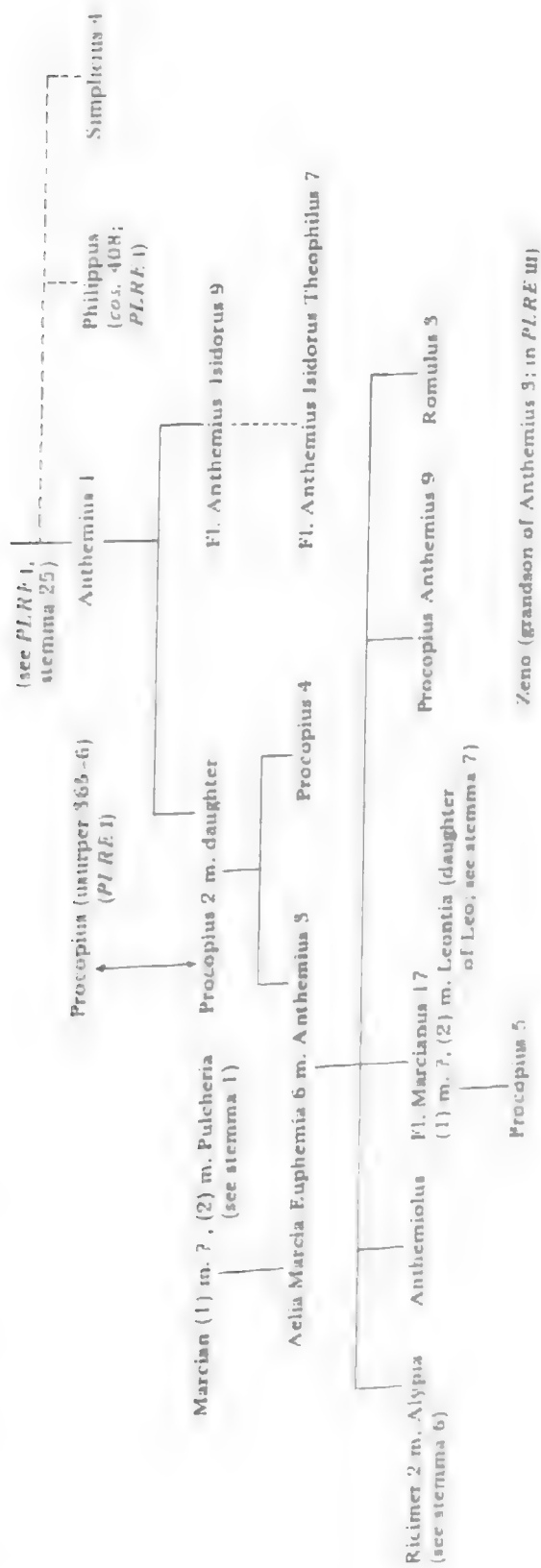


STEMMATA 4

4 Family of Aspar



5 Family of the emperor Anthemius



6 Family of Fl. Richner

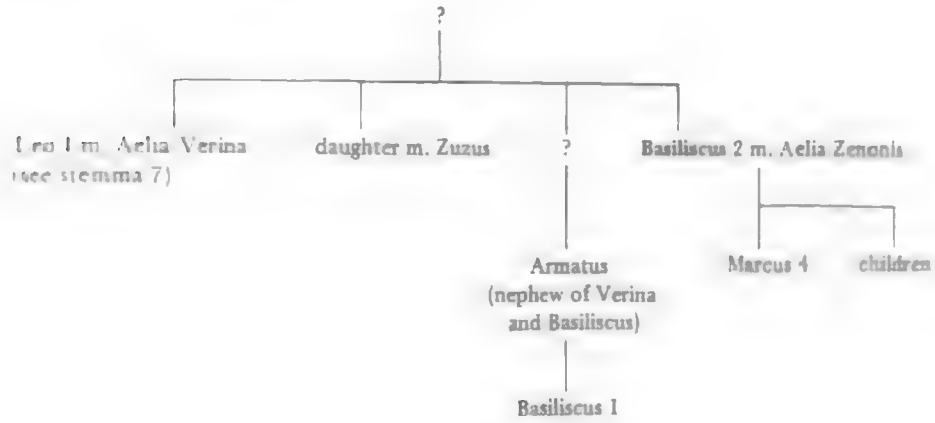


7 Families of Leo I and Zeno

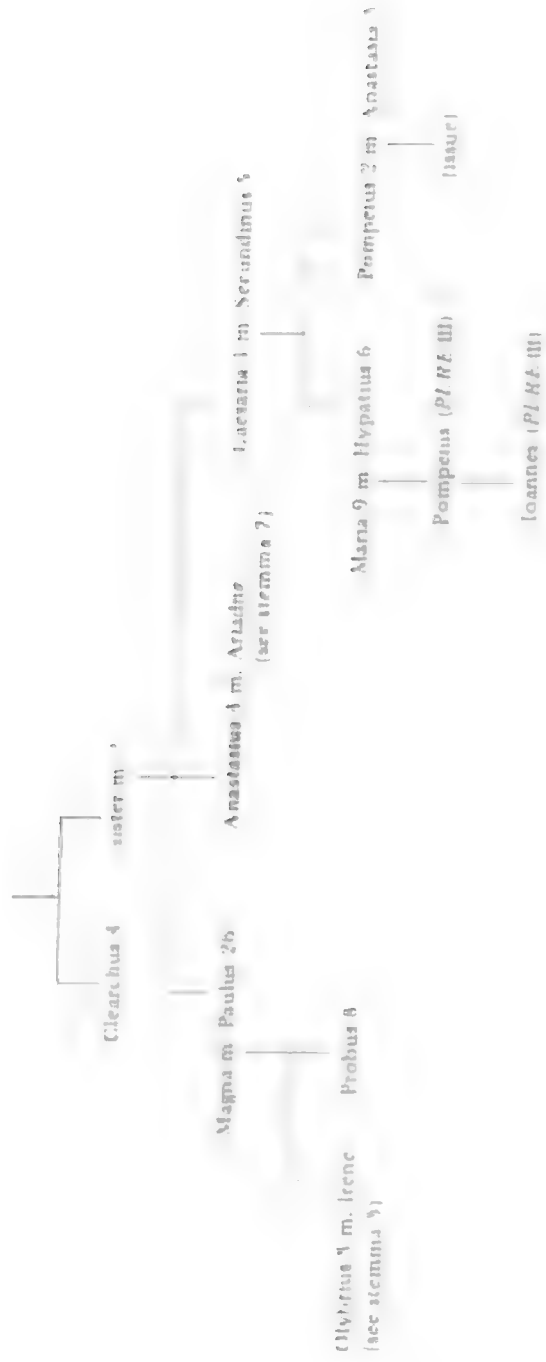


STEMMATA 8

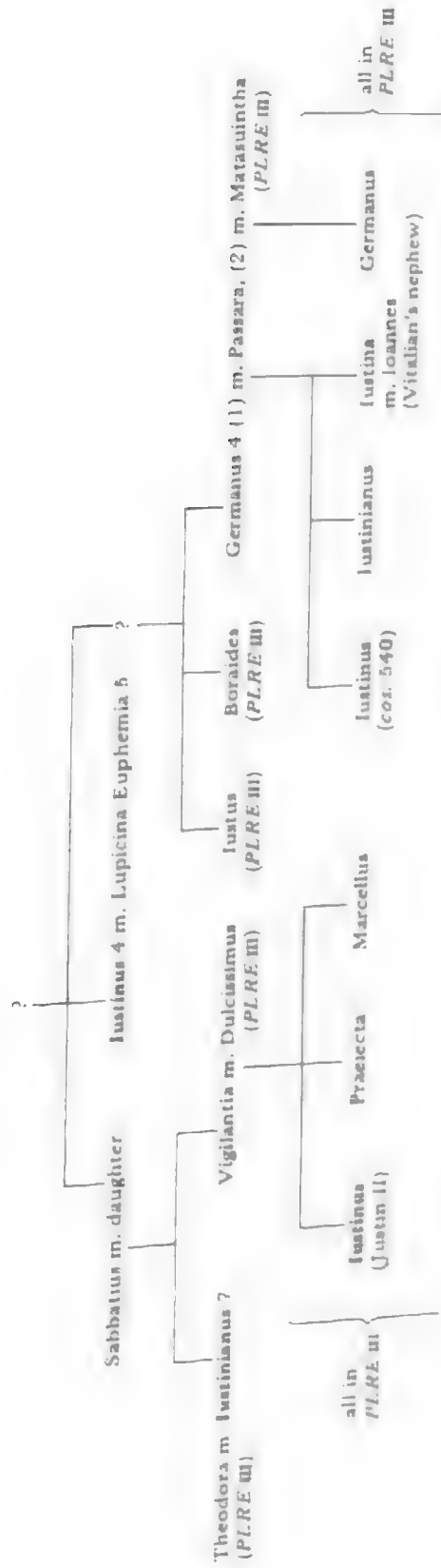
8 Family of Aelia Verina



9 Family of the emperor Anastasius



10 Family of Justin I and Justinian I

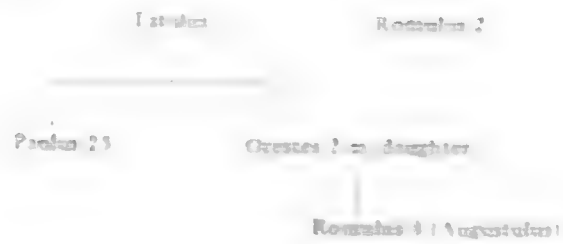


STEMMATA 11-13

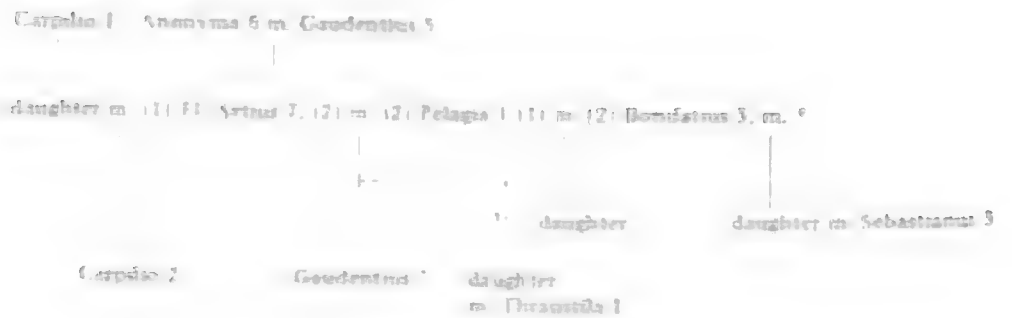
11 Family of Julius Nepos



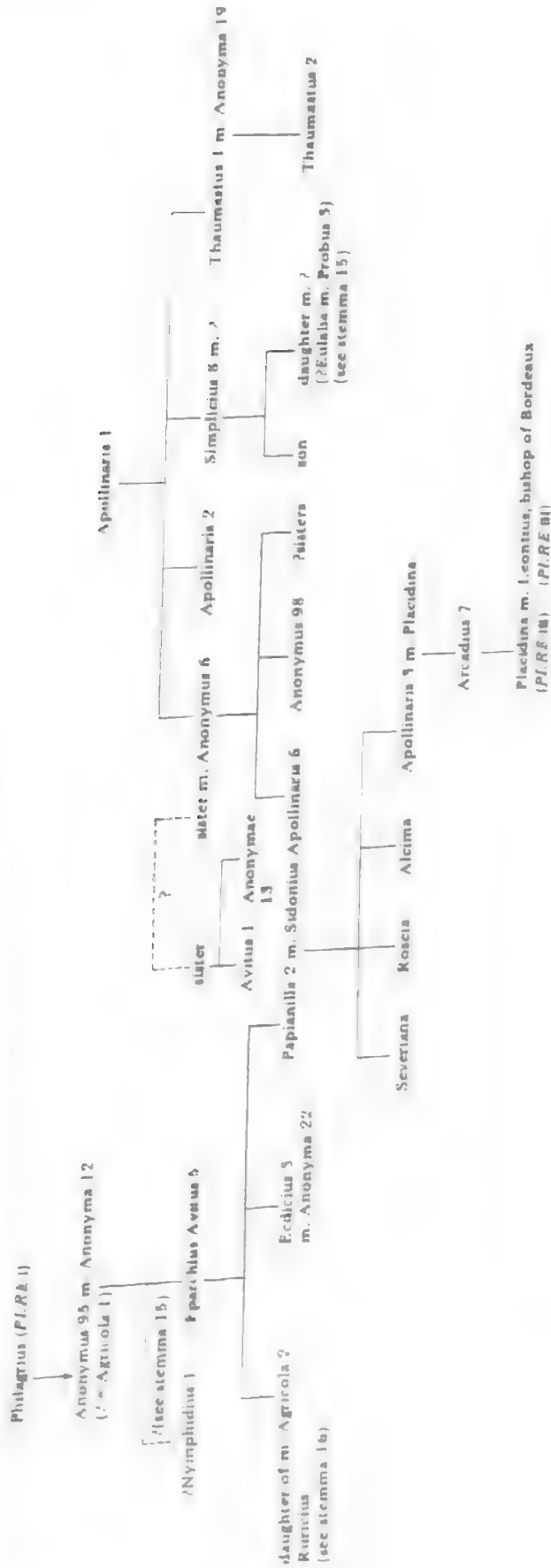
12 Family of Romulus Augustulus



13 Family of Fl. Aetius



14 Families of Eparchius Avitus and Sidonius Apollinaris



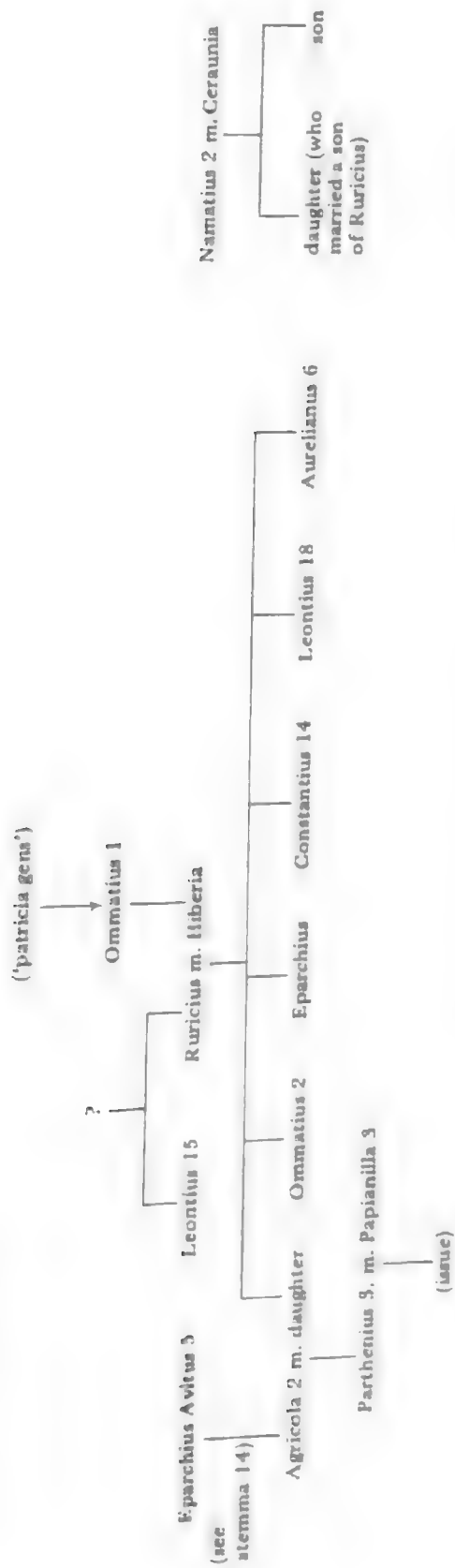
Sidonius Apollinaris also had a nephew, Secundus 2, a cousin, Eulalia (cf. stemmata 14 and 15), and was related to Papianilla 1 (wife of Iohannatus Perseus, see stemma 17). Eparchius Avitus was related to Magnus Petus (cf. stemma 15) and to Theodorus 12.

STEMMATA 15

15 Family of Magnus 2

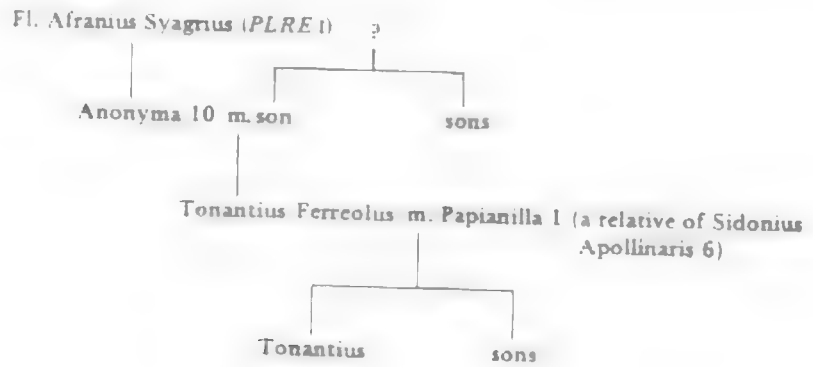


16 Family of Ruricius

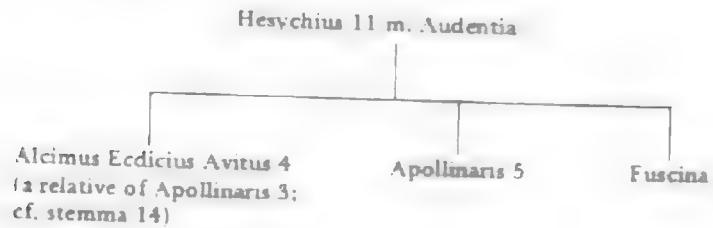


Ruricius was grandfather of Ruricius bishop of Limoges c. 550 (P.L.R.E. III)

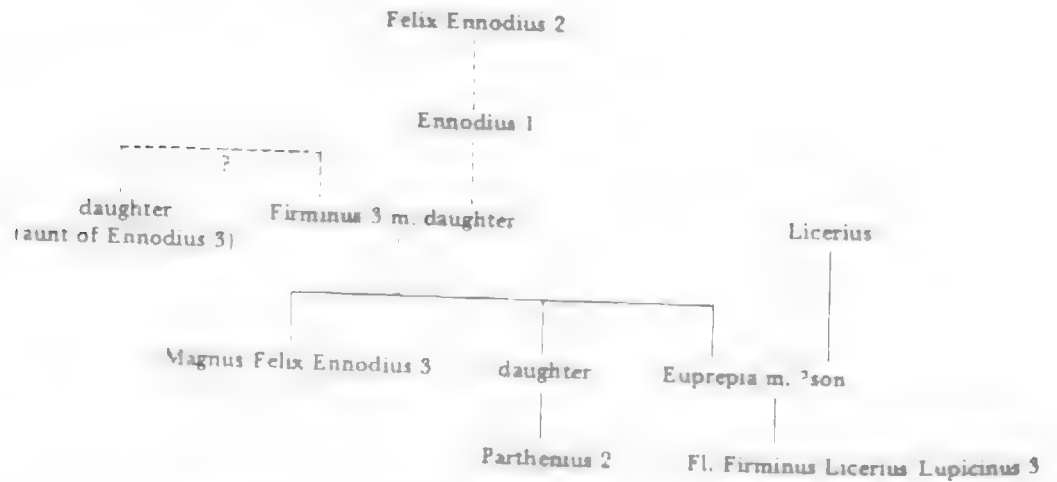
17 Family of Tonantius Ferreolus



18 Family of Alcimus Ecdicius Avitus

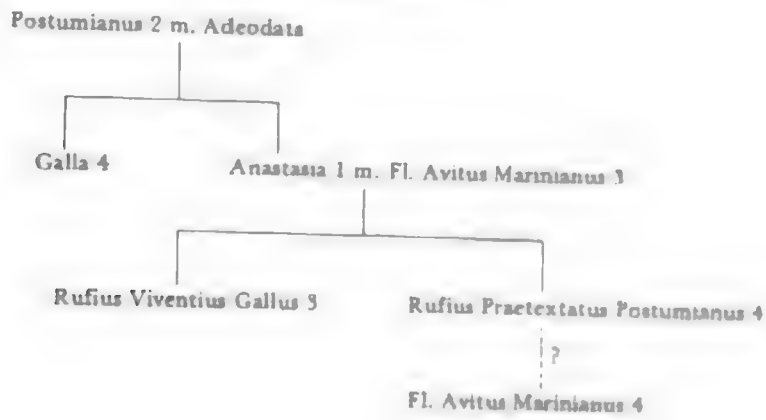


19 Family of Magnus Felix Ennodius

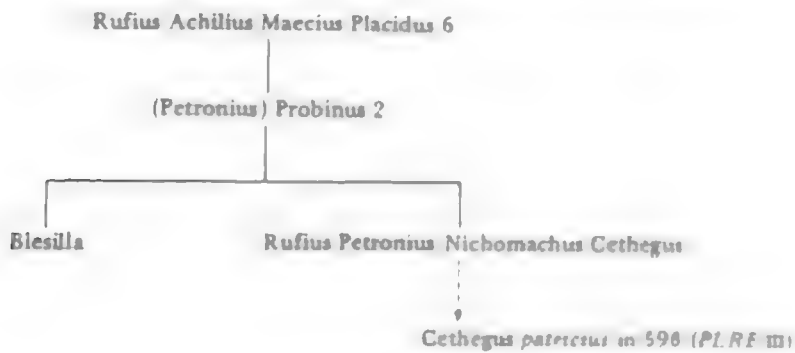


The following persons were related to Ennodius 3 but the nature of the relationship is unknown: Apodemus; Apollinaris 4; Archotamia; Asturius; Aurelius 8; Boethius 5; Camilla; Cynegia 2 (wife of Faustus 9 'Niger'); Dominica, Firmina (possibly); Firminus 4; Helisaea; Iulianus 24; Maximus 16; Senarius.

20 Family of Fl. Avitus Marinianus 3



21 Family of Rufius Petronius Nicomachus Cethegus

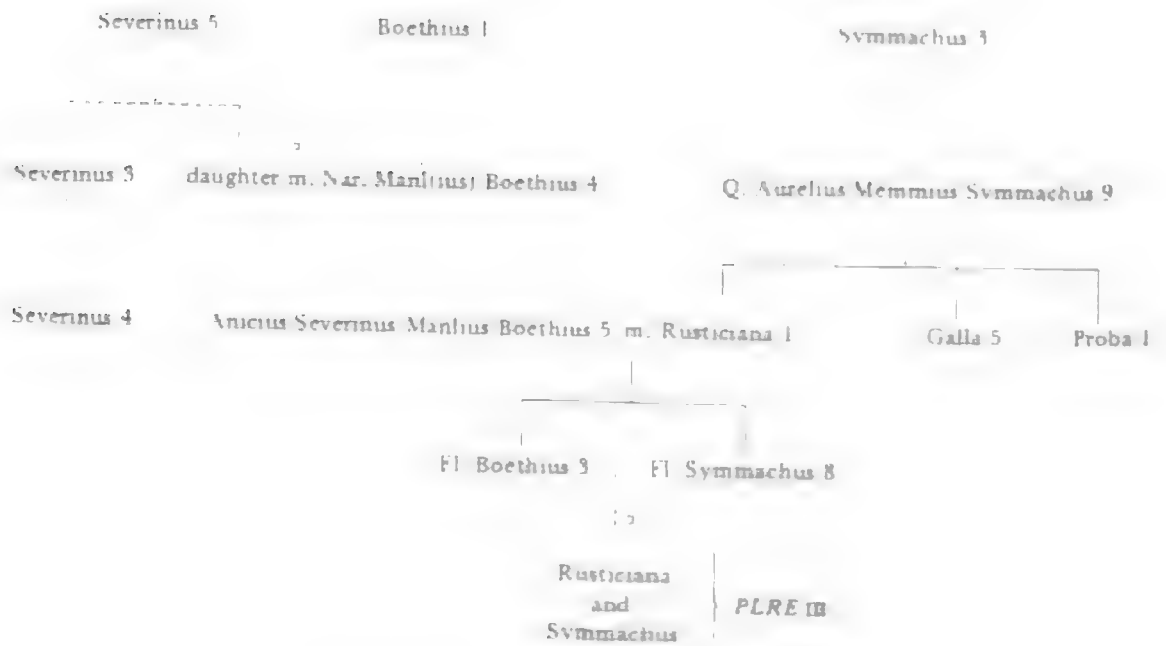


STEMMATA 22-23

22 Families of Boethius 5 and Symmachus 9

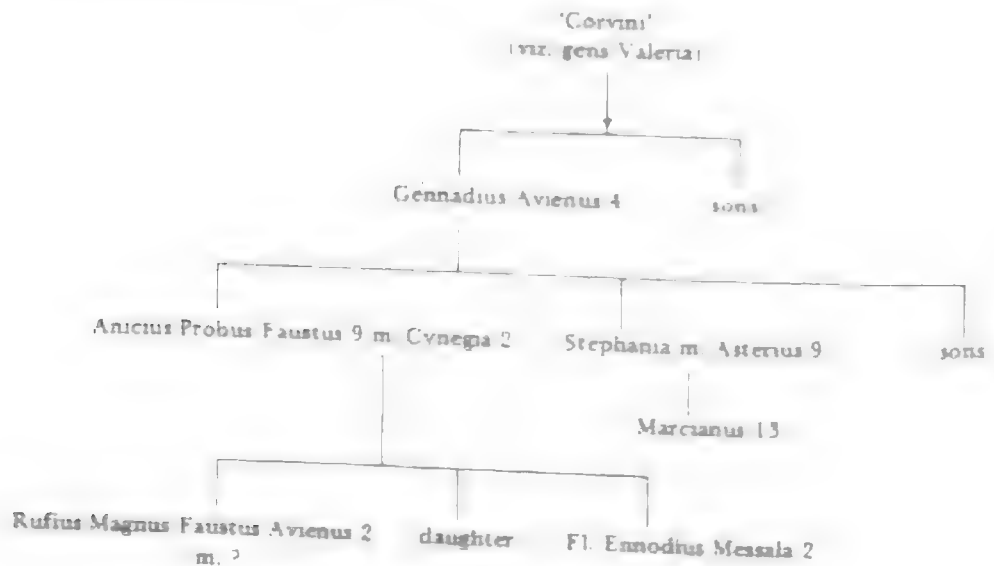
Q. Aurelius Symmachus m. Rusticiana
(see PLRE I, stemmata
16 and 27)

Q. Fabius Memmius Symmachus 10 m. ? Galla 1

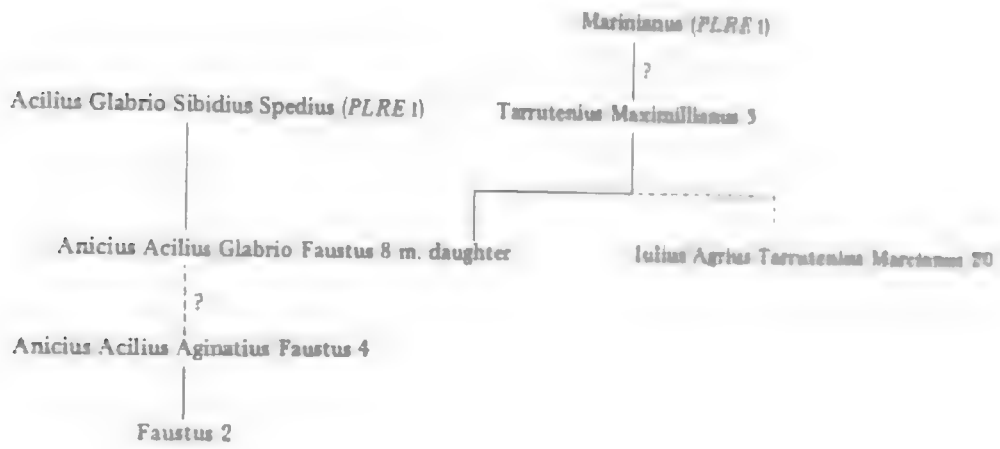


Proba 1 was related to Cassiodorus 4.

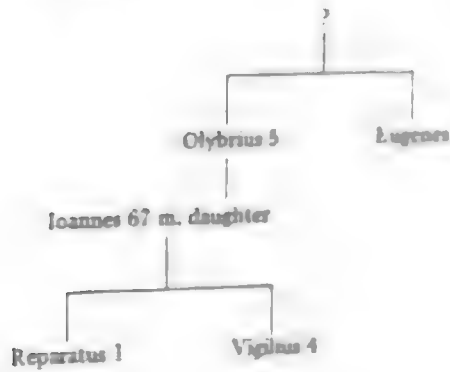
23 Family of Gennadius Avienus 4



24 Family of Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus 8



25 Family of Pope Vigilius



26 Stemma of the Decii

Stemma 2

Stemma Iulius Maximus I

Vettius Mauritius Maximus Iulius 2

Stemma Iulius Maximus Maximus I

Vettius Agrippus Maximus Iulius 2

Stemma 2
in Glyphica

Stemma 3

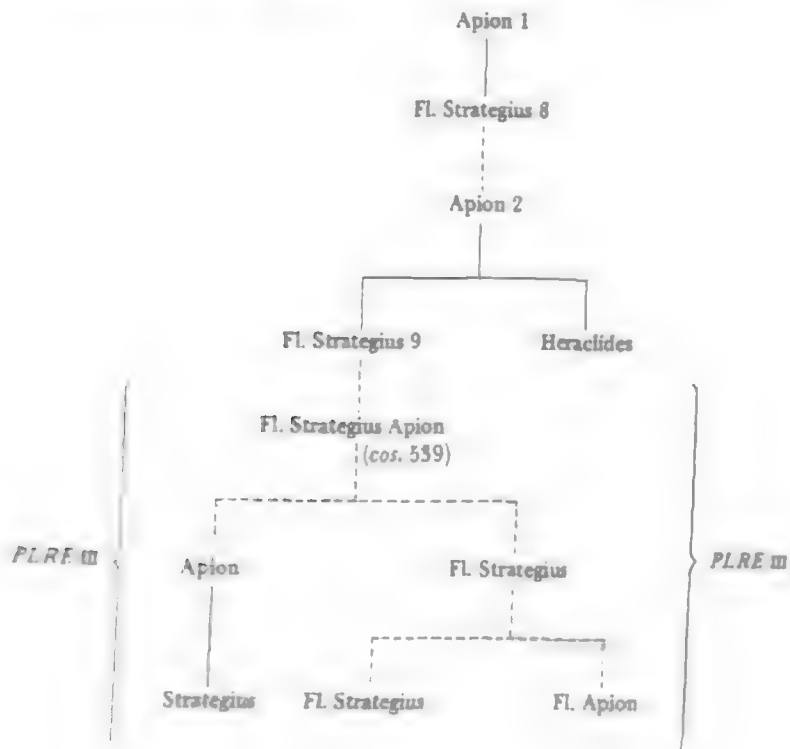
Stemma 4

Stemma 5

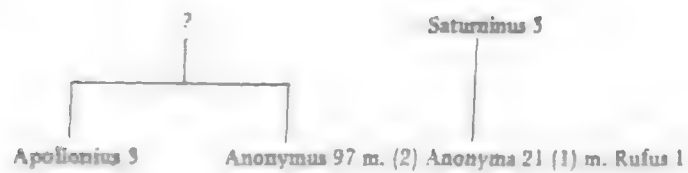
Stemma 6

(Index number)	(Peterson number)
1005 579.	101014
PIA 10)	PIA 10

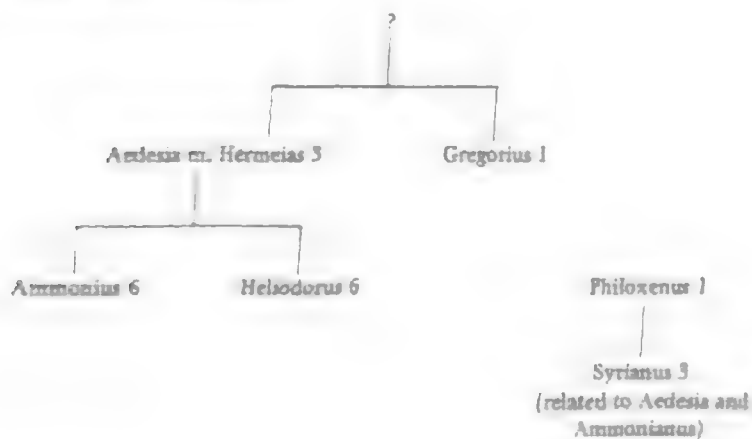
27 Stemma of the Apion family



28 Family of Apollonius 3



29 Family of Hermeias 3



30 Family of Hierius 7



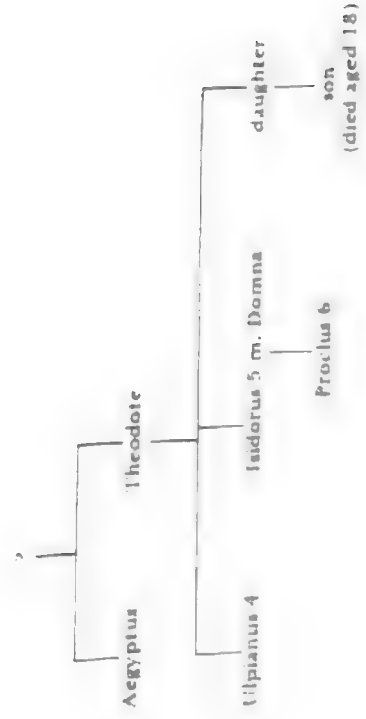
31 Family of Horapollon 2



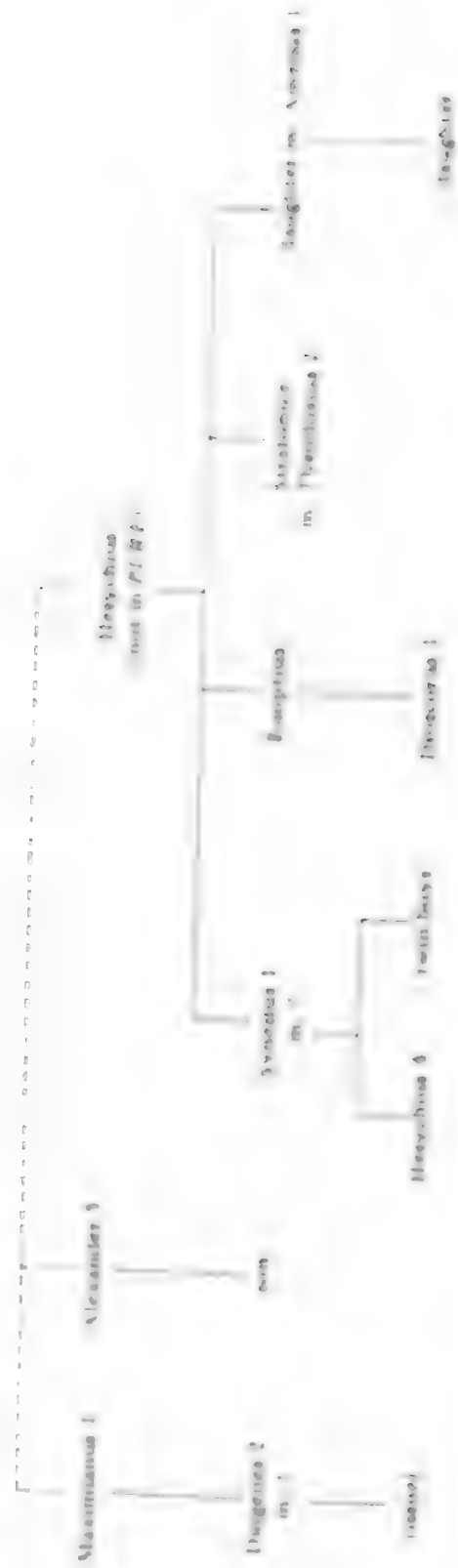
32 Family of Illus



33 Family of Isidorus 5

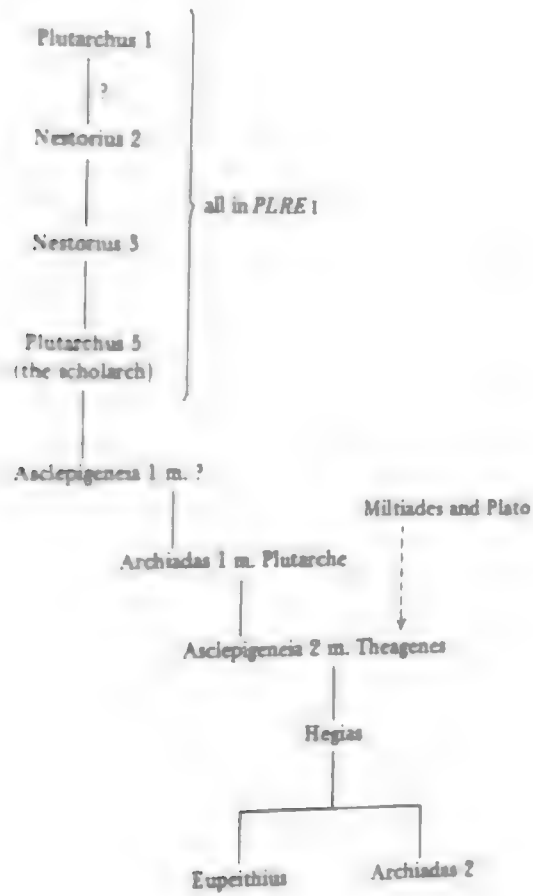


34 Family of Synesius 1

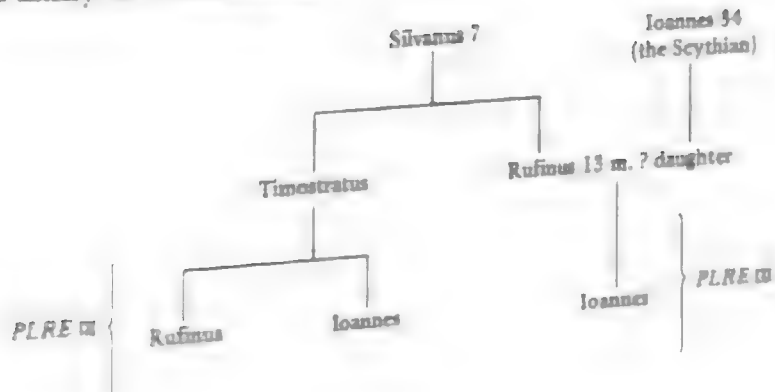


Other relatives of Synesius include Synesius 1, Synesius 2, Synesius 3, Synesius 4, Synesius 5, Synesius 6, Synesius 7, Synesius 8, Synesius 9, Synesius 10, Synesius 11, Synesius 12, Synesius 13, Synesius 14, Synesius 15, Synesius 16, Synesius 17, Synesius 18, Synesius 19, Synesius 20, Synesius 21, Synesius 22, Synesius 23, Synesius 24, Synesius 25, Synesius 26, Synesius 27, Synesius 28, Synesius 29, Synesius 30, Synesius 31, Synesius 32, Synesius 33, Synesius 34, Synesius 35, Synesius 36, Synesius 37, Synesius 38, Synesius 39, Synesius 40, Synesius 41, Synesius 42, Synesius 43, Synesius 44, Synesius 45, Synesius 46, Synesius 47, Synesius 48, Synesius 49, Synesius 50, Synesius 51, Synesius 52, Synesius 53, Synesius 54, Synesius 55, Synesius 56, Synesius 57, Synesius 58, Synesius 59, Synesius 60, Synesius 61, Synesius 62, Synesius 63, Synesius 64, Synesius 65, Synesius 66, Synesius 67, Synesius 68, Synesius 69, Synesius 70, Synesius 71, Synesius 72, Synesius 73, Synesius 74, Synesius 75, Synesius 76, Synesius 77, Synesius 78, Synesius 79, Synesius 80, Synesius 81, Synesius 82, Synesius 83, Synesius 84, Synesius 85, Synesius 86, Synesius 87, Synesius 88, Synesius 89, Synesius 90, Synesius 91, Synesius 92, Synesius 93, Synesius 94, Synesius 95, Synesius 96, Synesius 97, Synesius 98, Synesius 99, Synesius 100.

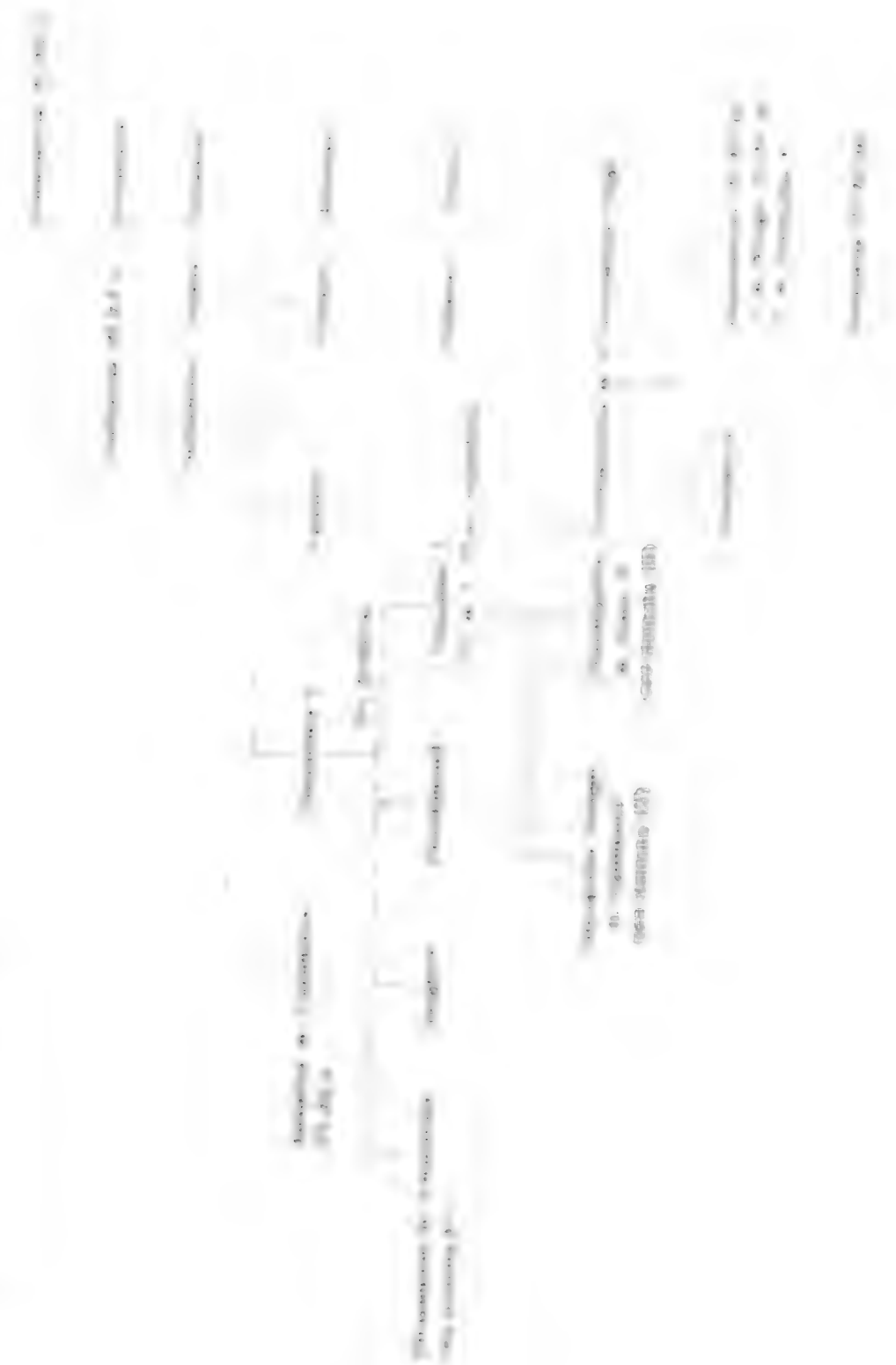
35 Family of Archiadas 1



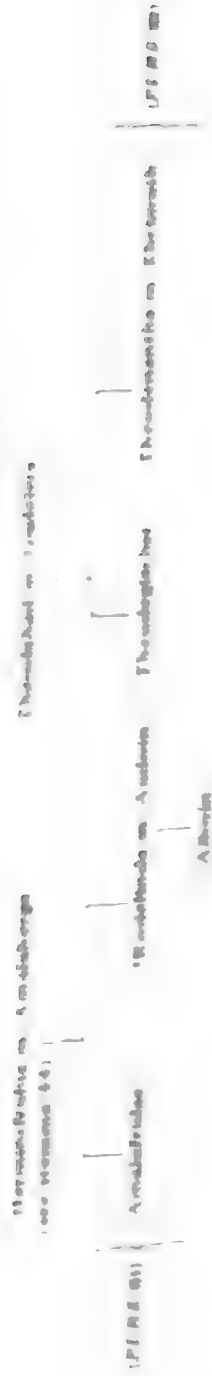
36 Family of Timostratus



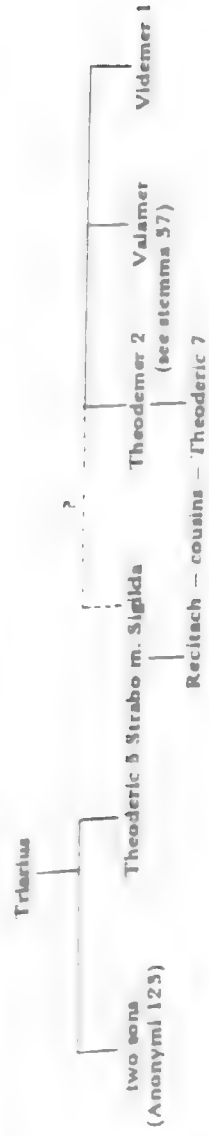
31 Systems of the World



38 Family of Amalfrida



39 Family of Theodericus 5 Strabo



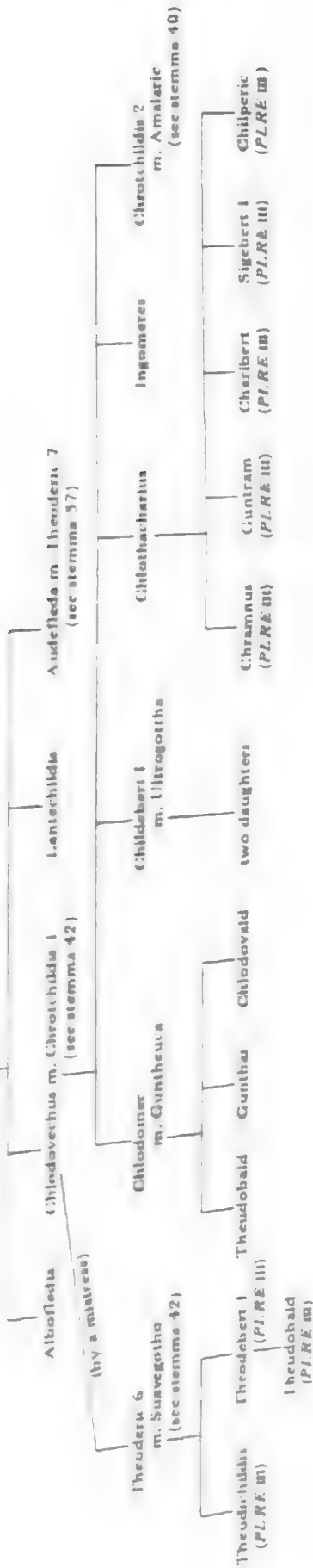
43 Stemma of the Frankish kings

Samund
(not in *PLRE* Legendary)

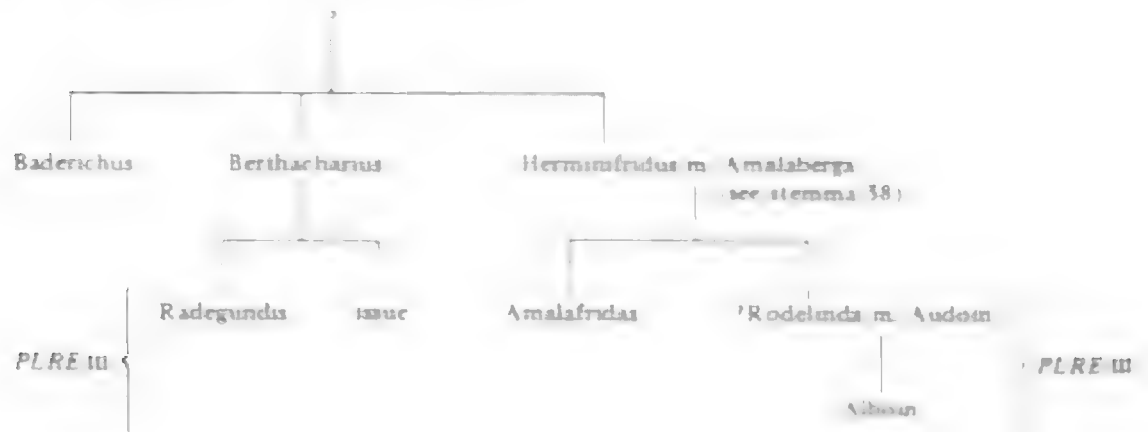
Chilgo

Merovech

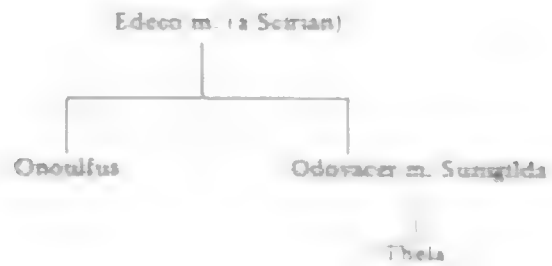
Childebert I m (2) Beata (f) m. Symus



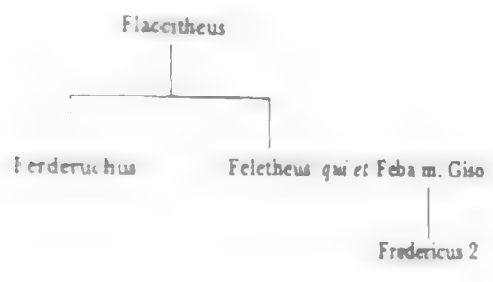
44 Stemma of the Thuringians



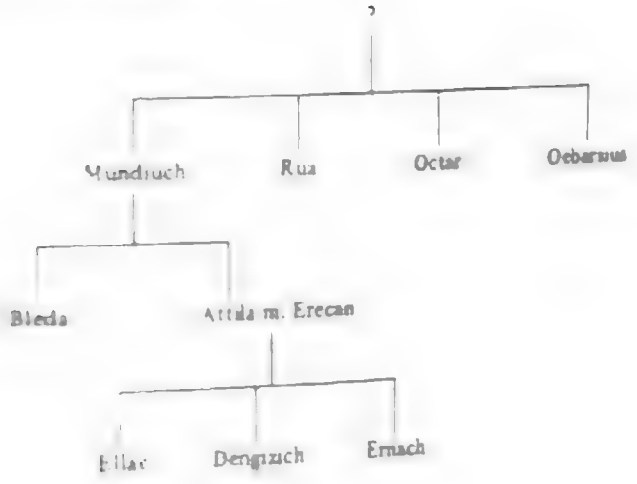
45 Family of Odovacer



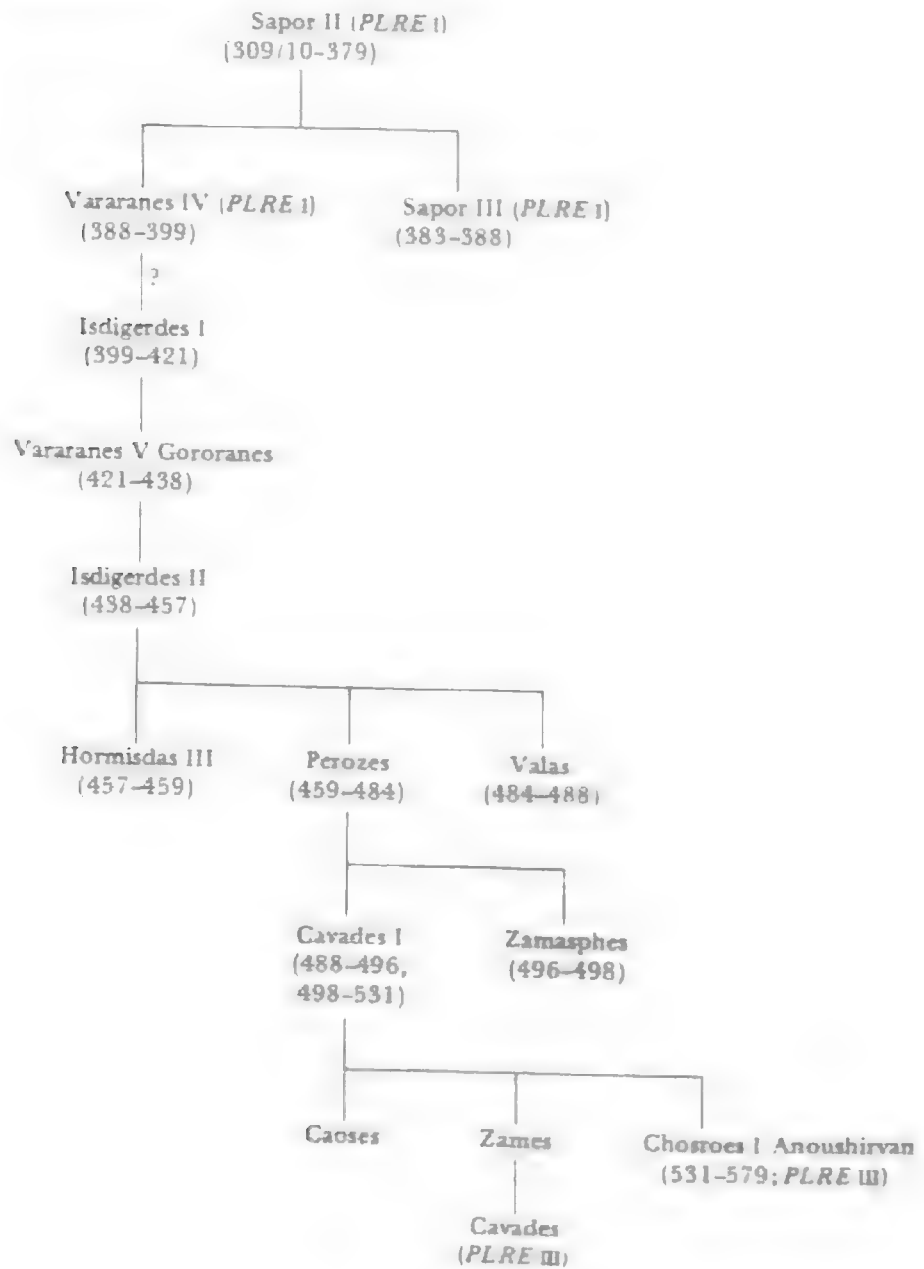
46 Stemma of the Rugians



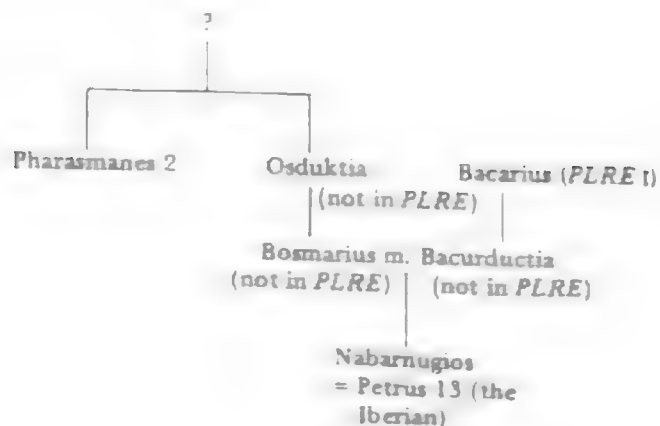
47 Family of Attila the Hun



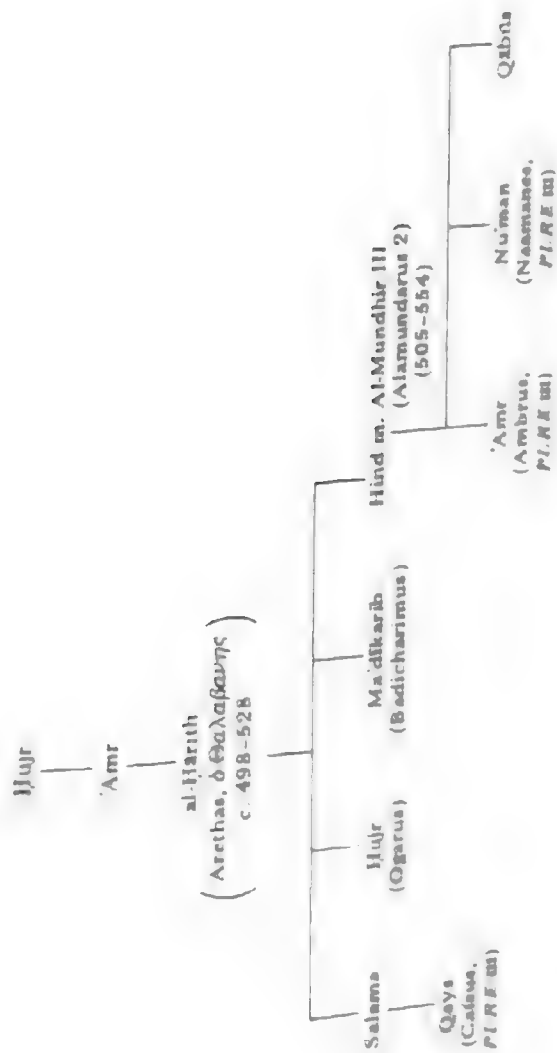
48 Stemma of the Persian kings



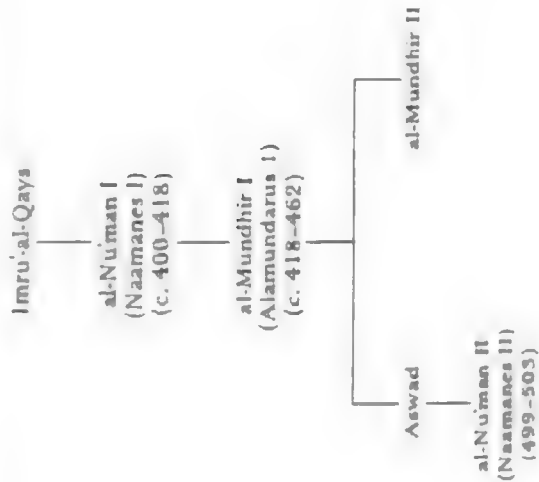
49 Stemma of the Iberians



50(a) Stemma of the rulers of Kinda



50(b) Stemma of the Lakhmids



See G. Reuberstein, *Die Dynastie der Lakhmiden in al-Mina*, pp. 138f.; G. Dlaback, *The Kings of Kinda*, 31ff.

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|--|--|

In imperial *stemmata* the names of emperors are printed in heavy type. Note the following conventions: continuous lines indicate relationships guaranteed by the primary sources, broken lines those which are conjectural; a vertical arrow means 'ancestor of', with a mark of interrogation 'probably ancestor of'; numbers in brackets after or before a name indicate a person's first, second or third marriage, e.g. 'Anastasius m. (2) Ariadne (1) m. (2) Zeno (1) m. Arcadia' means that Ariadne married first Zeno, second Anastasius, while Zeno married first Arcadia, second Ariadne. It should be noted that not every name in a *stemma* is necessarily given a separate entry in the Prosopography; where this is so, a reference to the fact is generally given beside the name. If a marriage produced children whose names are unknown, the fact is recorded by whatever word is appropriate, e.g. 'issue', 'sons' or 'daughters'. For the sake of clarity the more complicated *stemmata* have been broken into smaller and simpler parts; the points of connection between different *stemmata* have been indicated.

